THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

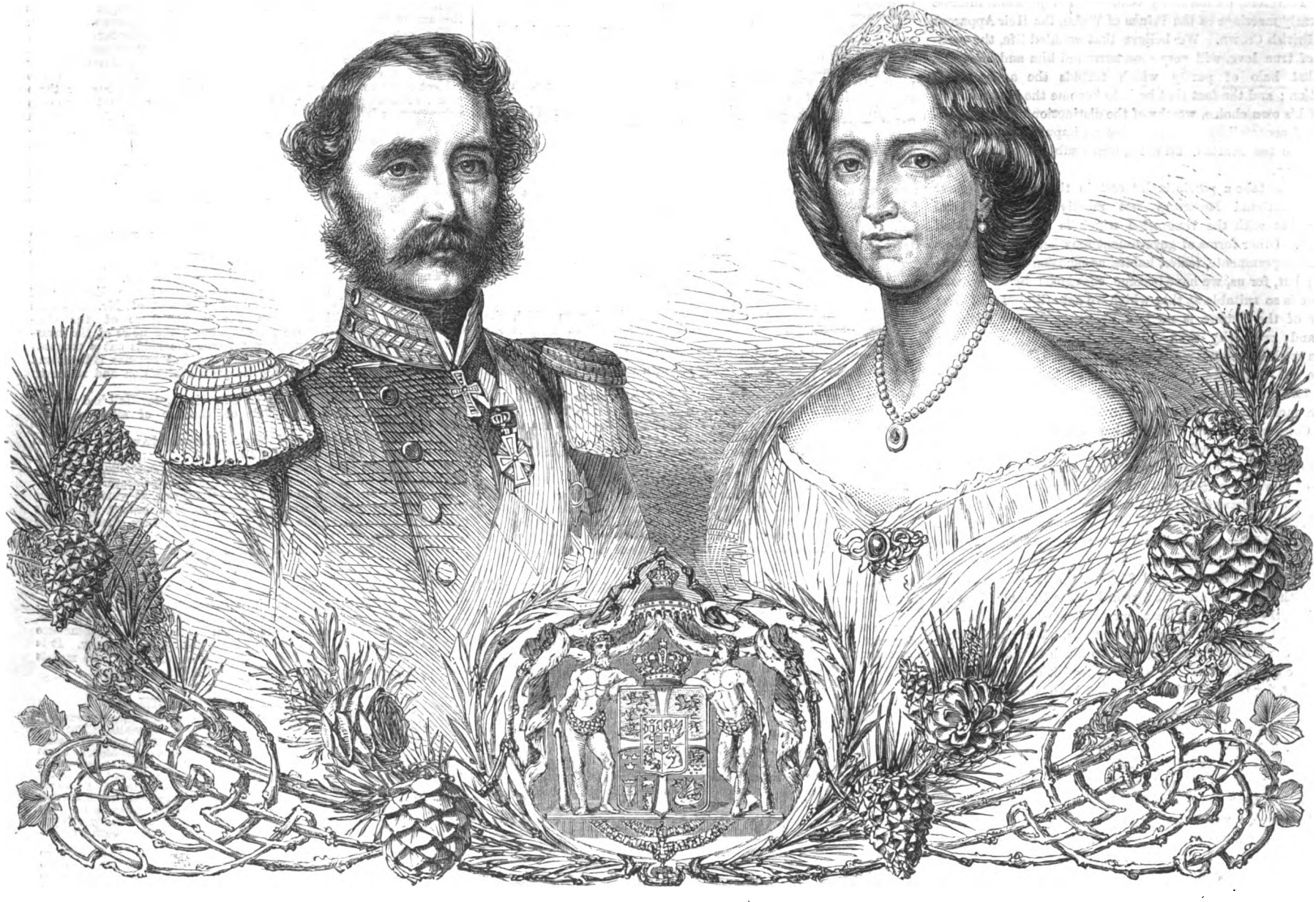
No. 1192.—VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

TUESDAY, THE TENTH OF MARCH.

THE wedding day of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra of Denmark bids fair to be celebrated throughout the whole country with a zeal and *abandon* which demonstrate the hearty loyalty of the people. There is this striking characteristic about the preparations being everywhere made in honour of the event—the holiday has not been "made to order." It is not to be, as it would have been in most Continental States, an affair got up at the expense of the Government and managed by the police. The contribution of our Administration to the pleasures of the day, excepting, of course, the pageant and ceremony at Windsor Castle, will probably be limited to a display of flags on State buildings, and the expenditure of just that quantity of gunpowder which may be required for the firing of Royal salutes; to those of the night it will be restricted to an illumination of the public offices. Even the constitution of the day as a legal *dies non* in regard to commercial transactions was rather forced upon the Government by the strength of public feeling than spontaneously undertaken on their official responsibility. We do not regret this. We are glad that, however foreigners may be provoked to laughter by some of the odd and grotesque, and withal rather slow ways in which the national fête will be kept, the observance of the day will be national in the most genuine sense of the word. It will be everywhere the outcome of real interest in the event. It will be a true measure of the people's affectionate attachment to the Throne; and, if it do not produce much to awaken men's sense of wonder or to gratify their taste for show, or even to excite and sustain their gaiety of spirit, it will serve to bring out into more conspicuous relief the universality and depth of that sentiment of loyalty which, in no country, perhaps, under Heaven, is at once so pure, so true, and so ardent.

It must be confessed that, as a nation, we are not *au fait* in the celebration of the very few public holidays which fall to our lot. One reason for it, perhaps, is that they *are* so few. Amusement, other than that which can be found within the domestic circle, plays no very important part in the average life of Englishmen, and hence it fails to evoke that constructive genius which can alone make it attractive for its own sake. Our damp and variable climate discourages it. Our habitual reserve is unfavourable to it. The strict graduation of our society almost precludes it. The sober form of our religion is hostile to it. We have energy enough and to spare, but we are not remarkable for vivacity. The abundance of the former qualifies us well for business; the absence of the latter disqualifies us for holidays. Accordingly, when they come, which, as we have already intimated, is but seldom, we are at a loss how to turn them to good account. The inventive ingenuity of our mechanical and artistic fellow-countrymen has never exercised itself in that line of light labour. We inherit no stock of traditional machinery for clothing with forms of beauty or magnificence our popular rejoicings—no well-stocked repertory of devices for giving orderly and symmetrical arrangement to the hilarities of the multitude—no choice of sports and pastimes, especially at this season of the year, in which promiscuous classes can look forward to take a few hours' absorbing interest. We are not "to the manner born," and certainly we have not acquired it by frequency of experiment. Well, we cannot affect to deplore this as though it were a matter of serious moment. It is only on one day in a thousand, perhaps, that we are made sensible of our deficiency in this respect; and during the remaining nine hundred and ninety-nine the causes to which that deficiency may be mainly attributed are in full operation to compensate us for our loss. Still, it is not to be denied that on that red-letter day our inaptitude is a great drawback to enjoyment, and sometimes pricks us into drawing comparisons between ourselves and some other nations, the reverse of complimentary to our insular character and habits.

To some extent, no doubt, this barrenness of our public wit will impart an aspect of heaviness to the fête of Tuesday next, likely enough to be misinterpreted by those who do not know us. Civic processions, at any rate as we commonly manage them, cathedral services, volunteer reviews, feasts for the poor, assemblages of old women to tea and of school-children



THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES PRINCE CHRISTIAN AND PRINCESS LOUISA OF DENMARK, THE PARENTS OF PRINCESS ALEXANDRA.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 257.

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to hurrah, sing, and eat buns; illuminations at night, with here and there a supplement of bonfires and pyrotechnics, can only be resorted to in towns of some considerable population, whereas every village and hamlet ought to be provided with festivities in which all the inhabitants might gaily mingle as one family. Many of the latter, we fear, will offer nothing attractive but the public-house and the beershop, for the only form of recreation which our peasantry have been taught, or rather have been left, to appreciate is that of boozing. It is a pity—nay, more—it is a reproach that it should be so. There are but few country places in which, with a little exercise of skill and organisation, and under the kindly superintendence of the land proprietors, musical bands might not be trained so far as to reach a decent level of proficiency; and we are disposed to believe that outdoor dancing might, during the summer months, prove, under a little careful regulation, a much more innocent and even salutary evening pastime in our villages than the brutalising ones which seem to be the Hobson's choice of our field labourers. Such modes of enjoying a national holiday in secluded rural places cannot be extemporised, and therefore are not likely to be thought of, or, if thought of, practised, on Tuesday next. But it would be quite a mistake to infer, from our awkwardness as a people in giving social or public expression to our common gladness, that no such emotion is felt. The truth is that the interest excited by the Prince's marriage penetrates into every district and pervades all classes. This generation has known but one occasion worthy of being adduced as a parallel to the present one—namely, the wedding of her Most Gracious Majesty and the lamented Prince Albert; and certainly the results of that union have not in any degree conduced to make Englishmen look back with regret on the joy they then displayed.

Nor can it be justly said that the affectionate interest taken by the British public in the marriage of the Royal pair is, in any sense, a factitious one. With us the family hearth is among our most sacred and cherished possessions. All our tenderest sympathies range themselves around it, and naturally hail with a welcome whatever may serve to lend it additional security and sanctity. We not only like to see the same feeling in the Royal palace, but we instinctively associate the culture of the domestic virtues and pleasures there with an increased protection everywhere against the profanation of them. It cannot escape us that every violation of the chastities of home-life vitiates to a certain extent the moral atmosphere which our families are compelled to breathe; and the more exalted the station of society in which the evil makes its appearance, the wider is the circuit over which the deadly miasma spreads its deteriorating infection. Wherever a laxity of manners is tolerated by Royalty there is sure to be "a down-rush," as Captain Fitzroy would call it, of influences calculated to enervate the general tone of domestic purity. The present generation of Englishmen and Englishwomen has been singularly favoured in this particular—while those who are passing off the stage can contrast the last thirty years with the preceding twenty, and thereby measure more accurately than most the immense advantage which, owing to the benign example of Queen Victoria, the homes of England have enjoyed during her reign. Therefore, we naturally take a sort of personal interest in the early marriage of the Prince of Wales, the Heir Apparent of the British Crown. We believe that wedded life, the realisation of true love, will very soon surround him and his Court with that halo of purity which forbids the approach of temptation; and the fact that he is to become the husband of a bride of his own choice, worthy of the distinction by her endowments and accomplishments, will give an impulse of gaiety and gratitude to the hearts of all the Queen's subjects on the Royal wedding day.

But we also take a patriotic interest in the event. We love our Constitutional Monarchy, not merely with traditional affection, but with the veneration which is born of satisfied judgment. Other forms of government may better suit nations of other temperaments, tastes, habits, associations, and circumstances; but, for us, we have become convinced by experience that none is so suitable as that which we actually possess. The stability of the Throne is no less necessary to our national peace and prosperity than the privileges of Parliament; and in a settled succession for, it is to be hoped, half a century to come we think we have a pledge of internal harmony and of political progress. We know that the Prince of Wales has been most assiduously trained in the principles and spirit of our Constitution, and that he has had the advantage of observing, from childhood upwards, an impressive example of the fidelity with which they have been adhered to, and the reward of devoted attachment which it has won from the people. We are thankful to witness a probability that a course so beneficial to the country is about to be repeated, and that our children and our children's children will know by experience the numberless advantages connected with the security and perpetuation of a Constitutional Throne. This increases the interest with which we all look forward to the 10th of March.

And then, though last not least, our gracious Queen has an all but unlimited command of our sympathies. We cherish the hope that the Prince's wedding will do much to dissolve and disperse the cloud of sorrow in which the spirit of the widowed Victoria has, for the last fifteen months, been shrouded; and that she may be blessed with a long interval of serenity and domestic satisfaction. Deep as has been the wound inflicted on her thoroughly womanly heart by the loss of her Consort, Time, whose soothing influence seldom fails, and the growth of new family interests will succeed, we trust, in healing it, even though the scar may never be effaced. The earnest desire of her people that the wedding day of the Prince of Wales may have the effect of turning the regard of her Majesty from the irrevocable past to the brightening future has not a little to do with the joy with which they are preparing to celebrate it. God grant that the desire may be fulfilled!

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Don Zavier de Isturitz, the new Spanish Ambassador to France, has been received by the Emperor. Highly complimentary words passed on both sides. In reply to the Ambassador, who said it would be his mission to strengthen the ties which unite the two nations, the Emperor said he entertained sincere wishes for the happiness of the Queen and the greatness of Spain, and should always be happy to maintain friendly relations with the Government of the Queen.

The Emperor is said to have decided as to the purpose to which the ground inside the military zone around Paris is to be applied. The intention is to erect upon that space a vast boulevard, fifty metres wide, forming an external circle around the capital.

Several medical students are leaving Paris in order to attend upon the wounded patriots in Poland. The brother of Langiewicz has just left the French capital en route from Poland to England.

The Prince de Broglie was admitted at the Académie yesterday week, a large assemblage of the literary and scientific world being present. The most remarkable circumstance that occurred was the interruption of M. St. Marc Girardin's address by loud and long applause in consequence of his introduction of some warm and powerful expressions in favour of the Polish patriots.

Count Walewski has bestowed a pension of 2000*l.* (£80) a year upon the once celebrated actor, Frederick Lemaître, on account of his "long and brilliant artistic career," which the Minister hopes "is not yet terminated."

According to Mexican advices brought from New York the reports are unfavourable to the French. "The French evacuated Tampico on the 13th ult., but remained off the bar in transports. The Mexicans occupied Tampico on the 22nd ult., and attacked the French, driving them away. The French steamer Laurie got aground and was fired. The French were driven from Flacotalpan, fifty miles south-west from Vera Cruz, and took refuge on board a steamer, leaving several killed. It was reported that 1200 French, escorting a waggon-train, had been defeated at Elorgano, with a loss of 26 killed. Almonte had officially resigned the title of Supreme Chief of the nation and put himself under French protection. The sickness among the troops continued."

SPAIN.

There has been a Ministerial crisis at Madrid, which, however, is at an end. The Queen having, it is said, refused to sign a decree for the dissolution of the Chambers, on Thursday evening Marshal O'Donnell and his colleagues tendered their resignations, which were accepted. Marshal Narvaez then attempted to form a Ministry, without success. The Marquis Duero was next charged with the formation of the new Ministry, but his endeavours ended also in failure. The Marquis Miraflores then tried his hand at it, and succeeded in forming an Administration. The opening of the Cortes will take place on Monday next.

The King and Queen of Spain have subscribed the sum of 10,000 reals to the fund for erecting a statue to Christopher Columbus. The total of the subscriptions is now 47,591 reals (£500).

ITALY.

The prolonged debate in the Italian Chamber of Deputies on the loan proposed by the Government was brought to a close last Saturday by the bill being carried by 204 votes against 32.

Cardinal Antonelli has tendered his resignation to the Pope. The chief cause assigned for this proceeding is the arrest, by order of the Consulta, unknown to the Cardinal, of the Chevalier Faussi, the Attaché and confidential friend of the Cardinal, on a charge of being connected with the Roman National Committee. Monsignor De Merode is thought to be the principal mover in the business, and is said to have undermined the influence of the Cardinal with the Pope.

PRUSSIA.

On Wednesday week the Crown Prince left Berlin by the Anhalt Railway, accompanied by his Adjutant, Captain von Lucadou, on the way to Carlsruhe, whence his Royal Highness continued his journey to England.

The Government has again received a signal defeat in the Chamber of Deputies, which has boldly condemned its interference in favour of Russia against the Poles. A long debate, during which the policy of the Government was violently attacked, was concluded last Saturday, and the motion of Herren Hoverbeck and Carlowitz, recommending neutrality in the Polish question, and asking that both Russian soldiers and Polish insurgents should be disarmed upon entering Prussian territory, being adopted, with a slight modification of the wording, by 246 to 57 votes.

The official journal published on Tuesday an article declaring that the conduct and language of the House of Deputies during the recent debates on the Polish question were such as to give the Government good grounds for considering whether it might not find in the prerogatives of the Crown a suitable method of dealing with the refractory legislators.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies Herr von Sybel moved that the obligation of military service should be so regulated that the yearly levy for the army should amount to 80,000 men; 60,000 of whom should join the infantry, and 20,000 the other arms of the service. As regards the infantry, Herr von Sybel proposes that one-third should be drilled and perform active service for two years and a half, and the remaining two-thirds for half a year, after which they would be dismissed to form the military reserve. With respect to the other military bodies, it is proposed that their term of active service should be two years and a half. Herr von Sybel's motion was supported by the number of members necessary to allow of its being discussed. It has been referred to the Military Committee of the House to be reported upon.

AUSTRIA.

Thursday week being the anniversary of the day on which the Austrian Constitution was granted, the "Te Deum" was sung in the cathedral.

The Lower Austrian Diet has declared that the introduction of trial by jury is highly desirable, "as jurymen are independent of the Government and judges are not."

At last it has been resolved that the Modenese corps shall be dissolved. The reduction of the army in Italy amounts to 28,000. More troops have recently been sent to Galicia, as the Russians are in considerable force on the frontier.

The Galician Diet will again be prorogued from the 2nd to the 15th of March.

BAVARIA.

The Bavarian Diet was dissolved on Monday, as it was not considered likely that certain bills could be discussed before the expiration of the present Legislative Session. The King in his speech expressed his thanks to the representatives for the zeal they had displayed not only for the interests of Bavaria, but for those of Germany.

RUSSIA.

Serfdom has been finally extinguished throughout the Russian empire—the period of transition having expired on Tuesday. The "Te Deum" was sung on Tuesday in all the churches of St. Petersburg, in commemoration of the day; and we are assured by official telegrams that perfect tranquillity prevails, though it is admitted that alarming rumours are current.

A grand ball was given last week at the French Embassy at St. Petersburg in honour of the marriage of Princess Marie Maximilianowna to Prince William of Baden. The Emperor and Empress were present, with all the Imperial family, and above 600 other guests.

The Grand Duke Constantine has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the troops in Poland. The Emperor is becoming impatient, even furious, at the delay of his troops in suppressing the insurrection, and has issued an order commanding the suppression of the revolt at any price. General Mieroslawski has issued an order, in which he informs his countrymen that the Provisional National Government had appointed him Commander-in-Chief of the insurrectionary forces. Mieroslawski is a distinguished Pole, who was tried in Berlin in 1847 for complicity in the disturbances in Posen, and who subsequently took part in the Baden revolution. He has lately been living as an exile in Paris. It is said that when Mieroslawski left Paris he shaved off his beard, dyed his hair, and assumed the character of a commercial traveller in the wine trade. He arrived on the 14th ult. at Berlin, and stopped there some hours. On the 15th he was at Inowroclawo, and spent the evening there with several Prussian officers, whom he treated to champagne.

The war news is of a very contradictory character. We hear on one side of the increase of the rebellion, and a great victory of the gallant Langiewicz over the Russians at Malagoszeo. On the other side we learn that the same General was dreadfully beaten near Woloszezow, and his forces dispersed, the General himself flying from the field seriously wounded.

A letter from Warsaw gives the following account of the appearance of that city since the insurrection in Poland broke out:—

The cavalry occupy the squares, and the artillery is posted at the different outlets. The public gardens are closed and filled with soldiers. At eleven o'clock drums and trumpets are heard, and throughout the whole city there is nothing but the tramp of soldiers and the noise of horses; it is the hour for relieving guard. When that is over the city again falls back into its usual quiet. At three, as if by enchantment, Warsaw becomes animated for about an hour, and the crowds pass and repass before the batteries and the lines of troops. At four o'clock everything is again quiet, and the persons in the street gradually disappear. At six some lamps are lighted, and here and there lights may be seen at the windows. At nine all are extinguished, and Warsaw is dark and a desert. At ten the drums and trumpets sound the signal for all fires to be put out, and those persons who may happen to be out of doors hasten home, happy if they can escape the guard. Cavalry and infantry patrol the streets, and woe be to any one they may meet! If a house be on fire or a person dying no one can dare go out to seek for assistance. If the sick die without medical help, that is their affair.

AMERICA.

By the arrival of the steamer Etna we have telegrams from New York to the morning of the 21st ult.

WAR NEWS.

There is nothing new from the army of the Potomac.

The Federal commanders of the vessels blockading Charleston have forwarded a joint refutation of General Beauregard's report that the blockade was raised. They declare that they never quitted the blockading line usually occupied by them, and that no vessel of any description crossed the bar after the Confederate rams returned to Charleston. In reference to the alleged statements of the foreign Consuls and the Commander of the British war steamer Petrel they say:—

If the statement from the papers, as now before us, has the sanction of the Commander of the Petrel and the foreign Consuls, we can only deplore that foreign officers can lend their official positions to the spreading before the world for an unworthy object untruths patent to every officer of the squadron.

General Beauregard has issued a proclamation stating that there were indications of an early attack on Charleston and Savannah and urging non-combatants to retire. He also appeals to all ablebodied Georgians and Carolinians to rush to arms without regard to choice of weapons. Pikes and scythes, he says, will exterminate their enemies, and spades and shovels protect their firesides.

General Hunter had assumed the command of the forces lately arrived at Hilton Head from Beaufort, South Carolina, and General Foster had returned to North Carolina.

The Governor of Virginia has addressed a letter to President Lincoln, informing him he would unflinchingly retaliate for any improper treatment of citizens or soldiers of Virginia.

The Federal turreted gun-boat Indianola has run the Vicksburg blockade of the Mississippi in safety.

The entire Federal fleet was in front of Vicksburg with all the mortar-boats in position for the attack. The Mississippi having overflowed its banks on the Louisiana side, the town of De Soto, opposite Vicksburg, has been submerged, and it is expected the whole peninsula will soon be under water.

Another Federal expedition has left New Orleans for Bayou Teche.

It is denied that the Harriet Lane had escaped from Galveston.

The Confederate General Hindman's army in Tennessee is said to be demoralised. Three hundred of his troops were frozen to death in marching from Van Buren, in Arkansas.

The Confederate steamer Oreto is blockaded in Kingston, Jamaica, by two Federal vessels.

There has been a collision between a negro regiment and a portion of a Maine regiment stationed on Ship Island. The negroes are said to have fired on the Maine regiment, killing six.

WASHINGTON.

The Senate has refused to pass the bill for enlisting 300,000 negroes.

A bill establishing a national system of banking, based on Federal securities, has passed the House of Representatives, and awaits President Lincoln's signature to become law.

The Senate has passed a bill authorising the President, in all domestic and foreign wars, to issue letters of marque. The authority conferred by the Act is limited to three years. A proposal to grant this authority for the suppression of the rebellion only was voted down.

The Senate has also passed a Conscription Bill, rendering all citizens, and those who have declared their intention to become citizens, between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, liable to perform military duty when called out by the President. Persons enrolled are subject for two years to be called into service to serve for three years, or during the war, on the same footing with the present volunteers, advance pay and bounty included. The President can draught at any time, with ten days' notice to draughted men. Substitutes may be furnished, or commutation made. A motion to exempt clergymen from the conscription was voted down.

The Supreme Court at Washington is engaged in hearing appeals from the district Courts relating to the capture of vessels condemned for trying to run the blockade. The appellants are chiefly British shipowners.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Louisiana planters have accepted General Banks's proposal that negroes who shall return to the plantations and work during the period of one year shall be compensated by the planters. Negroes refusing these terms will be employed on public works.

The public are exceedingly mistrustful of the Emperor of the French, and believe that on the receipt of Mr. Seward's last epistle he will recognise the independence of the Confederate States. With these preoccupations, the news of the insurrection in Poland is welcomed, not because it holds out a prospect of the reconstitution of Polish nationality, but because it threatens to embroil France and divert the Emperor's attention and resources from American and Mexican affairs.

The news of the emancipation meeting in Exeter Hall had reached New York, and had fallen flat on the ear of all except the Abolitionists.

The Democratic members of the next Congress have been invited to meet in New York on the 8th of March.

The resolution calling a peace convocation at Louisville, Kentucky, has been defeated in the Senate of the Illinois Legislature.

The State Convention at Frankfort, Kentucky, at which delegates from forty-five counties were present, has been broken up by the military authorities, on the ground that the members, though calling themselves Democrats, were Secessionists.

General Butler had been honoured with a public reception in Baltimore.

CHINA.

We have news from Shanghai to Jan. 26. Mr. Holland has been appointed to the command of the late General Ward's contingent. The French contingent has been defeated at Chow-sing, near Ningpo. Lebrethon, the commander, was killed. The treaty of commerce between Prussia and China has been ratified by the Emperor. It is stated to be the intention of the Chinese Government to issue medals to all the officers who have served in the Tae-ping campaigns.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.

The weekly meeting of the Central Executive Relief Committee was held in Manchester on Monday, Sir J. P. Kay Shuttleworth presiding. The honsecretary stated that during last week there were sent off 424 barrels of bacon, 2069 of flour, five hampers of wine, and forty packages of clothing, and that the total receipts of money amounted to £10,818. The balance at the bankers was on Saturday £437,131. Among the large amounts received on Tuesday morning was £6000 from Liverpool, and £1000 (making the 21st thousand) from Dublin. Mr. Commissioner Farnall's report, which was read, stated that "on the 21st ultimo there was a decrease in the number of persons receiving parochial relief in twenty-seven unions in the cotton manufacturing districts, as compared with the number so relieved in the previous week, of 1980. Several grants were made and other business transacted.

The London Committee held their weekly meeting at the Mansion House yesterday week. The financial statement showed the total receipts up to Thursday night to be £446,275, of which £335,718 had been remitted to the distressed districts. The week's receipts were £7780, of which £1670 was from home and £6109 from colonial resources.

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THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

THE JOURNEY OF PRINCESS ALEXANDRA.

THE departure of Princess Alexandra from Copenhagen took place on Thursday week. All the houses from the Royal Palace to the railway-station were adorned with garlands and hangings, and decorated with English and Scandinavian flags. Immense crowds thronged the streets through which her Royal Highness had to pass. The Princess left the Royal Palace at three, and arrived at the railway station at four p.m. Her Royal Highness, with her parents and her eldest brother, occupied an open carriage, and were escorted by the Hussars of the Guard. Quantities of flowers were thrown from the windows of the houses along the route. A guard of honour was stationed at the railway terminus, which was splendidly decorated. All the Ministers and high functionaries, the municipal authorities, and the élite of Copenhagen were assembled at the station. The Chief President of Copenhagen delivered a farewell address, for which Prince Christian, the father of the Princess, returned thanks. Her Royal Highness's departure from Copenhagen took place at 4.30 p.m. At all the railway stations en route from the capital to Korsör the peasants pressed in large numbers to welcome her Royal Highness. At Roskilde the militia turned out, and at Ringsted a regiment of dragoons was paraded. The Princess arrived at the Korsör terminus at 6.30 p.m. on Thursday, when the town was splendidly illuminated and a display of fireworks took place. The Mayor delivered a congratulatory address to the Princess. The Burgomaster also delivered a speech in which he eulogised the Prince of Wales.

Her Royal Highness left Korsör early on Friday, in the Royal steam-ship Slesvig, and arrived at Kiel at a quarter-past four in the afternoon. A slight derangement of the machinery of the Slesvig caused some delay on the passage from Korsör to Kiel. Hence, after a stay of two hours, the Royal party continued their journey to Hamburg, where they arrived soon after nine o'clock in the evening, and took up their quarters at the Hôtel de l'Europe. The Royal party was received at the Altona railway-station by Mr. Ward, her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, and by the local authorities, and proceeded under an escort of cavalry through the streets of Altona and Hamburg, which were brilliantly illuminated, to their hotel. The streets were so thickly lined with spectators, who applauded enthusiastically, that it was a matter of some difficulty for the carriages to advance, and a very large concourse of people assembled before the hotel, vociferously cheering and calling for the Princess, until her Royal Highness eventually gratified them by appearing at the window. On Saturday morning, at ten o'clock, the Royal party left for Hanover, by way of Harburg. In the afternoon they reached Hanover, where they were the guests of the King for the night. A special train on Sunday conveyed the illustrious travellers to Cologne, where they arrived at 9.15 p.m., and alighted at the Hotel Bellevue, in Deutz, for the night. The Crown Prince of Prussia and the Prince of Hesse arrived in the city the same day. On Monday morning, at ten o'clock, the party left Cologne, the British Consul and numbers of English resident in the towns of the Rhine provinces being present at the station. Her Royal Highness was greeted with repeated hurrahs, and was presented with a bouquet by an English lady. Brussels was reached at about four o'clock in the afternoon. Here her Royal Highness was received with great ceremony by the Duchess of Brabant, the Count of Flanders, the Burgomaster of Brussels, and the English and Danish Ambassadors, and the Royal party and suite were conducted in ten State carriages through the city to the palace. The weather was magnificent, and an immense crowd assembled along the route. At Brussels the Royal bride remained in quiet a few days, preparatory to the fatigues of her journey to England. On Thursday Princess Alexandra, with Prince and Princess Christian of Denmark, and Princes Frederick and William, left for Antwerp, where they would embark for England.

ARRIVAL OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS IN ENGLAND.

According to the arrangements at the time of our going to press Princess Alexandra, accompanied by her illustrious parents and relatives and attended by a numerous suite, was to embark at Antwerp for this country on Friday (yesterday) evening. All the members of the Danish Royal family and the chief personages of the suite were to be accommodated on board the Royal yacht, which, with a small squadron, had been ordered round to Flushing. With the Victoria and Albert there was to be an escort, formed by the Warrior, Defence, and Resistance, iron frigates, and the Revenge line-of-battle ship. Beyond the service honours of manned yards and salutes due to all members of Royal families visiting an English squadron, there were to be no formalities at the embarkation. During Friday evening the Royal yacht, accompanied on each side by the vessels of the escort, would steam across Channel so as to reach the Nore early the same night, when all the vessels would anchor. Here also was to be anchored a portion of the Channel Squadron, under Admiral Smart, with the usual port force, which would dress ships, man yards, and salute, to give éclat to the departure of the Royal yacht for Gravesend early on the morning of Saturday.

The Prince of Wales and suite are expected to leave London from the Bricklayers' Arms station at such a time as to be ready to go on board the Royal yacht immediately upon the arrival of the Princess. The most complete arrangements were made by Mr. Eborall, both for the proper reception at the Gravesend station and the transit to London. The train was to consist of one Royal carriage and four State saloon carriages for the suite.

RECEPTION OF THE PRINCESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

The Bricklayers' Arms station is draped with cloth and banners, and the ground filled in with banks of flowers and whole avenues of shrubs. The outer entrance to the station is surmounted by a grand triumphal arch.

On emerging from the Bricklayers' Arms station, the Prince and Princess, with the rest of the Royal party, occupying six open carriages and attended by an escort of the Life Guards, are to be conducted to the foot of London Bridge by the High Bailiff of Southwark, accompanied by the two members for the borough (Mr. Locke and Mr. Layard); Lord Lovelace (the Lord Lieutenant of Surrey), with the High Sheriff and the four Parliamentary representatives of the county (Mr. Alcock, Mr. Locke King, Mr. Briscoe, and Mr. George Cubitt); and by the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex; the whole pageant up to that point being composed probably of not more than a dozen carriages.

At the south end of London Bridge, where the civic jurisdiction begins, the cavalcade receives an enormous accession, and in its passage thence to Temple Bar, the western confines of the City, it would perhaps be more interesting as a spectacle than in any other part of the route. On London Bridge the Royal Reception Committee and the rest of the Corporation, with the Court of Lieutenancy and the governing bodies of the principal livery companies, numbering upwards of 300 persons in all, would be waiting to conduct the Princess through the City, and, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs taking the places assigned them there, the cortége then proceeds on its way to Temple Bar, by way of King William-street, the Mansion House, and Cheapside, thence round the south side of St. Paul's Cathedral, and onward by Ludgate-hill and Fleet-street. On reaching Temple Bar the carriages of the City authorities turn back, so that the Royal carriages pass them.

At this point the civic authorities resign the post of honour to the Duke of Buccleuch, as Lord High Steward of the city of Westminster, who, with the Dean and Chapter, the High Bailiff, the members of the Ancient Court of Burgesses, and other representative bodies of the citizens, conduct their Royal Highnesses to the entrance to Hyde Park, by way of Pall-mall, St. James's-street, and Piccadilly, the Corporation of London, headed by the Lord Mayor, with the Court of Lieutenancy bringing up the rear. It is understood that none but the Royal carriages are to enter the long quadrangle in which the volunteers will be drawn up in the Park. The corps, formed in two lines, face inwards, each line four deep and forty paces apart, to allow room for the Staff of the Brigade and the divisional Generals in front. These double lines extend across the the open ground from the back of the Achilles statue to the Marble Arch. The Royal carriages simply pass along between the lines, receiving a Royal salute, and, issuing forth at the Marble Arch, will be followed by the rest of the cavalcade towards Paddington.

PROGRESS TO WINDSOR.

The train which will convey the Prince of Wales and his bride-elect will stop at Slough, and the party will drive through triumphal arches, &c., to Eton. The Eton boys will there be mustered in front of their fine old school, and the welcome they will give to the Princess may be imagined. Beyond the college another arch is reared, and the street has rows of festooned masts. Across the Thames, when Windsor is reached, another arch spans the roadway alike tasteful in design and admirable in execution. Thence up the hill round the west end of the castle is not far, but it is likely to be made very gay with its many decorations. The procession is to enter the castle through Henry the Eighth's Gate.

THE TIMES APPOINTED FOR THE ROYAL PROCESSION PASSING THE PRINCIPAL POINTS FROM GRAVESEND TO WINDSOR.

As some uncertainty appears to exist with regard to the time at which the great cavalcade of Saturday (to-day) may be expected to reach the metropolis, our readers will be glad to be informed of the hours officially fixed for the arrival at, and departure from, the chief points through which the procession will pass. The Royal yacht is expected to arrive off Gravesend Terrace Pier at 11 o'clock on Saturday. The Prince of Wales leaves London, from the Bricklayers' Arms station, shortly before that hour, so as to be enabled to go on board the vessel as nearly as possible at half-past 11. The Prince and Princess will land on the pier at a quarter past 12. The presentation of the chief members of the Gravesend Corporation, with their address and the gift presented by the ladies of the town, will not occupy more than three or four minutes, and twenty-five minutes is allowed to traverse the distance between the pier and the railway-station—1100 yards. The Royal train is fixed to start from Gravesend at a quarter before 1. It is timed so as to pass through the principal stations at a rate not greater than ten miles an hour; but the time for the whole journey will not exceed forty minutes. It will arrive, therefore, at the Bricklayers' Arms station betwen 25 and 20 minutes before 2. In the reception-room at this station the chief authorities of the county of Surrey and borough of Southwark will be presented, together with the Lord Mayor and the deputation from the Corporation of London. The members of the Royal families will partake of a slight luncheon in the reception-room, and will enter their carriages to leave the station at about 5 minutes to 2. The time expected to be occupied by the procession passing from the Bricklayers' Arms station to Paddington station, calculated from the pace at which a carriage-horse ordinarily walks, is a little over two hours, and upon these data the Royal train has been ordered to be ready at Paddington at 4 o'clock. Allowing, however, for the little delays certain to arise on such an occasion, the train is not expected to start much before 4.30, arriving at Slough as nearly as possible at 5 o'clock, so as to bring the Princess into Windsor just before dusk, at 6. The procession through London, therefore, is expected to arrive at London Bridge at about a quarter past 2, to reach Temple Bar at about 20 minutes or a quarter to 3, to enter the park at about half-past 3, to quit it by the Marble Arch by 10 minutes to 4, and to reach the Paddington station by at latest 20 minutes past 4. All the streets in the City, from London Bridge to Temple Bar, through which the procession will pass are to be closed against vehicles of every description as early as 10 in the morning, except carriages proceeding to places within the line, which will be allowed to pass up to 11 o'clock. The streets west of Temple Bar are not likely to be shut before 12, or even later in the neighbourhood of the Edgware-road.

DECORATIONS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Great preparations are being made in Southwark, the City, and Westminster for Saturday (to-day) and Tuesday next. The decorations of the City will commence on the south side of London Bridge. The parapets of the bridge will be ornamented from the south to the north with portraits of the Kings of Denmark from the earliest period to his present Majesty, Frederick VII., affixed on the Danish national standards, surmounted with ravens and elephants. Between the standards one hundred tripods will be placed, from which incense will arise. At the south and north approaches of the bridge will be erected pedestals, on which will be placed statues of fame, surmounted by Danish warriors holding the "Danebrog," the national flag of Denmark. In the several recesses of the bridge the same ornamentation will be carried out. On the northern side of Adelaide-place will be erected a triumphal arch, on the south side of which arch and in the centre, immediately on the carriage-way, will be placed the united arms of England and Denmark. Right and left, and over the footway, will be medallions in relief of the Prince and Princess. The Corinthian columns of the Mansion House will be draped with crimson cloth; from the capitals will be suspended sags of flowers, from the centres of which will be hung wreaths of orange-blossoms. On the shafts of the columns will be fixed medallions of the Prince and Princess in relief, surrounded with wreaths of the oak, surmounted by the Prince of Wales's plume. Under the portico, and in a projecting gallery, will be seats for ladies and gentlemen, in the front of which will sit the Lady Mayoress, surrounded by young ladies, who, on the approach of Princess Alexandra, will descend from the portico to the Princess and present to her Royal Highness a bouquet. Provision has been made for illuminating the building with gas; and on the balustrade at the summit of the building will be affixed tripods, from which fire will ascend.

In St. Paul's-churchyard accommodation for some 10,000 persons will be afforded to view the procession. The front of the galleries throughout will be ornamented by a bold cornice with Roman tabs, and every eight feet apart will appear flags and banners of the country and Corporation and the several banners of the livery companies. On the night of the wedding the dome of St. Paul's will be illuminated with the electric light.

The front of Guildhall will on the evening of the marriage be brilliantly illuminated with gas jets throughout, and a device of the Prince of Wales's feathers, surmounted by a large star.

In the centre of Temple Bar will be a medallion of the Prince and Princess, surrounded with flags. Over the centre window the arms united, surmounted with the statue of Hymen. On each corner of the Bar will be tripods, emitting incense. The entire cornice of the pediment will be covered with emblematical devices. Over the footways will be fixed angels, holding sags of orange-blossoms, above which will be tripods. Arrangements will be made to illuminate the whole on the night of the marriage.

The Monument will be decorated with flags and banners and illuminated on the night of the wedding by an electric light.

There will be an elaborate illuminated design at Somerset House; the whole width of the National Gallery will be a blaze of light; the Horse Guards, Admiralty, and Treasury will also be illuminated; and the electric light will play around the clock-tower of the Palace of Westminster. The clubhouses, Royal tradesmen, &c., will likewise illuminate.

ARRANGEMENTS AT WINDSOR FOR THE MARRIAGE.

The preparations for the Royal wedding are going forward with all activity at Windsor, both within the precincts of the castle and in the town. The arrangements in the interior of the chapel and choir itself are now nearly all completed as far as regards the accommodation for the visitors, and the long rows of seats rising tier above tier, all covered with scarlet, cast quite a rosy hue over the nave. These seats are arranged in blocks, spreading backward into the aisles and tapering to a narrow frontage between the columns of the nave, so as to allow of Yeomen of the Guard being stationed in front of each column. The whole of the centre of the nave is to be covered with a carpet specially made for this occasion with an embroidered border, having the Prince's coronet and the monograms of the Prince and Princess entwined. The carved oak panelling in front of the Royal pew over the Communion-table has been quite removed down to within a few inches of the floor of the pew itself, so that her Majesty will not only see the ceremony from this spot, but be as plainly seen herself as if she sat on the raised dais. In fact, her Majesty attending the ceremony privately only means that she does not take part in the procession nor attend in Royal state.

THE ROYAL BRIDEMAIDS.

Several inaccurate lists of the ladies selected as bridemaids to Princess Alexandra have appeared in some of our contemporaries, and the number has also been exaggerated. The following will, however, be found to be an accurate enumeration of the ladies on whom the honour has been conferred:—1. Lady Victoria Scott, daughter of the Duke of Buccleuch. 2. Lady Victoria Howard, daughter of the Earl of Suffolk. 3. Lady Agneta Yorke, daughter of the Earl of Hardwicke. 4. Lady Feodore Wellesley, daughter of Earl Cowley. 5. Lady Diana Beauclerk, daughter of the Duke of St. Albans. 6. Lady Georgiana Hamilton, daughter of the Marquis of Abercorn. 7. Lady Elma Bruce, daughter of the Earl of Elgin. 8. Lady Eleanor Hare, daughter of the Earl of Listowel. Their dresses will be of white tulle, trimmed with pink roses and heather.

FESTIVITIES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

Great preparations are being made all over the country to celebrate the royal wedding on the 10th, and the day will be observed as a general holiday. At Beacon-hill, Malvern, there will be a great procession and bonfire. At Birmingham, the cross, cupola, dome, tower, and western façade of the church of St. Philip, which stands on the highest ground in the borough, will be illuminated. If carried out fully there will be 10,000 lights. Several thousands of the parochial school children will be entertained. There is also to be a grand display of fireworks and a masonic ball. At Bolton there will be a procession of Sunday-scholars, at which it is expected fully 16,000 children will attend, the presentation of medals to the children, a public dinner, a couple of free concerts, and a display of fireworks. At Cheltenham there will be a public procession and a treat to the poor and school children to the number of 7000. The illuminations will be on a grand scale. At Derby there is to be a procession and a display of fireworks on a grand scale. There is to be a grand volunteer review at Edinburgh. The castle batteries and the gardens in the valley between the old and new town will be lit with padelle, the backs of the tall houses of the old town facing Princes-street will show a candle illumination, and the line of Princes-street will exhibit a splendid variety of devices. The crown steeple of St. Giles will present a coloured illumination, and the Gothic pyramid of the Scott monument will be set off in white lights. The Calton-hill, from which the fireworks will be discharged, will be effectively lit up; and Arthur's Seat, Salisbury Crags, and some of the more distant hills will glow with bonfires and coloured lights. The Colchester programme will embrace a public breakfast or dinner, a dinner to the poor at their own houses, a field-day of the troops and volunteers, and illuminations, a torchlight procession, and a ball in the evening; that of Gloucester a review of the volunteers, a dinner to about 500 old men in the Corn Exchange, and tea to the old women. The school children are to be paraded (over 4000 in number) at the public park and treated to tea in their respective schoolrooms. At Ipswich a dinner is to be given to about 2000 aged poor people, and 5500 school children are to be treated with tea, and fireworks in the evening. At Norwich the number of school children to be entertained approaches 15,000. The sum of £600 was on Tuesday voted for the purpose. The committee of the Corporation of Nottingham have decided to give a treat to all the Sunday-school scholars of that town on the day of the marriage of the Prince of Wales. The returns of the children have been made at 15,000, and it has been agreed on to allow them fourpence each, making an aggregate cost of £250. Illuminations will be general in all the large towns, and to a great extent fireworks, and ample provision seems to have been generally made for giving treats to the poor and Sunday-school children.

WEDDING GIFTS.

The Prince of Wales will present to the Princess a magnificent necklace and brooch (by Messrs. Garrard) as a wedding gift. The necklace, a splendid triumph of the diamond-setter's art, is composed of eight clusters with very large pendants surrounding diamonds. The centre clusters are composed of three very fine pearl-shaped pearl drops, the whole connected by festoons of diamonds. The brooch is composed of magnificent pearls, surmounted by diamonds, with three other beautiful pearls forming drops. The two centre pearls are indeed of matchless beauty. Amongst the jewels ordered by the Prince of Messrs. Garrard for Princess Alexandra is a keeper for her wedding-ring, set with six stones, their initials spelling the word "Bertie," which is the familiar name of his Royal Highness in the Royal circle. The stones of this ring are a beryl, an emerald, a ruby, a turquoise, a jacinth, and a second emerald to complete the six letters of the name. Messrs. Garrard are also making two other presents for the Royal bride—one from her Majesty, consisting of a most costly suite of opals and diamonds, as valuable and rare as those which the Prince of Wales presented to the Princess Royal, and similar in form to the suite designed for Princess Alice by the Prince Consort. The second is another present from the Prince of Wales, and consists of a brilliant tiara. As presents for the bridemaids eight lockets have been made. These are of coral and diamond, to signify the red and white which are the colours of Denmark. In the centre of each is a cipher in crystal, forming the letters A.E.A., after a drawing by Princess Alice. The eight bridemaids themselves present to her Royal Highness a splendid diamond and enamel bracelet. This is made in eight compartments, in each of which is the miniature portrait of one of the young ladies with her initials beneath in diamonds.

On Wednesday the Committee of Management appointed by the Corporation of the city of London to fix on the most appropriate mode of presenting Princess Alexandra with a gift of the value of £10,000 chose a diamond necklace from Messrs. Garrard.

In several parts of the country presents are being prepared. The ladies of Leeds have subscribed for a 500-guinea bracelet; Southampton will present the bride with a carriage; and Paisley is manufacturing a shawl. The ladies of Liverpool have decided to present the Princess with a diamond cross, value £800. The bouquet-holder in which the bouquet will be presented to Princess Alexandra, on her landing in England, by the lady of the Mayor of Gravesend, resembles a cornucopia, and is so arranged that by touching a spring ingeniously contrived it may be rested in an upright position. The ornamentation consists of the arms of England and Denmark, surmounted by Prince of Wales's feathers issuing from a gold crown set with sapphires. On the reverse is represented the motto of the Corporation of Gravesend. The gold work of the cornucopia is enriched with pink coral and pearls, being the national colours of Denmark.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS.

At a moment when a peculiar interest in the personal appearance of the Heir Apparent and his youthful bride-elect is universally felt—at a moment when hundreds of thousands will be on the very tiptoe of expectation to catch the first glimpse of the august pair—it is with real pleasure we call attention to a series of photographic cartes-de-visite portraits of their Royal Highnesses that are evidently as felicitous likenesses as they are admirable examples of photographic art. We allude to a series of photographs from negatives, taken from life by Mr. J. E. Mayall, of Regent-street, and published by Messrs. Marion and Co., of Soho-square. There are so many accidents beyond the photographer's control, so much of the element of chance in photography itself, that it is not always we can feel entirely satisfied with the result, even when the unthinking camera is set to work "by Royal command." In this instance, however, Mr. Mayall has not only been more successful than in anything he had previously produced, but he has immeasurably surpassed any of the cartes-de-visite portraits of the Prince and Princess—taken by foreign photograpers, and some of them from unauthentic drawings and paintings—which crowd the shop windows. The present series represent the Prince and Princess in many attitudes, sitting and standing, the face full, "three-quarters" and in profile, inclined upwards and downwards. It is no flattery to say that we have seen no "subject" pass the severe test of photography so triumphantly as Princess Alexandra. In every view the classic proportions of the features secure a sculpturesque and almost ideal harmony; in keeping with this is the grace and queenlike dignity; and yet—for it is rarely found with such symmetry—the expression varies from thoughtful *retenu* to the most frank and sympathetic animation. The portraits of the Prince are no less admirable. We trace in the varied pose and inclination of the head, more distinctly than we have ever discovered before, the strong resemblance both to her Majesty and his lamented father. We have only to add that the accessories are real objects, and not the very objectionable painted backgrounds so commonly introduced, and that their composition reflects the greatest credit upon the artistic skill of the photographer.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce have appointed a committee to consider what steps it would be advisable to take to render Liverpool independent of London in financial settlements, a local clearing-house, &c., being established. Mr. Barnelson, who broached the subject at the meeting of the council, said that great inconvenience was felt by merchants and brokers from Liverpool not being recognised as being a centre of exchange.

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THE RESIDENCE OF PRINCE CHRISTIAN OF DENMARK AT COPENHAGEN, THE BIRTHPLACE OF PRINCESS ALEXANDRA.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 257.

FREDERICKSBORG CASTLE, THE RESIDENCE OF THE KING OF DENMARK.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 257.

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BERNSTORF PALACE, THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF PRINCE CHRISTIAN OF DENMARK.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 253.

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 14.

SUNDAY, March 8.—Third Sunday in Lent. The British Expedition, under Abercrombie, land in Egypt and defeat the French near Aboukir, 1801.
MONDAY, 9.—Murder of David Rizzio, secretary to Mary Queen of Scots, in her presence, 1566. Reduction of Carthagena by Admiral Vernon, 1741.
TUESDAY, 10.—Death of Sir Hugh Myddelton, 1636.
WEDNESDAY, 11.—Publication of the *Daily Courant*, the first real "daily" newspaper, 1702. Napoleon I. married to Maria Louisa, Archduchess of Austria, 1810.
THURSDAY, 12.—St. Gregory the Great, Bishop of Rome and Confessor, died, 604. Foundation of Chelsea Hospital, 1682. Moon's last quarter, 6h. 55m. p.m.
FRIDAY, 13.—Battle of Jarnac; the Duke of Anjou (afterwards Henry III.) defeated the Huguenots under the Prince of Condé, who was murdered after the battle, 1569. The planet Uranus (first called Georgium Sidus) discovered by William Herschel, 1781.
SATURDAY, 14.—Battle of Montlel; Peter the Cruel, King of Castile, defeated and afterwards slain by his brother, Henry of Trastamare, 1369. Henry IV. totally defeated the League army at Ivry, 1590. Admiral John Byng shot for an alleged neglect of duty, 1757. Denmark abolishes the Sound Dues for a compensation, 1857.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 14, 1863.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M h m 3 43	A h m 4 0	M h m 4 17	A h m 4 37	M h m 4 51	A h m 5 12	M h m 5 31	A h m 5 52	M h m 6 15	A h m 6 39	M h m 7 7	A h m 7 39	M h m 8 16	A h m 9 0

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY		DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOMETER Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 A.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	RAIN in 24 hours. Read at 10A.M.
		Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°			Inches
March Feb.	25	30·427	43·5	40·3	·89	10	32·4	48·0	SW.	138	·005
	26	30·358	45·5	35·6	·71	9	40·2	49·0	SW,	309	·000
	27	30·257	47·7	38·6	·73	5	43·3	53·0	SW. WSW.	288	·000
	28	30·216	45·2	37·5	·76	5	32·2	52·7	SW. S.	127	·010
	1	..	..	..	..	..	38·9	49·4	..	265	·000
	2	29·893	49·4	46·5	·90	9	41·0	55·3	S. SW.	336	·010
	3	29·781	52·6	35·7	·56	0	43·3	60·4	SSE. SW.	259	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected..	30·438	30·410	30·365	30·274	29·935	29·914	29·839,
Temperature of Air ..	40°8	45°1	46°9	39°9	48°5	49°4	52°1,
Temperature of Evaporation ..	40°2	41°4	43°2	39°8	43°2	48°4	44°8
Direction of Wind	SW.	SW.	SW.	SW.	S.	S.	SSE.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—Last Week but one of the Season.—On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday will be repeated Balfe's new Grand Opera, THE ARMOURER OF NANTES. On Monday and Friday, Bellini's Popular Opera, LA SONNAMBULA. After the Opera, on Monday only, to conclude with the BURLESQUE OPENING of the Grand Pantomime, terminating with the Transformation Scene. On Tuesday to conclude with, in honour of the Nuptials of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and H.R.H. the Princess Alexandra, an Allegorical Masque, entitled FREYA'S GIFT. Commence at Seven.
A GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCE of the Great Pantomime, HARLEQUIN BEAUTY AND THE BEAST, will take place on Tuesday Morning, March 10.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Mr. WILLIAM HARRISON respectfully informs his Friends and the Public that his ANNUAL BENEFIT will take place on MONDAY, MARCH 16, when will be performed Flotow's Grand Opera of MARTHA, with an unprecedented cast, being the Last Night but Five of the Season.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE, Remodelled, Decorated, and embellished in a truly magnificent and costly style, is NOW OPEN for the Dramatic Season, under the sole management of Mr. EDMUND FALCONER.—Glorious and unparalleled success of the Spectacular and Pictorial Effects in BONNIE DUNDEE. SPECIAL MORNING PERFORMANCE of BONNIE DUNDEE and the PANTOMIME on TUESDAY, March 10, at One o'Clock. Positively the last six nights of the Pantomime. On MONDAY, MARCH 9, and during the Week, will be performed the new and original historical and lyrically suggested pictorial and spectacular Drama, written by Mr. Edmund Falconer, in Three Acts, entitled BONNIE DUNDEE; or, The Gathering of the C'ans. With new and beautiful Scenery, illustrative of the Western Highlands of Scotland, in the First and Second Acts, by Mr. T. Grieve, assisted by Mr. H. Telbin. Mr. Henry Haigh, Moonlight, in the Third Act, by Mr. W. Telbin, assisted by Mr. H. Telbin. Mr. Henry Haigh, expressly engaged, will, in the course of the second act, introduce the celebrated ballad of "Bonnie Dundee." Prologue to be spoken by Mr. H. Loraine. Principal characters by Messrs. H. Loraine, E. Phelps, H. Sinclair, Charles Selby, T. Graham, &c; Mrs. D. P. Bowers, Miss Hudson, and Mrs. Edmund Falconer. To conclude with the Grand Comic Pantomime LITTLE GOODY TWO SHOES; or Harlequin and Cock Robin. Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Helen Howard; Messrs. J. Robins, G. Weston, and Tom Matthews; Harlequins; Messrs. Cormack and St. Maine; Columbines, Mdme. Boleno and the Misses Gunniss; Clowns, Messrs. Henry Boleno and Charles Lauri. Prices as usual. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily. Doors open at Half-past Six; to commence at Seven. Acting Manager, Mr. F. B. Chatterton.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Positively the last week but Two of Mr. Sothern's engagement and Lord Dundreary. Mr. Buckstone, as Asa Trenchard, and Miss Louise Keeley as Rasselas. MONDAY, MARCH 2, and during the Week, to commence at Seven, with OUR AMERICAN COUSIN, for the 375th time. After which, RASSELAS, PRINCE OF ABYSSINIA. Concluding with OUR MARYANNE.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI. — On MONDAY and during the Week, A GREY MARE—Miss Marie Wilton; ONE TOUCH OF NATURE—Mr. B. Webster; A VALENTINE—Messrs. J. L. Toole and P. Bedford; and GEORGE DE BARNWELL, terminating with the Transformation Scene. The celebrated Arthur and Bertrand.

THEATRE ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S.—MONDAY and during the Week, A GAME OF ROMPS—Mrs. S. Johnson, Misses Sheridan, Cottrell, Ada Dyas, and Nisbett. After which, LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET—Mrs. F. Matthews, Mr. Stirling, and Misses Herbert, Cottrell, and Ada Dyas. To conclude with the CARTE DE VISITE—Mrs. S. Johnson, Misses Ada Dyas and Nisbett.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED, with Mr. JOHN PARRY, will appear EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) at Eight, and Saturday Morning at Three o'Clock, in THE FAMILY LEGEND; after which Mr. John Parry will introduce a new Domestic Scene, entitled MRS. ROSELEAF'S LITTLE PARTY.—ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.
Notice.—The Performance on Tuesday Evening, March 10, will commence at Six o'Clock.

MR. EDMUND YATES'S INVITATIONS to EVENING PARTIES and the SEASIDE will be issued at the EGYPTIAN HALL EVERY EVENING (except Saturday), at Eight o'Clock. Mr. Harold Power will be one of the party. A Morning Performance on Saturday, at Three o'Clock, this day excepted. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1. The Box-office is open daily from Eleven till Five o'Clock.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL. BEETHOVEN NIGHT (by particular desire), on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, MARCH 9. The Programme will include the Grand Septet for wind and stringed Instruments; the Kreutzer Sonata for Pianoforte and Violin, MM. Chas. Hallé and Sainton; and the Moonlight Sonata, M. Chas. Hallé, for pianoforte alone. Executants—MM. Chas. Hallé, Sainton, Paque, H. Webb, Lazarus, C. Harper, Hausser, and Severn. Vocalists—Mdlle. Corbari and Mr. Wilbye Cooper. Conductor—Mr. Lindsay Sloper. Sofa Stalls, 5s; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; and at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—MARCH 10, Wedding-Day of the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra.—GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCE in the great St. James's Hall by the celebrated and original Christy's Minstrels, on Tuesday Afternoon next, March 10, at Three o'Clock (being their Last Appearance). Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Area, 1s. Tickets at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

NATIONAL NIGHT, TUESDAY NEXT.—The WEDDING HOLIDAY TREAT, in the Great ST. JAMES'S HALL.—GRAND PERFORMANCE of NATIONAL MELODIES, by the Choir of 400 voices, Mdlle. Parepa, and Mr. Henry Haigh, accompanied by the Band of Harps. Doors open at Six; commence at 6.30; terminate about Nine o'Clock, in time to witness the General Illumination.—Tickets, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s. each, at Austin's Office, 28, Piccadilly, W.

SONGS OF SCOTLAND — EGYPTIAN HALL. — LAST WEEK BUT ONE (in consequence of Engagements in the vicinity of London) of Mr. KENNEDY'S ENTERTAINMENT on the SONGS OF SCOTLAND, assisted by Mr. LAND at the Pianoforte. EVERY EVENING at Eight, and on Saturday Afternoon at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, W.

MR. HOWARD GLOVER'S GRAND CONCERT, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, at DRURY LANE THEATRE.—Mr. Sims Reeves, Mdme. Arabella Goddard, Mddlle. Florence Lancia, Miss Bessie Palmer, Miss Lascelles, Miss Rose Hersee, Mdlle. Elvira Behrens, Miss Isabel Harrington, Mdlle. Georgi, Miss Lucy Leffler, and, by kind permission of the Covent Garden Management, Mdlle. Parepa. Mr. Henry Phillips has also kindly consented to reappear on this occasion with his two daughters, Mdlles. Florence and Alice. Violin, M. Sainton. Conductors—Mr. Howard Glover, Mr. W. Ganz, and Mr. Lindsay Sloper. A grand selection of Original Danish Melodies will be given on this occasion for the first time in England. "Dannemark! Dannemark! heilge Lyd," "Fuglen i'er skoven," &c., performed by Military Bands, &c. Private Boxes, 10s. 6d., 21s. and 2 guineas; Stalls, 5s.; Dress Circle, 4s.; First Circle, 3s.; Upper Circle, 2s.; Pit, 2s.; Lower Gallery, 1s.; Upper Gallery, 6d. Box Office open from Ten till Five daily.

POLYTECHNIC.—BURNING to DEATH and SAVING from DEATH; new Lecture by Professor Pepper on Monday and Friday Morning and Evening, at half-past 1 and 7.15. This lecture will be preceded by the Ghost Scenes from the "Strange Lecture." N.B. The "Spectre Drama" every day this week (except Wednesday).

A MORNING IN MEXICO.—A Magnificent Exhibition of Ceramic Statuary, illustrative of Life, Manners, Customs, and Costumes in Mexico. Open Daily, from Ten to Five.—Gallery, 68, Newman-street, Oxford-street. Admission Card, with Descriptive Catalogue, 2s. 6d. Visitors under Fifteen, 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—WET OR DRY.—The Wedding FÊTES at the Crystal Palace will be of the most varied and attractive character. The Palace, wreathed with garlands and white roses, ornamented with flags of all nations, each column relieved by large silver Prince of Wales's feathers and bridal-knots, aided by an enormous collection of magnificent banneretz of all colours, especially provided for the company by Mons. Godillôt, of Paris, the celebrated purveyor of decorations for the Fêtes of the Emperor, will outvie all previous efforts. An appropriate inscription in silvered glass, by Messrs. Cook and Johnston, will extend across the Great Transept. The extreme beauty of the Palace thus decorated must be seen to be believed. Aided as it will be by the most brilliant illumination each evening, its appearance will be unrivalled.
The following are the Arrangements for the Week:—
SATURDAY, being a general holiday, an Afternoon and Evening Fête, commencing at Four o'Clock. The Palace lighted up at dusk, and open from Twelve until Eight in the evening. One Shilling.
MONDAY. Open from Ten till Seven. Lighted at dusk. For families and children this day will afford good opportunity for quietly enjoying the Palace under its present brilliant aspect.
TUESDAY, the Wedding Day, being also a general holiday, open from Nine in the Morning until Eight in the Evening. At Twelve o'Clock appropriate Music in the Great Transept. At Two o'Clock a Royal Salute will be fired in the grounds, followed by a Grand Display of the Great Fountains, which have been got into order thus early this season for this great national event. At Half-past Three grand performance in Centre Transept of Music, written in celebration of the occasion, by a largely increased Orchestra. The selection will comprise the following new Pieces, composed expressly for the occasion:—"Festival Overture," to conclude with the National Anthem by a chorus of children to new appropriate words—A. Manns; "Echoes of Denmark," a selection of Danish Airs, including the favourite melody of the Princess Alexandra—A. Manns; "Procession March"—Arthur S. Sullivan; National Melodies, to be sung in chorus by the visitors, &c.
At dusk (seven o'clock at the latest) the great Torchlight Procession, in which twelve hundred of the military, headed by the Drum-and-Fife Bands of the Foot Guards, take part, will commence. Winding around the walks and terraces, it will advance to the great bonfire in the centre walk, into which all the torches will be hurled.
During this finale the Fountains will be played their full height, brilliantly illuminated by thousands of Coloured Fires, which will also be burnt from the lofty water-towers. The whole will conclude by eight o'clock, affording ample time for parties to return to London for the Illuminations.
The Decorations will remain during the Week.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SATURDAY, ONE SHILLING. Open from Twelve till Eight.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—MONDAY, ONE SHILLING. Open from Ten till Seven.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—TUESDAY, ONE SHILLING. Open from Nine till Eight.

M. GOMPERTZ'S NEW PANORAMA of the WAR in AMERICA, Printed principally from his own Sketches, will shortly be submitted to the public.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. Will shortly CLOSE. WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and STUDIES by the Members, at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East. Open from Nine till Dusk. Admission, One Shilling. JOS. J. JENKINS, Secretary.

THE RAILWAY STATION.—This celebrated Picture by Mr. FRITH, R.A., is now ON VIEW to the Public at the Fine-Art Gallery, 11, Haymarket. Admission, 1s. Open from Ten to Five. A descriptive Pamphlet of the above Picture by Mr. Tom Taylor, M.A. Price 6d.

PROFESSOR TENNANT will Meet his CLASS from King's College at the ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park, NEXT TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, at Ten o'Clock. He will be glad to see on that occasion any old Student or Member of the Geologist Association. Prof. Tennant will also visit, with Students and Friends, the British Museum on Wednesday, March 11, at Ten o'Clock, to examine the fine Collection of Fossils from the Secondary Rocks.

BY AUTHORITY.—New and Authentic Portraits of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and H.R.H. the Princess Alexandra of Denmark.—It is respectfully announced that a PORTRAIT of his Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES, and a companion PORTRAIT of her Royal Highness the PRINCESS ALEXANDRA OF DENMARK, Engraved in the finest style by Mr. Wm. Hall, after Photographs, taken at Windsor Castle by Royal command by Mr. MAYALL, and dedicated, by gracious permission, to her Majesty, will be shortly published by Mr. MITCHELL, Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street. Price to subscribers, 10s. 6d. each. Impressions will be delivered in the order subscribed for.

THE FAIRY WEDDING.—By special arrangement we publish exclusively the CARD PHOTOGRAPHS of the LILIPUTIAN WEDDING PARTY, as follows:—Mr. and Mrs. Gen. Tom Thumb, in wedding dress, 1s. 6d.; Commodore Nutt and Miss Minnie, groomsman and bridemaid, 1s. 6d.; Mrs. Gen. Tom Thumb, in celebrated reception dress, 1s. 6d.; Misses Lavinia and Minnie Warren, 1s. 6d.; the Whole Bridal Party (group of four), card, 3s.; the Bridal Party (stereoscopic picture), 3s.; the Bridal Party (stereoscopic coloured), 4s. 6d. Can be sent by mail on receipt of price and postage-stamp. None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark (EA in a circle) on the front of the photograph. Beware of spurious copies made from engravings, &c.—E. and H. T. ANTHONY, 501, Broadway, New York, manufacturers of the best photographic albums and publishers of card photographs of celebrities. The negatives of these exquisite pictures were made for us by Brady. Orders for these pictures, accompanied by the cash, may be sent to the care of Messrs. Wheatley, Starr, and Co., American European Express, No. 156, Cheapside, London, and they will be filled in rotation as received, as fast as photography is capable of multiplying them.

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156, New Bond-street, March, 1863.

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MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AND PRINCESS ALEXANDRA.

Arrangements have been made by the Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS to illustrate the MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AND PRINCESS ALEXANDRA in a manner befitting its importance. A Series of WEDDING NUMBERS will be issued, containing Illustrations of all the remarkable incidents in connection with the Departure of Princess Alexandra from Copenhagen, her Journey on the Continent, her Arrival in England, and her Triumphal Progress through London. The Marriage Ceremony at Windsor, on Tuesday, the 10th inst., will also be profusely illustrated.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Saturday next, March 14, will consist of TWO WHOLE SHEETS price Fivepence; Stamped, Sixpence.

A DOUBLE NUMBER of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, comprising THREE WHOLE SHEETS, will be issued on March 21, price Tenpence; Stamped, One Shilling.

Office—198, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1863.

No thoughtful person, whatever may be his theological views, can refuse grave attention to the very strange occurrences which mark this period of the history of the Church of England. At this moment we are called upon to notice a series of events which, if not technically connected, cannot be denied a common origin, and which demand from the authorities of the Church the most heedful action or the wisest inaction. And, as we will pay no class of readers the ill compliment of supposing them too frivolous to be uninterested in matters which myriads of the best persons in the nation deem more important than political or social problems, we abstain from any apologetic introduction to a few remarks upon the theological demonstrations of the day.

Scarcely has a species of adjudication upon the position of two of the seven Essayists taken place, and while a supreme decision of the case is still to come, than clerical action of another kind is attempted in reference to Mr Jowett. And this again being temporarily baffled by the refusal of a local Judge to deal with such a question, we find nearly the whole of the Episcopal Bench uniting in a course which is, doubtless, defensible upon very strong grounds indeed, but which is challenged upon grounds which calm persons may think equally strong. A Bishop of the Church issues a work, which is designed to place the faith of the nation upon another base than that which has hitherto been regarded as its foundation; and most of the other Bishops, creating a new precedent for the occasion, unite to ask him to declare himself guilty of that which their act would seem to imply themselves unable to punish. Now, looking at these events in what light we may, it is clear that they indicate a remarkable agitation in the theological world. Nor are such symptoms to be disposed of lightly, or by dogmatism. We, at least, have no intention of attempting to dispose of them by any approach to a final declaration, and we shall have discharged the immediate duty before us in bringing the following considerations under the notice of our readers.

We may assume that no candid mind will refuse to subordinate all other questions connected with these incidents to one—namely, the question how the interests of the Church of England—interests which for the purposes of argument we will take to be those of religion—can be best served under existing circumstances? We address ourselves mainly to those who, resting their convictions upon higher or lower grounds, believe the Church of England to be a depository of truth and an invaluable agent for the teaching and civilising of the people. Such persons will at once dismiss from their minds any desire for sectional triumph, and will wish to see such a course taken as seems least likely to injure the indubitable popularity of the Church. Now, there is a popularity easily attainable by negative policy and gracious language; and there is a better kind of popularity, which is gained only by institutions believed to be founded in truth and administered in honesty. One hundred years ago or more, supposing such agitation as that we now witness had been possible, it would have been dealt with in the very easiest manner—it would simply have been let alone. The Hierarchy would have ordered the objectionable books from the publishers, would have expressed amiable regret that able men did not apply their talents better, and would have gone to the Levée. This method, which has not even the merit of an anodyne, is manifestly impossible now. The laity is too much interested in the Church to allow its heads to neglect it. Doubts may be answered or punished, but they cannot be ignored. And this fact should be taken into consideration when the last aggregate act of the Bishops is criticised. Let us remember that it was absolutely necessary for them to show that they were aware of what Bishop Colenso was doing.

Perhaps, if we had a Bishop Butler on the Bench, it would not be easy to imagine a more desirable thing than that the demonstrations of the various assailants of orthodoxy should call up such a man, to put forth at once all his logic and all her energy, not to answer every disputant in detail, but to place in the hands of every reader a weapon that would enable the reader himself to deal with all assailants, be they who they might. But it is certain, and we say it without the slightest disrespect to the many admirable men who adorn the Episcopal Bench by their virtues, that the times have not yet called up a writer capable of furnishing such a weapon. Neither the hasty nor the leisurely-prepared answers to the Essayists, nor the more wisely-designed volumes offered as countervailing forces, have laid any hold upon the mind of the public. There is not one of these books that is known out of the circles in which it is a matter of course that works so introduced should be known. "Bishops should write," said George III.; but it is not necessarily given even to Bishops to write so as to ensure readers. The doubters, of high or low rank, in the Church have not yet been met in controversy, according to the judgment of the laity; and that the Church does not deem them vanquished and trodden down may be assumed from its being held necessary by the representatives of its three great sections to take ulterior proceedings, judicial and extrajudicial. The enemy is still thought to hold the field, and he has to be dislodged. No just spectator will blame those who feel that their work is unaccomplished, and desire to complete it. The question is only as to the wisdom of the means.

If the attempt at controversial remedy excited little interest with the public, the opposite effect was produced the moment that which may be termed physical warfare came into play. The proceedings before Sir S. Lushington were narrowly watched, the Judge's semi-contemptuous treatment of the first shapeless mass of charges was observed, and his subsequent judgment, which was none the less wise that it satisfied neither party, was registered in the minds of the readers. The late attempt to deal with a question of "heresy" before a small debts court was instantly noted, and those who can read the thermometer of public interest knew how it stood when the widest publicity to the outdoor fighting of the leading theological champions was given, and even the sturdy enemy of nicotian recreation was permitted to offer an unequal battle. Every line in the manifesto of the Bishops has been carefully studied in our English households; and decided, if not well-weighed, opinions have been advanced as to the right even of Bishops to call on a man to convict himself by those who have also been unhesitating in their declaration that Dr. Tait and Dr. Colenso cannot both be Bishops of the same Church. There is no lack of interest about the question now; and every movement, down to Dr. Hampden's coming forth with his regret that the thunder was not louder, is eagerly noted. The more reason to beware of false moves.

The case, therefore, stands thus:—The Church is disturbed, and there exists, as it would appear, no controversial power sufficient to allay the disturbances. Other means have been resorted to, and the point to be ascertained is, whether such means, however they may reveal the resources of the law or the tact of those who set it in motion, will satisfy the minds of the people of England. We have said that we abstain from venturing a final answer upon a question that does not seem to us to have approached the place at which finality in decision is possible; but we will add that we think it quite possible for the heads of the Church to obtain a very desirable result by action, but certainly not by any action of the kind that has been already witnessed, and assuredly not by any means opposed to national feeling. For the grand safety of the Church of England lies in this—that we are Englishmen as well as Churchmen.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

It has been officially announced that the British Museum will be closed to the public on Saturday (to-day), and also on Tuesday next.

An infant has been suffocated at Greenwich from a feather of the pillow getting into its mouth whilst asleep.

The Jews' Hospital, Lower Norwood, has been opened in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen interested in the welfare of the institution.

It has been determined that the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race shall be rowed on Wednesday, April 1. The crews have been invited to dine afterwards with the Thames Subscription Club.

Mr. Charles Dickens has consented to preside at the annual festival in support of the funds of the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, to be held on May 6, at the Freemasons' Hall.

At the weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers, on Tuesday, Dr. Letheby reported that the officers had seized and condemned 3480 lb. of meat as unfit for human food.

The opening of the West London Extension Railway to the public, at Kensington, took place on Monday. By this line direct communication is provided between the Crystal Palace and the northern and western districts of the metropolis.

A collision occurred yesterday week close to the Farringdon-street terminus of the Metropolitan Railway to the 7 p.m. down train, owing to the pointsman turning it on to the up line by mistake, when it met with another train. Fortunately, from the low rate of speed of the trains leaving and nearing the station, the contact was not very violent nor the consequences very serious. Twenty-five persons were injured, four of them rather severely.

The twenty-second annual ball in aid of the funds of the French Benevolent Society was given at Willis's Rooms on Monday evening, and was unusually well attended. The Duke d'Aumale was present. Queen Marie Amelie having forwarded a handsome gold bracelet, set with pearls, a lottery took place for it during the evening, and for numerous other articles of great value, sent by friends of the institution, by which means a considerable amount was realised.

Last week the births of 2240 children—1163 boys and 1077 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 2009.——The number of deaths registered in London last week was 1440. The average number in the ten corresponding weeks of the ten years 1853-62 is, with a correction for increase of population, 1418 Eight nonagenarians died in the week, the oldest of whom was a widow, aged ninety-eight years.

At the general meeting of the Printers' Pension Society, on Monday, eight pensioners were elected, making seventy-six now on the funds. Mr. William Clowes was re-elected treasurer. The report announced the resignation, on account of declining health, of Mr. Hodson, who had been secretary to the society for thirty-three years. A complimentary resolution was passed accepting his resignation; and Mr. Hodson, jun. (who had performed the duties during his father's illness), was elected secretary.

On Monday the 148th anniversary of the Most Honourable and Loyal Society of Ancient Britons was celebrated in the Freemasons' Tavern—Lord Kenyon in the chair. In proposing the toast of the evening, the chairman mentioned that 2274 boys had been admitted into the schools and wholly maintained; whilst 706 girls (of whom 597 have gone to service) had been similarly provided for. An eloquent appeal to the charity of the Welshmen present was responded to by contributions amounting to nearly £1000.

An important meeting of merchants and others interested in the tea trade was held at the Commercial Salerooms, Mincing-lane, yesterday week, to take some steps to obtain a reduction of the duty on tea. Several members of Parliament were present, and altogether the meeting was most influential. Resolutions were proposed and carried, affirming the desirability of reducing the duty to 1s. per pound, and pointing out that the present time was most suitable for such a reduction. The views of the meeting were embodied in a memorial to be presented to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The annual meeting of the National Rifle Association was held on Wednesday. The Duke of Cambridge, president of the society, was in the chair; and before any other business was done his Royal Highness was unanimously requested to continue in the presidency for another year, which he agreed to do. There is a balance in favour of the society's funds to the extent of upwards of £1000, but his Royal Highness complained that the association was not supported to the extent he had anticipated by volunteer officers. Some discussion took place on the use of the Enfield rifle at competitions, and the meeting for the next Wimbledon competition was fixed for the 6th of July.

The boys of the various ragged school shoeblack societies were assembled yesterday week for their winter festival at Freemasons' Hall—the Earl of Shaftesbury presiding. The different coloured uniforms of the boys gave a gay appearance to the hall, which was well filled with the supporters of the various societies. After the boys had been entertained with tea and cake the meeting was addressed by the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Charles Russell, the Rev. Canon Champneys, and Mr. J. Payne; and books were given as prizes to the most deserving boys. It was stated that the number of boys at present in the employment of the shoeblack societies is 373, and their total earnings during the past year amounted to £6222.

At a meeting of the Royal National Life-boat Institution, held on Thursday, the silver medal of the institution was voted to Mr. David Williams, collector of her Majesty's Customs at Aberdovey, in admiration of his gallant services in putting off in a fearful sea in the institution's life-boat stationed at that place on the 8th ult., with the view of rescuing the crew of the brig Friends, of Newport, which had stranded on Aberdovey Bar. A reward of £7 was also voted to the crew of the life-boat. £4 16s. was also granted to pay the expenses of the institution's life-boat at Drogheda, for saving, in a heavy surf, the crew of five men from the schooner Mary Anne, of Newquay, which had stranded on Drogheda Bar. The silver medal of the institution was also presented to Mr. Henry Maddick, master of the smack Ruby, of Hull, and to his apprentice lad, William Thompson, in testimony of their gallant conduct in putting off in the smack's boat and rescuing, at great risk of life, the crew of six men from the brigantine Ganymede, of Ipswich, which, during a fearful gale of wind, had sunk some distance off the coast on the 28th of January last. They had also received a reward locally for their services. A reward of £6 was also voted to three Irish fishermen, for putting off during a hurricane in a curragh (a small wicker boat), and rescuing two men belonging to the ship I. S. Parsons, of New York, which was wrecked off Innishenen, on the coast of Donegal, in December last. The silver medal of the society and £6 were also voted to Mr. Thomas Evans, sen., Thomas Evans, jun., and William Evans, and also £6 to three other men, in acknowledgment of their gallant and persevering services on the night of the 20th of January in assisting to rescue the crew and passengers of the American ship John H. Elliott, of New York, which, during a terrific squall, accompanied with thunder and lightning, was stranded in Liverpool Bay. Various other rewards were also voted to the crews of shore-boats for their laudable exertions in saving life on different parts of the coasts of the United Kingdom. It was reported that the life-boats of the institution at some of the principal ports would form part of the procession on the wedding day of the Prince of Wales. The Swansea Harbour Trustees, like those of nearly every port in the kingdom, had decided on placing their life-boat under the management of the institution. A legacy, amounting to £189, had been received by the institution from the executors of the late Mr. T. Robinson, commercial traveller, Manchester. The meeting presented their cordial thanks, inscribed on vellum, to Admiral Yelverton, C.B., in acknowledgment of the important services he had rendered to the institution while Commodore Comptroller-General of her Majesty's Coastguard. Payments, amounting to upwards of £500, having been made on various life-boat establishments, the proceedings closed.

The death of Inspector-General of Army Hospitals, James Borland, M.D., has just been announced as having occurred at Bridgman House, Teddington, Middlesex, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years.

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HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES HOLDING HIS FIRST LEVEE.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 253.

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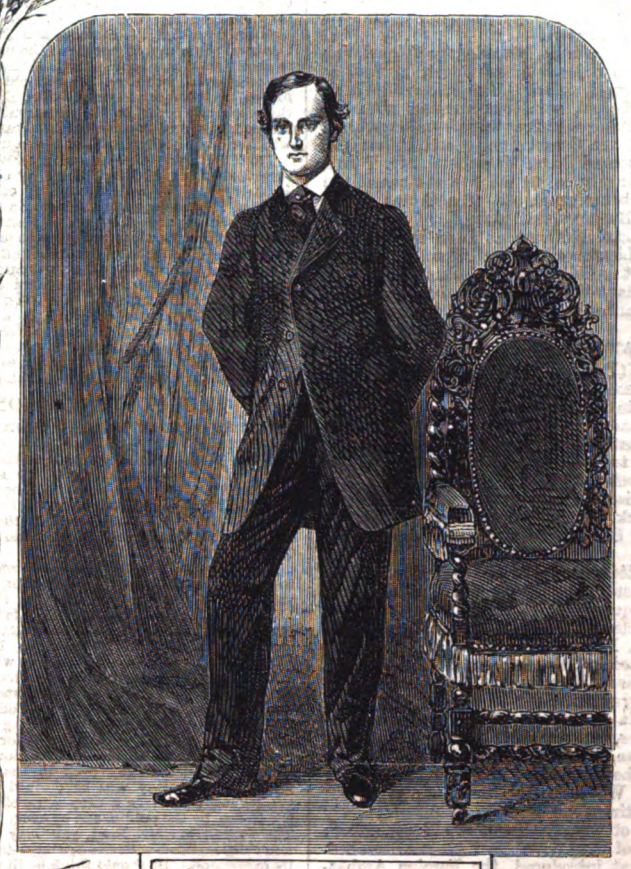
PRINCESS DAGMAR



PRINCE FREDERIK

PRINCE·WALDEMAR

PRINCESS·THYRA

PRINCE·WILHELM

THE BROTHERS, AND SISTERS. OF PRINCESS ALEXANDRA.

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THE COURT.

The Queen continues in good health, and it is hoped her Majesty will be able to go through the exertions of the coming week without undue suffering.

On Sunday the Queen, with the Prince of Wales, the Crown Princess of Prussia (Princess Royal), Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Court attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay preached the sermon.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse, [illegible] drove out with the [illegible] in the grounds. Her Majesty [illegible] by Colonel Von [illegible] in the afternoon [illegible] Princess of [illegible] Palace, arrived at Osborne, [illegible] a quarter before [illegible] Prince of Wales, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel [illegible] and Prussia rode on horseback. Archduke. The Crown Prince and Princess [illegible] Crown Prince and Princess of Hesse went to London and honoured Baron Marochetti, Mr. Theed, and Mr. Noble with visits at their studios, to see the statues of the Prince Consort which are now being executed. The Crown Prince and Princess returned to Buckingham Palace.

[illegible] Lord Methuen as Lord in Waiting [illegible] Hon. D. Ryder [illegible] Colonel Du Plat as [illegible] Lieutenant-Colonel Bagot, has succeeded [illegible] Lieutenant-Colonel Bagot as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince of Wales.

THE DRAWING-ROOM [illegible] of Prussia (Princess Royal) [illegible] Queen on behalf [illegible] The Queen [illegible] presented to [illegible] Majesty's pleasure, [illegible] to the Queen. In [illegible] attended the reception. [illegible] accompanied [illegible] Helena, arrived from [illegible] o'clock, [illegible] received at St. James's [illegible] Princess of Hesse, were conducted their Royal [illegible] attended the Lord of Mount-Edgcumbe, Groom in [illegible] Duchess of Athole; Lady [illegible] Ladies of the Bedchamber; [illegible] Ladies of the Court. [illegible] was first introduced, the Foreign Ambassadors [illegible] were received in the order of their diplomatic [illegible] having paid their respects, the ladies present [illegible] were introduced and were announced to her [illegible] Princess Louis of Hesse.

[illegible] Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to present the following [illegible] by Lady Anna Gore Langton.

[illegible] on her marriage, by Lady Bagot.

[illegible] on her marriage, by Countess Amherst.

[illegible] on her marriage, on succeeding to the title, by Marchioness Abercorn.

[illegible] on her marriage, by Viscountess Newport.

[illegible] on her marriage, by the Countess of Darnley.

[illegible] by her mother, the Countess of Gainsborough.

[illegible] by her mother, the Duchess of Buccleuch.

[illegible] by the Countess of Dudley.

[illegible] by the Countess of Ducie.

[illegible] by her mother, Countess Stanhope.

[illegible] by her mother, Countess Fitzwilliam.

[illegible] by the Countess of Airlie.

[illegible] by Lady Eleanor Hare, by Lady Proby.

[illegible] by the Countess of Desart.

[illegible] by her mother, the Countess of Verulam.

[illegible] by her mother, Lady Stanley of Alderley.

[illegible] by Viscountess Palmerston.

[illegible] by her mother, Mrs. Frederick Millbank.

The costumes worn on this occasion were especially remarkable for their elegance and beauty. The dresses of the Duchess of Wellington and Viscountess Palmerston, although necessarily, from their official relation to the Court, in mourning, excited general observation from their magnificence.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.

The Crown Prince of Prussia arrived at Windsor Castle at a quarter before eight o'clock on Tuesday morning from the Continent. The Crown Prince embarked at Ostend in her Majesty's steam-yacht the Vivid at two o'clock on Tuesday morning, and, after a very favourable passage, ran into Dover at four o'clock. Lord Alfred Paget was in attendance to meet his Royal Highness, who proceeded to Birmingham's Lord Warden Hotel, and thence to the railway-station, where a saloon carriage was attached to the ordinary up-mail, by which the Prince travelled to London Bridge. Mr. Eborall, general manager of the South-Eastern Railway, was in attendance, and, the arrival of the Crown Prince having been telegraphed to London, one of the Queen's carriages met his Royal Highness at London Bridge, from whence the Prince proceeded to the Waterloo station, where a special train was in readiness to convey his Royal Highness to Windsor. The Prince was looking exceedingly well.

PRINCE ALFRED.

The health of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred is steadily improving. The fever has entirely left him, and he is allowed to take substantial meals.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince Louis of Hesse honoured the performance at the Lyceum Theatre with their presence on Saturday evening, returning to Windsor at midnight.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales honoured Mr. Walton with a sitting on Monday last at his studio in Saville-row.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, who has been labouring under a slight cold, has quite recovered.

Her Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Prussia honoured Miss Durant's studio with a visit on Wednesday last, and inspected Baron de Triqueti's works.

Countess Spencer has issued cards for an assembly on the 10th proximo.

Viscountess Palmerston had an assembly on Saturday evening at Cambridge House.

Lady Westbury has been confined to her residence in Upper Hyde Park-gardens for some days past by serious indispositon.

The Right Hon. the Speaker will hold his first Parliamentary Levée on Wednesday next, at ten o'clock p.m.

The Prince of Orange is betrothed to Princess Marie, daughter of Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, uncle of the King of Holland.

At the Metropolitan Board of Works on Wednesday a motion was carried to form a park of about 100 acres for the recreation of the inhabitants of Finsbury, the chairman giving his casting vote in favour of the park.

A banquet was given by the United Service Club on Wednesday to Rear-Admiral Sir James Hope, K.C.B., late Commander-in-Chief on the East India and China stations, on his return from China, and in compliment to his eminent services while in that naval command. The Duke of Cambridge presided, Admiral Sir James Hope on the right and Viscount Palmerston on the left, supporting his Royal Highness.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

[The following abstract of the doings in both Houses of Parliament on Friday, the 27th inst., appeared in our Town Edition last week.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, FEB. 27.

The Prince and Princess of Wales's Annuities Bill was read a second time.

POLAND.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH referred to the statement made by the noble Earl (Earl Russell) with regard to the convention between Russia and Prussia. That statement had assured him the matter might be safely left in his hands; but he had seen the report in a newspaper of a speech by Count Bismark in which it was stated that there was some inexactness in what the noble Earl had said, and he now wished to give the noble Earl the opportunity of making an observation.—Earl RUSSELL said it did not appear very clearly what Count Bismark had said; but he himself had stated exactly what passed between him and the Russian and Prussian Ambassadors—that he had been informed the convention was for the purpose of Polish refugees being given up to the Russian authorities, and giving assistance to Russian troops forced to flee to Prussian territory. He adhered to that statement, which had been confirmed by subsequent events.—The Earl of SHAFTESBURY wished to know if there was any truth in the statement of the arrest of Polish students.—Earl RUSSELL believed it was true the arrest had taken place; but he did not know whether the students had been given up to the Russian authorities.

TRANSPORTATION.—Earl STANHOPE moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty for a copy of a memorial presented on the 12th of February, 1863, by a deputation of colonists from Western Australia to the Duke of Newcastle, and praying for a more extended system of transportation to that colony; also a copy of any answer to the same. It was desirable to know whether the Government were prepared to accede to the request of that memorial.—The Duke of NEWCASTLE said he would be excused while a commission was sitting, as well as a Committee of this House, from giving any opinion on what was the best system of convict punishment, whether prison discipline or transportation. On the question of transportation Bermuda was not to be taken into account; it was only a colonial prison. The only remaining convict settlements were Bermuda, Gibraltar, and Western Australia, and, with a diminishing number of convicts sent abroad, it became necessary to abandon one of them; so it was resolved to abandon Bermuda, as being both unhealthy and unsuitable.—The motion was then agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, FEB. 27.

THE ARRIVAL OF PRINCESS ALEXANDRA.—Sir R. CLIFTON inquired of the Home Secretary whether there was any truth in the statement of the *Times* of yesterday, that he had written to the authorities of the City as to obviating the ceremonial upon the reception of Princess Alexandra.—Sir G. GREY said that no doubt arrangements could be made for the civic authorities to lead the procession to Temple-bar, were they would give way to the authorities at Westminster. As the Sheriffs had jurisdiction in Middlesex beyond Temple-bar, there could be no objection to continue the route beyond that point.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.—The Sergeant-at-Arms having brought Mr. Reed in custody to the bar, the SPEAKER, addressing him, said: Mr. Reed, did you write a letter to Sir Frederick Smith, a member of this House?—Mr. REED: I did, Sir.—The SPEAKER: Is that the letter? (showing it to him).—Mr. REED: It is, Sir.—The SPEAKER: I have to acquaint you that that letter has been adjudged to be a breach of the privilege of this House. Have you anything to say with respect to that letter?—Mr. REED: I was not aware when I wrote that letter that I was committing a breach of this privilege of this House, or I certainly should not have written it; but, finding that I have committed that offence, I most amply apologise, and beg the pardon of the House for having infringed its rules. To Sir Frederick Smith I offer a double apology, for having written a letter concerning matters which he made in this House; and, secondly, for having used expressions of irritation employed in that letter phrases of great impropriety; I hope this apology will be deemed satisfactory by the hon. and gallant gentleman, as I have a deep sense of the estimation in which he is held by the House, by the public, and by every member of his honourable profession.—The SPEAKER: Mr. Reed, you may withdraw.—Sir F. SMITH then said he was fully satisfied with the apology—in reference to its tone, its manner, and its expression. He should think he ill performed his duty to the House and to his own feelings if he did not now ask the House to relieve Mr. Reed from further attendance. He therefore begged to move that Mr. Reed, having duly apologised to the satisfaction of the House, be further discharged from attendance.—Mr. A. MILLS seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

POLAND.—On the order for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. HENNESSY, rose to move an address to the Crown on the subject of Poland. The hon. member, in support of his motion, gave a striking and harrowing account of the sufferings of Poland under the Russian Government. He stated, citing official documents, that no less than 14,848 persons had been arrested within the last year for so-called political offences; there being, in most instances, the most trifling breaches of rules of police. The Russian Government, he said, had the entire responsibility of the insurrection, having not only caused it by its harsh and tyrannical measures, but even encouraged it at the beginning, in hopes of getting a firmer hold of the country by suppressing it. A frightful system of terror, he said, was the only policy by which the Russian Government had attempted to rule Poland hitherto, in defiance of all international laws and treaties. Adverting to the stipulations of the Congress of Vienna, providing for the partial independence of the country, he said that the greatest violation of treaties which had ever taken place in the history of the world was that of the rights of Poland. He urged that this was an English question, inasmuch as it was intimately affecting the peace and welfare of Europe.—A lengthened discussion then took place. In the course of the debate, Mr. NEWDEGATE said he would be no party to urging upon Lord Palmerston to go beyond his own discretion in the matter, and he doubted much whether Poland was fit for the liberties she was struggling to attain.—Mr. WALTER considered that the resolutions of the hon. member for the King's County meant a declaration of war against Russia, and nothing else. He trusted that the House of Commons would not commit itself to a course which it did not contemplate, by adopting the resolutions meant war, and Mr. DENMAN was also of opinion that the resolutions meant war, and he trusted that neither the House nor the Government would take up the question in that spirit.—Lord FERMOY advocated the cause of Poland and the interference of England.—Mr. S. FITZGERALD said the question had excited much attention in France. It was impossible that England could stand aloof and be a silent spectator of what was doing in Russia, and the results they were likely to lead to. He was satisfied if England and France joined in taking a decided course that Austria would ally herself with them, and that their joint action on Russia would be irresistible.—Mr. STANFORD strongly argued in favour of the intervention of England on behalf of the Poles.—Lord R. CECIL, in declaring his intention to vote for the resolutions, remarked that there was not a voice raised in that House in defence of Russia.—Lord PALMERSTON said he would repeat what he had frequently said before, that the treaties which affected Poland had been systematically violated. The Government had been reproached for not joining France on behalf of the Poles in 1831, but though well disposed towards Poland they did not think the proposition then made would be of service to the Polish cause. The British Government had always felt and expressed the opinion that Russia had greatly violated the treaty of Vienna with regard to Poland. Neither Austria nor Prussia was open to the same charge. He thought the best course to pursue on the present occasion would be for Mr. Hennessy to content himself with the unanimous expression which had been elicited from that House, leaving to the responsible Ministers of her Majesty the task of giving that advice to the Crown which was best calculated to effect the object in view.—After a few words from Mr. Disraeli, the address was withdrawn.

The House then went into Committee of Supply.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The House was visited by the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness took his seat on the cross benches.

The bill granting annuities to the Prince of Wales and his future Consort passed through Committee.

The Gardens in Towns Improvement Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Drainage of Land (Ireland) Bill, which had come up from the Commons, and the object of which is to enable landowners in Ireland to raise money for draining purposes under the authority of the Inclosure Commissioners, was read a second time and referred to a Select Committee.

The Naval Coast Volunteers Act Amendment Bill, its object being to enable the Naval Reserve to be sent further than 300 miles from the United Kingdom if it be necessary, was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. Cobden gave notice that, on the order of the day for going into Committee on the Navy Estimates, he should call attention to the administration of naval affairs by the Board of Admiralty.

The Births and Deaths Registration (Ireland) Bill as amended was considered.

After a long discussion the Tobacco Duties Bill was read a second time, on the understanding that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will, in Committee, propose several alterations in its provisions.

The House went into Committee on the Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill, the second clause of which—providing for the disfranchisement of attorneys and others acting for candidates—was struck out by a majority of 110 to 103.

Mr. Layard, in reply to a question from Mr. Caird, said the Government had had their attention directed to more than one vessel alleged to be in course of preparation in English shipbuilding yards for the service of the Confederate States, but up to the present time no evidence had been furnished which could justify the authorities in proceeding to extreme measures. The hon. gentleman added, however, that strict orders had been given to watch very closely any vessels supposed to be fitting out for the Southern navy.

The Union Relief Aid Act Continuance Bill passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Prince and Princess of Wales's Annuities Bill was read a third time and passed; the Bills of Exchange and Notes (Metropolis) Bill was read a second time; and the Naval Coast Volunteers Act Amendment Bill passed through Committee. The standing orders were suspended to allow of the passing of the bill for making a holiday on Saturday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The Prince and Princess of Wales's Annuities Bill was brought from the House of Lords by Mr. Justice Williams and Mr. Justice Blackburn having been agreed to without amendment. Some sensation was caused in the House by the appearance of the two Judges. Their Lordships were, as usual on such occasions, conducted to the table by the Serjeant-at-Arms, bowing occasionally, according to custom, as they advanced up the House. The way in which they got through the stiff and formal ceremonial imposed upon them was not exemplary, and called forth shouts of laughter.

The second reading of the Regent-circus Railway Bill was opposed by the members for Marylebone and Westminster, and ultimately the bill was rejected. On the subject of the several proposed railway bills for the metropolis Mr. Gibson said the Government did not consider it expedient to appoint a Royal Commission for the purpose of inquiring into the various schemes now before Parliament for the extension of railway communication in the metropolis: but knowing the great interest which was felt on the subject, and the number of railway projects that had to be considered by the Legislature during the present Session, he had given instructions to an officer of the Board of Trade to inquire into the general character of these measures and make a report upon certain points of great importance, which report would be laid upon the table of the House, and might be referred to Committees sitting upon metropolitan railway projects.

The bill authorising the use of the ballot at municipal elections was thrown out by a considerable majority on the second reading.

Sir G. Grey, in reply to Mr. Dawson, said that a bill would shortly be introduced to remedy the grievances of journeymen bakers.

The inclosures in Epping and Hainault Forests were brought under the notice of the House by Mr. Torrens, who moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the subject. The Attorney-General objected to the motion on the ground that it converted a Committee of the House into a court of judicature. He did not deny that some inquiry was desirable, and he proposed a Committee to inquire into everything Mr. Torrens sought to have inquired into, save technical and legal questions.—Mr. Torrens accepted this proposal.

Mr. G. Hardy obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the acts relating to the turnpike-roads in the neighbourhood of the metropolis north of the Thames.

The Union Relief Aid Act Continuance Bill, as amended, was considered.

The Births and Deaths Registration (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

After a good deal of opposition, Mr. Locke King's bill providing for an alphabetical index to the register of voters, passed through Committee.

QUALIFICATION FOR OFFICES BILL.—A spirited debate took place on Mr. Hadfield's bill providing for the abolition of the declaration required of persons holding municipal and other civil offices that they will refrain from doing anything during their term of office to weaken the Established Church. The third reading of the bill was moved by Mr. HADFIELD, and seconded by Mr. BAINES.—Mr. NEWDEGATE moved, as an amendment, that it be read a third time that day six months.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER warmly supported the measure and ridiculed the cry of "danger to the Church" which had been raised from the Opposition benches. He contended that no peril threatened the Establishment from without; the only source of danger she had to fear lay within her own own borders, and sprang from her own members.—Mr. WALPOLE viewed the bill as simply one of a series of assaults on the Church, and he therefore offered it the most strenuous opposition.—After some remarks from Mr. W. E. FORSTER, who denied that the measure was conceived in a spirit of hostility to the Church, the House divided, when 175 votes were recorded in favour of, and 172 against, the third reading. The bill was consequently read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

ROYAL COMMISSION.—The Royal assent was given by Commission to the Prince and Princess of Wales's Annuities Bill and the Bills of Exchange and Notes (Metropolis) Bill.

The Naval Coast Volunteers Act Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

After several questions in reference to the intended arrangements for the entry into London on Saturday of Princess Alexandra had been answered by Sir George Grey, the House proceeded to consider the question of which the hon. member for Rochdale had given notice.

THE BRITISH NAVY.—Mr. COBDEN called attention to the large number of obsolete vessels of war in the British Navy, and offered some observations in condemnation of the conduct of our naval administration, which had produced this state of things. From the last return made to the House it appeared that there were belonging to the Royal Navy 558 wooden steam-vessels, of which 106 were either line-of-battle ships or large frigates. Mr. Cobden dwelt upon the admitted fact that since the introduction of ironclads wooden ships, as opposed to them, were utterly useless. The expenditure upon those vessels had amounted to the enormous sum of £20,000,000, of which at least £10,000,000 had been thrown away and wasted upon wooden vessels, since it was now an admitted fact that they were useless. The country had a right to complain of that system of expenditure, for which the naval authorities were responsible. He did not believe that the history of the country could show any parallel case of so profligate a waste of treasure. Those ships were not only useless but positively a danger and a snare. At least 30,000 men were to be employed in them, and yet if a war were to break out they would not dare to send one of them against an enemy, and they would be the best kind of targets for a hostile squadron. The very drill and discipline of those men were thrown away, inasmuch as the service on board of iron-clad ships was entirely of a different character. Mr. Cobden concluded by appealing to the House to reconsider the question as to whether 76,000 men were necessary for the service of the ensuing year, and suggested that it was not yet too late to insist upon some reduction.—Lord R. MONTAGU said the hon. member was always grumbling about retrenchment, and yet he never proposed anything practicable. Whenever members on the Opposition side of the House submitted measures for retrenchment, neither the hon. member nor his friends were in their places to support them.—After some observations from Mr. Lindsay, Lord C. PAGET defended the course the Government had taken. The hon. member for Rochdale had said nothing new and proposed nothing practicable. No person would venture to reduce the Navy in our present condition. We had colonies to protect as well as our commerce; and, considering the increase that other nations had made in their steam navies, England could do nothing else than maintain her present forces.—Sir J. PAKINGTON complained of Mr. Cobden attacking his administration, which terminated four years back, without having given him notice of his intention to take such a course. The right hon. Baronet then entered into a series of details, with the view of justifying the course pursued by the Government of which he had been a member.—After some further discussion the House went into Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The resignation of Charles Gray Round, Esq., of Birch Hall, as Recorder of Colchester, is announced. Mr. Round has filled the office for thirty years.

Lord Stanley has accepted the presidency of the Royal North Lancashire Agricultural Society for the current year. The show meeting of the society is to be held this year at Lancaster.

On Wednesday the inhabitants of Manchester, as represented by the members of the Central Executive Committee, entertained Captain Lunt and the other officers of the George Griswold at a luncheon at the Townhall. The Mayor (Abel Heywood, Esq.) presided.

The fine old parish church at Westerleigh, Gloucestershire, is in ruins, the result of a fire which commenced in the roof and communicated to the interior on Monday morning. All the parish records, which date from 1790, were brought out uninjured. The handsome tower and the west end of the church are comparatively uninjured.

The first batch of female convicts, 30 in number, passed through Southampton on Tuesday on their way to Parkhurst Prison, in the Isle of Wight. They wore a prison dress, were handcuffed together two and two, and guarded by male and female warders. Three hundred of these convicts will be sent to Parkhurst.

The Great Eastern is still on the gridiron at New Ferry, on the banks of the Mersey, where she is undergoing a complete overhaul, including painting with M'Innes's composition. She will be floated off about the 21st inst., and will resume her employment in the New York trade on the 4th of April. She will make regular trips throughout the season at intervals of about six weeks, and will, no doubt, now that her comfort and safety have been so fully proved, command the cream of the passenger traffic.

Heavy damages have been given against the Whitehaven Junction Railway, in a trial at Cumberland Assizes. The plaintiff, a farmer, was seriously injured on the company's line in August, 1860, and the medical evidence showed that he would never recover his health. He asked £5000 damages; the railway company offered £3000, and the jury awarded him £4500. There were twenty-four pasengers in the train when the accident took place, and twenty-two of them received compensation.

A case of some interest to the public came before the Court at the Newcastle Assizes on Monday. The wife of a sailor, being unwell, was attended by a Dr. Fenwick, who, with his assistant, also made up the medicines. A draught was sent to her from their surgery, and about an hour and a half after taking it she died in strong convulsions. It was afterwards discovered that the defendants had, by some inadvertence, mixed up a quantity of strychnine in the medicine. The sailor brought an action for the loss of his wife's services, and the case was settled in court by the defendant's paying £500.

Mrs. Broad, a widow lady, for many years a resident in Offham, Kent, died on Thursday week, in the 103rd year of her age. The *South-Eastern Gazette* states that the deceased, up to within a very short time of her death, was able to read and write without the aid of glasses, and up to a recent period was in the habit of walking to Malling and back. On the anniversary of her hundredth birthday an acquaintance was suggesting to her the amount of relief she would experience by using a walking-stick, when the characteristic reply was, "But, my dear, it makes one look so ancient."

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THE FARM.

THE monthly meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society was held on Wednesday, and the places eligible to send in a claim for the meeting in '64 underwent a preliminary discussion. It is generally thought that Newcastle, which was visited in 1846, will fight hard for the honour; but it is not improbable that Darlington will put in a strong claim, as being the very home of the shorthorn, and in some ways well adapted for the purpose. It would seem strange to pass over the "little beef and cream county." Mr. Cantrell has been appointed the steward of fodder for Worcester, a new office of no small responsibility; as during the nine fine days at Battersea the straw, hay, tares, and clover for the cattle cost the society about £2000! The waste must have been fearful; and the hay, as we can testify, was carried away in the most barefaced style. A hundred horse-boxes, at £4 each, of an improved construction, have been ordered for Worcester.

The Agricultural Hall Company held their meeting on Wednesday, and declared a dividend of ten per cent less income tax. The hall, which, although not built with any reference to music, has proved most satisfactory to the bandmasters, will be devoted to a large ball for volunteers, &c., on "The Wedding Night." The arrangements for the great show of foxhounds and other dogs, in the week between Epsom and Ascot, will be given to the public early in April, and some of the first masters of hounds have determined to make entries.

The Smithfield Club have had a special spring council meeting, which is to be repeated annually on the Tuesday before the March council meeting of the Royal Agricultural. Two stewards were appointed for implements, and a salary was voted for an assistant secretary. The head prize for the best Scotch ox or steer was raised to £30, and another ox or steer class was granted to the Sussex beasts, as an acknowledgment of the strength in which this breed came up to Islington last Christmas. A motion for younger steer classes in shorthorns, Devons, and Herefords was lost. Not only would the candidates have been open to the criticism of being neither beef nor veal, but the arguments of the promoters that they might be purchased to go on with for another year was met with the reply that it was not desirable that feeders should show their hand so early, as the sight of a very good young beast would infallibly thin the ranks for the next year.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

LINCOLN never had a better meeting, and there was no condition like Manrico's, which was well served in both his races. Satellite's performance boded bad things for the Liverpool Steeplechase, but it is stated that his owner will not hedge a penny. Two of Lord Stamford's cast-offs, one of them the "little picture, Cure," of the Royal sale, ran first and second in a race; and a most elegant and muscular little mare, Victress, only measuring 14 h. 3½ in., girthing 6 ft., and carrying 12 st. 13 lb., cut down the three hundred pound Rook the Gardener and the rest of the Hunt Steeplechase field in grand style. She is a dark chestnut by Mr. Pishey Snaith's celebrated horse Augur from a favourite pony of Lord Zetland's. Her owner rode her, and subsequently sold her to Mr. Holmes at Beverley for £200. The trainers did not support Nottingham with their Lincoln spirit. Revolver, who was not fancied after his Lincoln running, came home a very easy winner for the Spring Handicap; but four years and 4 lb. to an aged horse, Leontes, proved too strong a task the next day. Satellite, The Dane, and Jealousy were all the rage for the Liverpool Steeplechase, which stands for Wednesday and has already produced quite the wonted amount of milking and mystification. The Dane was second to Jealousy for this race in '61, beating a magnificent field, and was scratched last year. He "wrenched a plate" at Birmingham last month, and was not persevered with; and now he meets Emblem the winner on 10 lb. better terms. Liverpool races occupy both Tuesday and Wednesday, and the national holiday will bring a wonderful congress to Aintree, to see the Prince of Wales's Cup run for. Old Calabar has been withdrawn from the stud; Mr. Cookson has welcomed an own sister to Dundee; Fisherman's owner denies that he can be purchased under a thousand in Australia, where The Peer's fee has been raised to 20 gs. on the strength of The Marquis's running. Mr. Merry's two-year-old Lady Lurewell filly is engaged thirty-six deep, with half forfeits to the amount of £1355, and is not in the Derby, or the St. Leger, Sir John Barleycorn goes to Sir Thomas Lennard's; the flying Nutbush is apportioned to Prime Minister; Honeydew, Hesperithusa, Ellermire, Repartee, Nelly Hill, Titania, Florence, Haricot, Amethyst, Butterfly, Lady Alice Hawthorne, Doefoot, and Impératrice are the selections from Colonel Towneley's stud for Kettledrum; and Mr. Gratwicke's eight racers produced the friend to whom they were left in his last illness 855 gs.

Very prompt action was taken lately against a fox-destroying keeper in the Puckeridge country, and it is said that the East Dereham fox-destroying business has been probed to the bottom, and that the members of the West Norfolk Hunt are satisfied that there will not be a recurrence of it. All packs seem to be doing pretty well, and the Hambledon "ladies" have raced into their "wolf," which had often beaten them before, and died gallantly in the open, after 1 h. 10 m. without a semblance of a check. The North Staffordshire have gone to their new kennels at Trentham, and the celebrated Joe Maiden closes a career of upwards of half a century in saddle and kennel with this season. Mr. Meynell Ingram's huntsman has had a severe fall, and the ensuing season will see a number of changes both in huntsmen and masters.

Deerfoot defeated Lane very easily in his ten-mile Hackney Wick race on Monday, and did the distance in 52 min. 44 sec. Mills, who has only won one race out of six this year, runs him ten miles at the same ground on Monday.

The Waterloo dogs ran with remarkable ill success last week at the South Lancashire (Southport), and instead of finding them in any great force for the Craven Champion Cup, which ought, in consequence of the very different nature of the ground and hares, to vie with it in interest, there were only eight of them among the sixty-four. This meeting, which closes the season at Ashdown, will hardly finish before Saturday. In vain does the almanack raises its warning voice—"Feb. 27, hare hunting ends," as the Scottish meetings do not close till the end of this month, and the Irish ones go on for a month beyond that. Coquetdale Spring stands for Tuesday and Wednesday; Mountainstown, county of Meath, for Wednesday and Thursday; and Kilkenny Club for Thursday, &c.

NOTTINGHAM SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Twilight, 1. Flying Fish, 2. Flexmore, 3.
Park Stakes.—Lufra, 1. Maid of Cadiz, b. g., 2, Antar, 3.
Nottinghamshire Handicap.—Revolver, 1. Little Dick, 2. Soothsayer, 3.
Stand Plate.—Mrs. Somerville, 1. Estrelda, 2. East Sheen, 3.
Maccaroni Stakes.—Miss Taft, 1. Shuttlecock, 2. Wilford, 3.
Innkeepers' Plate.—Henham Lass, 1. Jack's Alive, 2. Ferdinand, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Scurry Handicap.—Flying Fish, 1. Antar, 2. East Sheen, 3.
Little John Stakes.—Lady Nichol, 1. Faith, 2. Corsica, 3.
Forest Plate Handicap.—Leontes, 1. Revolver, 2. Antidote, 3.
Selling Stakes.—Maid of Cadiz b. g., 1. Antar, 2. Ma Belle, 3.
Welter Cup.—Wali Ali Shah, 1. Shuttlecock, 2. Chestnut g., 3.
Great Annual Hurdle Race,—Nosegay, 1. Ledbury, 2. Remunerator, 3.
Hunt Cup.—The Doctor, 1. Canteen, 2. Warrior, 3.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE arrival of about one million sterling in bullion from various quarters, and the limited demand for gold for export to the Continent, have produced some firmness in the market for Home Securities. The business doing, however, both for Money and Time, is by no means extensive. In the early part of the week prices were on the advance, but since then they have slightly receded. Exchequer Bills have marked 2s. dis. to 2s. prem., notwithstanding that money for commercial purposes continues abundant.

There has been an improved demand for accommodation, especially at the Bank of England, and the rates of discount have been well supported. The lowest quotations in the open market are as follow:—

Thirty days' bills	3½ to 3¾ per cent.	Four months' bills	4 to 4¼ per cent.
Sixty days' bills	3¾ to 3¾ "	Six months' bills	4¼ to 5 "
Three months' bills ..	3¾ to 3¾ "		

The value of money for short periods in the Stock Exchange is 2½ per cent.

On the Continent the fluctuations in the price of capital have been trifling. We annex the quotations in the leading cities:—

	Bank rate per cent.	Open market per cent.		Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris	5	4½	Amsterdam	3½ ..	3½
Vienna ..	5 ..	5½	Turin	6 ..	6
Berlin ..	4 ..	3½	Brussels ..	3 ..	3
Frankfort ..	3 ..	2½	Hamburg ..	— ..	2½
			St. Petersburg	5½ ..	6

The premium on gold at New York has advanced to 63½, and the exchange to 181. The former quotation shows a rise of from 5 to 6 per cent compared with the previous week.

The Indian Council have disposed of £600,000 in bills upon the various Presidencies, at the old rates. The total applications were for about £1,400,000.

Very little gold has been sent into the Bank of England, and the steamer for India has taken out only £38,882. Several parcels of gold will shortly be dispatched to Spain.

The Danish loan for £2,000,000, in a Four per Cent Stock at 91, has been all taken up.

A loan for £5,000,000 in obligations of the South Italian Railway, bearing interest at the rate of only 3 per cent per annum, is announced.

Small remittances have been received on account of the dividends of the New Granada and Equador Debts.

Some important gold operations, chiefly on merchants' account, have been recently effected at St. Petersburg.

The following return shows the state of the note circulation in the United Kingdom during the four weeks ending Feb. 7, current year:—

Bank of England	£20,157,633
Private Banks	3,302,284
Joint-stock Banks	2,851,289
Scotland	3,992,097
Ireland	5,488,647
Total ..	£35,694,950

Compared with the four weeks ending Feb. 8, 1862, the above return shows a decrease of £700,996 in the circulation of notes in England, and a decrease of £1,355,288 in the circulation of the United Kingdom.

The Consol Market was very firm on Monday, and prices were on the advance. Consols, for Money, sold at 92⅝ ⅞; Ditto, for Account, 92⅞ ⅞; Reduced and New Three per Cents, with the dividend, 92½ ⅝; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 75⅝; India Five per Cents, 108½; Ditto, Debentures, 100½; Exchequer Bills, 2s. dis. to 2s. prem.; Bank Stock was 239, and the Five per Cent Rupee Paper, 105. On Tuesday Consols were done at 92⅝ ⅞ for Money, and 92⅞ ⅞ for the 8th of April. Bank Stock closed at 237; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91½ ⅝ ex div.; Long Annuities, 14 13-16 ex div.; India Five per Cents, 108⅝ ½; Ditto, Debentures, 100½ ⅝; Ditto, Bonds, 14s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 2s. dis. to 2s. prem. The dealings on the following day were rather limited. Consols, for Money, realised 92½ ⅝; Ditto, for April, 92⅞ ⅞; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91½ ½; Bank Stock, 237 to 239; India Stock, 227 to 229; India Five per Cents, 108½ ⅝; Rupee Paper, 105 to ½, and 112 to ½; India Bonds, 13s. to 17s. prem.; Ditto, Debentures, 100½; Red Sea Annuities, 21 7-16; Exchequer Bills, advertised, par to 2s. dis. On Thursday, Consols, for Money, closed at 92⅞ to ½; and for April at 92⅝ to ⅝; the Reduced and New Three per Cents sold at 91½; India Five per Cents, 108½ to ½; and Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 1s. prem.

Spanish Securities have, for the most part, ruled firm, and prices exhibit an improvement when compared with last week. Italian Stock has realised slightly enhanced quotations; otherwise, the Foreign House has been flat:—Buenos Ayres Six per Cents have marked 95; Egyptian, 97½ ex div.; Ditto, second issue, 96¾ ex div.; Equador, 16¼; Greek, 19¾; Ditto, Coupons, 8½; Italian Railway, 72; Mexican Three per Cents, 32½; Moorish, 94; New Granada, 14½; Ditto, Two per Cents, 3½; Ditto, Deferred, 7¾; Portuguese Three per Cents, 1862, 47½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 91½; Ditto, 1862, 95; Russian Three per Cents, 59½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 84; Spanish Three per Cents, 53¾; Ditto, Deferred, 46½; Ditto, Passive, 27⅝; Ditto, Certificates, 10¼; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 90¼; Ditto, 1858, 69¼ ex div.; Ditto, Small, 73 ex div.; Ditto, 1862, 70¼; Venezuela Three per Cents, 24½; Ditto, Six per Cents, 59⅝; and Italian Five per Cents, 69½.

The dealings in Joint-stock Bank Shares have been tolerably numerous, and prices, almost generally, have ruled firm. Agra and United Service have been done at 94½ ex div.; Alliance, 24½; Australasia, 82; Bank of Egypt, 26 ex div.; Bank of London, 113½; Bank of Queensland, 7⅞; British and American Exchange, 7 ex new; Chartered of British Columbia, 9¾; City, 93¾; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 20½; London and Brazilian, 31½; London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate, 13⅝; London Chartered of Australia, 27; London and Colonial, 3½; London and County, 44¼; London Joint-Stock, 35⅜; London and South African, 26½; London and Westminster, 77½; Metropolitan and Provincial, 13; National Provincial of England, 120; Ditto, 21½; Ottoman, 42½; Ditto, New, 11; Provincial of Ireland, 88; Union of Australia, 52½; Union of Ireland, 9½; and Union of London, 34.

Colonial Government Securities have been in very moderate request:—Canada Six per Cents, 1877-84, have sold at 106⅜; Ditto, Five per Cents, 97½; Mauritius Six per Cents, 111½; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1871 to 1876, 100⅜; Ditto, 1888 to 1892, 100⅜; and Victoria Six per Cents, 111⅝.

Miscellaneous Securities have commanded very little attention:—Crystal Palace, 33; Italian Irrigation and Canal, 5⅞; London District Telegraph, 2½; London General Omnibus, 1⅝; National Discount, 8½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 73½; Oriental Inland Steam, 7⅝; Rio de Janeiro City Improvements, 28½; Royal Mail Steam, 57½; Telegraph to India, ½; and Van Diemen's Land, 13.

The leading quotations for American Government Securities have been:—United States Five per Cent, Redeemable 1874, 62½; Virginia State Five per Cent, 49½; Atlantic and G. W., N. Y., 1880, 1st Mortgage, 70; Ditto, Pennsylvania, 1877, 71½; Erie Seven per Cent Preference, 57; Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 50 dol. Shares, 39.

The dealings in the Railway Share Market have been very moderate. In prices, however, very little change has taken place. The calls for the present month are under £70,000. The following are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Bristol and Exeter, 87½ ex div.; Great Eastern, 49½ ex div.; Ditto, A Stock, 46¼; Great Northern, A Stock, 122½ ex div.; Great Western, 66⅛ ex div.; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 109½ ex div.; London and Brighton, 114⅜; London, Chatham, and Dover, 40⅞; London and North-Western, 99¼; London and South-Western, 100⅜; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 47¼; Metropolitan, 14½; Midland, 125¼ ex div. and ex new; North British, 53; North-Eastern (Berwick), 99 ex div.; Ditto (York), 87¼; North London, 115 ex div.; North and South Western Junction, 11⅜ ex div.; South Devon, 32½ ex div.; South-Eastern, 93¼ ex div.; Staines, Wokingham, and Woking, 7½; West Midland (Oxford), 42½ ex div. and ex new.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Eastern, No. 2, 109⅜ ex div.; Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 98½; Ditto, Five per Cent, 103½; London, Chatham, and Dover, 102⅜; South Eastern fixed Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 101; Stockton and Darlington, C, Six per Cent, 33 ex div.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Buckinghamshire, 95 ex div.; Chester and Holyhead, 127; London, Chatham, and Dover, 94½; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 90; Midland (Bradford), 96 ex div.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 104½; Cape Town and Dock, 109; East Indian, 106¼; Great Indian Peninsula, 105½; Great Western of Canada, 13; Madras Five per Cent, 103⅜; Melbourne and Hobson's Bay, 50½.

FOREIGN.—Bahia and San Francisco, 21½; Buenos Ayres, Great Southern, 23⅜; Ottoman, 11½; Recife and San Francisco, 18⅜; San Paulo, 23½.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending March 4 shows the following results when compared with the preceding statement:—

An increase of circulation of ..	£606,227	An increase of other Securities of	£1,070,034
An increase of public deposits of ..	134,315	A decrease of bullion of	109,579
An increase of other deposits of ..	933	An increase of rest of	32,042
An increase of Govt. Securities of ..	101,692	A decrease of reserve of	682,709

The total circulation is £20,322,055. Public deposits amount to £8,036,003, and private deposits to £13,368,086. Securities are £30,389,805, and the stock of bullion is £14,504,517.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (March 2).—The supply of English wheat on offer in to-day's market was only moderate; nevertheless, the demand for all kinds ruled heavy, at a further decline in the quotations of from 1s. to 2s. per quarter. Foreign wheat, the show of which was extensive, moved off slowly, at 1s. per quarter less money. Floating cargoes of grain were a dull inquiry. Fine barley was in fair request, at full prices; but grinding and distilling sorts were offering on easier terms. No change took place in the value of any kind of malt. Sales, however, progressed steadily. Sound oats were tolerably firm; but inferior corn gave way 6d. per quarter. Beans and peas were dull, at barely late rates. The flour trade was heavy, and the currencies had a drooping tendency.

March 4.—The amount of business doing in all kinds of produce to-day was limited, at prices about equal to Monday. The supply of foreign wheat was very large.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s. to 52s.; ditto, white, 41s. to 54s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s. to 51s.; rye, 34s. to 35s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 29s.; distilling ditto, 30s. to 34s.; malting ditto, 28s. to 41s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 64s.; brown ditto, 56s. to 56s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 64s.; Chevalier, 65s. to 67s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s. to 23s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 26s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 16s. to 24s.; tick beans, 29s. to 34s.; grey peas, 34s. to 36s.; maple, 38s. to 40s.; white, 37s. to 39s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 42s. to 47s.; town households, 36s. to 38s.; country marks, 32s. to 34s. per 280lb. American, 22s. to 29s. per barrel. French, 40s. to 44s. per sack.

Arrivals this Week.—English: wheat, 920; barley, 790; malt, 2030; flour, 1050. Foreign: wheat, 20,590; barley, 17,310; oats, 9120; flour, 1410 sacks, 21,350 barrels.

Seeds.—Clover seed is in fair request, at full prices. Most other seeds support late rates. Cakes are very inactive.

Linseed, English crushing, 62s. to 63s.; Calcutta, 65s. to 66s.; hempseed, 42s. to 45s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 16s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 9s. to 12s.; white ditto, 7s. to 8s.; tares, 6s. to 6s. 6d. per bushel; English rapeseed, 70s. to 72s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto foreign, £9 10s. to £11; rape cakes, £5 to £6 per ton; canary, 40s. to 54s. per quarter; red clover, 50s. to 68s.; white ditto 60s. to 74s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 7d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 45s. 7d.; barley 36s. 5d.; oats, 21s. 9d.; rye, 33s. 4d.; beans, 36s. 4d.; peas, 37s. 8d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 47s. 4d.; barley, 35s. 1d.; oats, 21s. 2d.; rye, 32s. 8d.; beans, 36s. 4d.; peas, 37s. 8d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 85,762; barley, 65,194; oats, 34,093; rye, 66; beans, 6558; peas, 1601 quarters.

Tea.—Privately, as well as at public sale, about an average business has been doing in most kinds of tea, and late rates are fairly supported. The show of samples is extensive.

Sugar.—Most raw sugars have continued to move off slowly; nevertheless, very little change has taken place in prices. Barbadoes has sold at 35s. 6d. to 39s. 6d.; Tobago, 31s. 6d. to 34s.; Demerara, 34s. 6d. to 39s. 6d.; and Bengal, 36s. 6d. to 38s. 6d. per cwt. Refined goods are dull, at 46s. per cwt. for common brown lumps. Crushed and pieces rule about stationary. Stock 15,122 tons, against 50,491 tons last year.

Coffee.—The market generally is firm, and the quotations are well supported. The stock is 7315 tons, against 6110 tons in 1862.

Rice.—Dealers purchase with extreme caution. In prices, however, scarcely any change has taken place. The stock amounts to 59,894 tons, against 30,167 tons last year.

Provisions.—Butter is only a limited inquiry for most kinds of butter. Prices, however, rule about stationary. Bacon is in fair request, at 54s. per cwt. for Waterford sizable. Other provisions are dull.

Tallow.—The demand has fallen off, and P.Y.C., on the spot, may be purchased at 43s. 6d. per cwt. For the last three months the price is 46s. Town tallow, 43s. 6d., net cash.

Oils.—Linseed oil is in fair request, at £33 5s. per ton on the spot; rape is quoted at £36 to £35; olive, £50 to £59; cocoanut, £51 to £53 10s.; and fine palm, £38 to £38 10s. American turpentine, 110s.; French di to, 97s. per cwt.

Spirits.—A Government contract for 50,000 gallons of rum has been taken at about 1s. 6d. per gallon. The demand, however, is inactive. Proof Leewards, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; proof East India, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per gallon. Brandy is offering at from 3s. to 11s. 4d.; Hambro' spirit, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; English ditto, grain, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d.; ditto, rice, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; and English gin, for export, proof, 2s. 6d. to 3s. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 5s. to £4 5s.; clover, £3 10s. to £5 10s.; and straw £1 16s. to £1 18s. per load. Trade inactive.

Coals.—Best house coals, 16s. 6d. to 17s.; seconds, 14s. to 15s.; Hartleys', 12s. 6d. to 14s.; and manufacturers', 12s. 3d. to 14s. 3d. per ton.

Hops.—The market generally is very inactive, at barely stationary prices. Mid and East Kent pockets, 70s. to 180s.; Weald of Kents, 60s. to 140s.; Sussex, 70s. to 125s.; and foreign, 75s. to 112s. per cwt.

Wool.—The public sales of colonial wool are progressing slowly, at, with some few exceptions, a decline in the quotations of ½d. to 1d. per lb.

Potatoes.—The supplies continue large, and the demand is heavy, at from 40s. to 130s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—(Thursday, March 5.)—There was a full average supply of beasts on offer in to-day's market, in, for the most part, good condition. All breeds met a dull inquiry, at quite Monday's decline in the quotations. The extreme value of the best Scots was 4s. 10d. per 8lb. We were fairly supplied with sheep, which moved off heavily, on rather easier terms. The best Downs, in the wool, were, however, worth 6s. per 8lb. The few lambs on offer were very dull, at 4d. per 8lb. less money. Prices ranged from 7s. to 7s. 8d. per 8lb. We have to report a dull sale for calves, the supply of which was limited, at barely late rates. Pigs and milch cows ruled about stationary. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; prime large oxen, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 6d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 10d. to 6s.; large coarse calves, 4s. 4d. to 5s.; prime small ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.; large hogs, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; suckling calves, 12s. to 20s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 29s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 1120; cows, 130; sheep, 3440; calves, 104; pigs, 310. Foreign: Beasts, 204; sheep, 920; calves, 68.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—These markets are fairly supplied with meat, for which the demand rules steady, at full prices:—Beef, from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; veal, 4s. 4d. to 5s.; and pork, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d. per 8lb. by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, FEB. 27.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

W. BROWN, New Pye-street, Westminster, general dealer.—J. W. BEST, Edgworth, near Bolton, Lancashire, architect.

BANKRUPTS.

C. J. J. FORSTER, Mark-lane, corndealer.—J. CLIPPINGDALE, Cheapside, commission agent.—W. M. and E. STEARS, Broad-street-buildings, gas engineers.—G. RUTHERFORD, Upper Clapton, accountant.—R. RIDDING, Manchester-street, Manchester-square, licensed appraiser.—G. BINGHAM, Bow, rigger.—C. J. F. FLETCHER, Camberwell, stationer.—J. L. SCOTT, Gravesend, dock agent.—L. J. GEDGE, Sutherland-terrace, Pimlico, cabinetmaker and upholsterer.—J. WRETTOM, Compton-street, Brunswick-square, builder.—E. WALLIS, Old-street-road, oil and colour man.—H. WILSON, Philpot-lane, City, shipbroker.—C. COWLES, Chelmsford.—E. M. HOWLAND, Upper Island-street, Dover-road, commission agent.—J. THOMAS, Lambeth-walk, bread and biscuit baker.—A. ROLLS, Anwell-street, Pentonville, commission agent.—M. SHIELD, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, shipowner.—W. SURRIDGE, Brighton, jobmaster.—R. BRAGG, Gray's-inn-place, surveyor.—J. KING, Lindfield, Sussex, builder.—A. J. WRANGHAM, Green-walk, Southwark, licensed victualler.—B. BROWN, sen., Kilburn.—T. SIMPSON, Bazaar-place, Kingsland, batter.—T. POOLE, Harefield, Middlesex, saddler.—J. FERN, Lincoln, fishmonger.—J. HAYWARD, Richmond-road, Hackney.—F. L. BUTCHER, Canonbury-terrace, Islington, writer on glass.—H. PAXMAN, Normandy-place, Brixton, commission agent.—A. GEORGE, Brecon, slater.—F. R. J. P. CLARKE, Camberwell.—M. KENNEDY, Church-street, Waterloo-road, brushmaker.—D. DAVIES, jun., Pontypridd, Glamorganshire, colliery proprietor.—J. BURRILL, Thirsk, Yorkshire, farmer.—T. C. HOUSFIELD, Barnes-green, Yorkshire, farmer.—J. S. DEANE, Liverpool.—J. M'CULLA, Birkenhead, provision dealer.—H. AVINS, Birmingham, sawyer.—B. DAKIN, Dawley-green, Salop, miner.—J. WITHERS, Birmingham, cordial manufacturer.—W. LINNELL, Stratford-on-Avon, shoemaker.—J. WOOD, Carlton, Nottinghamshire, lace manufacturer.—J. JONES, Swansea, ironfounder.—T. MILES, Newland, Gloucestershire, farmer.—T. PRICE, Brecon, plumber.—W. J. and E. BURGE, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, mercers.—W. H. SHELLARD, Pontypool, Monmouthshire, shoemaker.—J. E. ALCOCK, Hawling, Glamorganshire, clerk in holy orders.—J. CROSSLEY, Bury, Lancashire, licensed victualler.—J. JOHNSON, Manchester, corn factor.—T. P. LEWIS, Manchester, licensed victualler.—P. HIBBERT, Bollington, Cheshire, baker.—E. MARTIN, Birmingham, crucible maker.—G. RIX, Felstead, Essex, baker.—D. MORGAN, Brunswick-place North, physician.—H. M. WILES, Brighton, smith.—E. CHINN, Charlton Marshall, Dorsetshire, baker.—T. HEWISH, Cheriton Fitzpaine, Devonshire, tailor.—G. LISTER, Horbury Bridge, Yorkshire, beerhouse-keeper.—J. GALLAFANT, Halstead, Essex, innkeeper.—R. HODGSON, South Shields, Durham, grocer.—C. G. SERVICE, Sunderland, Durham, shipbroker.—W. WILDE, Hartlepool, hardware dealer.—J. WHITAKER, Bidgway, Derbyshire, tailor.—J. DRONFIELD, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, clog manufacturer.—E. T. CLUTSON, Bristol.—HESTER WILLIAMS, Cheltenham.—J. LAVINGTON, Ramsworth, Hants, general dealer.—G. FOGDEN, Landport, Hants, builder.—S. DOBBS, Skegby, Nottinghamshire, bag hosier.—C. DENLEY, Brighton.—T. BURLOW, Liverpool, musician.—A. MARTIN, Southampton, plumber.—T. NADIN, Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, licensed victualler.—T. SHARP, Barrow, Lancashire, beerhouse-keeper.—ANN HIRD, Ulverston, Lancashire, grocer.—T. WINTER, Hereford, butcher.—MARY OWEN, Welchtown, Montgomeryshire.—T. NICHOLSON, Whitehaven, Cumberland, printer.—H. CUNDY, Atterclife, Yorkshire, horsedealer.—G. BULL, Bothe, Oxfordshire, shoemaker.—J. MEADOWS, Queen-street, Horsaldown, carpenter and builder.—J. ROYEOULD, Dudley, Worcestershire, boilermaker.—J. WILLIAMS, New Swindon, Wilts, gas engineer.—C. WALKER, Tenbury, Worcestershire provision dealer.—R. RAYNER, junior, Redenhall-with-Harleston, Norfolk, innkeeper.—H. F. BLECH, Middlesborough, Yorkshire, accountant.—W. DARBY, Cottingham, Yorkshire, joiner and builder.—R. W. CHAMPION, Hawkhurst, Surrey, farmer.—G. W. ROSLIN, Sutton, Lincolnshire, machinist and publican.—J. E. CLARIDGE, Upton-upon-Severn, Worcestershire, farmer and bailiff.—S. UHLERWOOD, Horsmonden, Kent.—D. WARNER, Leicester, miller and beerhouse-keeper.—H. HANSFORD, Bridgewater, Somersetshire, carpenter.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. FORTEOUS, Musselburgh, grocer.—A. DRAN, Broughty Ferry, baker.—A. M'HARDIE, Rhuricmuir, hodseller.—W. A. and R. DODDS, Edinburgh, builders.—W. GENTLES, Glasgow, publisher.—D. MILLER, Rothesay, flesher.—J. BROWN, Glasgow, wright.

TUESDAY, MARCH 3.

BANKRUPTS.

C. G. CREEPER, Aldershott, Hampshire, fishmonger.—W. WOODS, Great Yarmouth, fish curer.—D. BRETT, Wells, Norfolk, miller.—F. A. KOSZELSKY, Blandford-street, Manchester-square, wine merchant.—G. J. STRATTON, Bessborough street, Pimlico, manager of an assurance society.—T. WILLIAMS, Hereford-terrace, Bayswater, chemist.—R. F. WALKER, Great Tower street, agent.—A. HONEYMAN, Hereford, builder.—G. BRYSON, Crozier-street, Lambeth.—ELIZABETH HUSBAND, Finchley-road, St. John's-wood, widow.—H. BROWN, Upper Ebury-street, Pimlico, watchmaker.—H. RUSHTON, Northampton-road, Clerkenwell, crinoline-rod manufacturer.—T. B. BUTCHER, Newbury-place, Kentish town, shoedealer.—F. WEATHERLEY, Woolsey-terrace, Kentish-town, linendraper.—G. WELLS, Hadleigh, Suffolk, innkeeper.—W. H. LAKE, West Hoathley, Sussex, farmer.—J. APLIN, Rutland-street, Pimlico, baker.—L. N. GRIFFITHS, Norwich, pattern maker.—J. HANKINS, Lugwardine, Herefordshire, farmer.—E. W. MURPHY, Cumberland-street, Bryanstone-square, doctor of medicine.—G. HULL, sen., Chenie-mews, Bedford-square, cab proprietor.—E. MISKIN, Maidstone, Kent, farmer.—T. SMITH, Birchin-lane, City, and Woburn-place, Russell-square.—E. W. JOHN, St. Paul's-road, Camden-town, clerk in Somerset House.—G. and G. I. GRAHAM, Wandsworth-road, statuary masons.—D. SMITH, Shadwell-street, Ratcliffe, surgeon.—S. ADAMS, Aubery-with-terrace, Hoxton, hosier.—E. J. A. WRAMPE, Water-lane, City, commission agent.—Q. O. MEW, Wharton-street, Pentonville, wine merchant.—W. G. HICKS, Bridge-terrace, Harrow-road, late Lieutenant in the Army.—E. T. ISAACSON, Ampthill-square, and Richmond, Surrey, monetary agent.—J. BRAZIER, Wolverhampton, gunlock manufacturer.—J. AARON, Birmingham, tailor.—W. BRADNEY, jun., Birmingham, ironmonger.—T. PRATTEN, Bristol, builder.—W. G. T. STACE, Devonport, Lieutenant in the Army.—R. SOADY, Landscove, Devonshire.—W. REECE, Marshwood, Dorsetshire, farmer.—F. GREAVES, Worksop, Notts, cornmiller.—S. WARD, Wakefield, Yorkshire, fishdealer.—A. D. LACY, Haxby, Yorkshire.—W. KELSALL, Liverpool, fisheurer.—J. B. ROBINSON, Liverpool, professor of music.—T. WILLIAMS, Mold, Flintshire, manager of a bank.—G. NEWTON, Leeds, marble mason.—W. HARDWICK, Preston, maltster.—T. HARGREAVES, Burnley, Lancashire, innkeeper.—J. WINDLE, Blackburn, licensed victualler.—W. C. KIRKHAM, Manchester, insurance agent.—J. COOPER, Hyde, Cheshire, innkeeper.—W. HILTON, Oldham, innkeeper.—W. GARGETT, Manchester, stay manufacturer.—C. BILLINGTON, Bucknall, Staffordshire, farmer.—J. and J. HOPES, Smitterfield, Warwickshire, farmers.—A. NORMAND, Brighton, teacher of languages.—W. BINKS, Lower Froughton, Lancashire, commission agent.—G. BIBBY, Preston, licensed victualler.—H. WINTERBOTTOM, Manchester, apothecary.—W. PEDLINGHAM, Handsworth, Staffordshire, butcher.—E. D. WELLER, Birmingham, baker.—T. FERNS, King's Norton, Warwickshire, retail brewer.—W. HARRISON, Birmingham, pork-butcher.—G. H. MEAKIN, Birmingham, crucible maker.—E. PORTER, Birmingham, button-maker.—R. WELCH, Birmingham, toll collector.—J. SCAIFE, Manchester, beer retailer.—W. HODGSON, Hulme, Lancashire, butcher.—G. HOLSBY, Warrington, Lancashire, wheelwright.—J. M'GREGOR, Great Grimsby, victualler.—J. GARSIDE, Huddersfield, coaldealer.—J. KILBURN, Dalton, Yorkshire, fancy manufacturer.—MARIA TAYLOR, Meltham, Yorkshire, shopkeeper.—R. RODGERS, Norton Bole-hill, Derbyshire, beerhouse-keeper.—J. T. FRANKLIN, Yaxley, Hunts, grocer.—R. SCOTT, Worcester, gunsmith.—G. HILLS, Bedford, blacksmith.—E. S. CROFT, Bolton, Lancashire, printer.—J. BAINES, Wiston, Yorkshire, sheemsker.—A. GEORGE, Bishopwearmouth, fruiterer.—J. KINTON, Coventry, builder.—T. and W. OSBALDESTON, Preston, Lancashire, drapers.—C. J. BRAKE, Milinson-street, Bedford-row, stationer.—H. C. R. LIDDLELOW, Norwich, carpenter.—T. DAVIES, Hereford, blacksmith.—W. HODGES, Tillington, Herefordshire, carpenter.—J. WOOD, Newcastle-on-Tyne, clerk.—C. G. THOMSETT,

THE PALACE OF CHRISTIANSBORG, COPENHAGEN.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 258.

Tunstall, Burslem, Hanley, and Etruria, formed at Hanley, at the head of which was Colonel Hogg, chief constable of the county, and consisted of the rifle volunteer corps of those towns, the representative bodies, clergy, magistrates, committee, sculptor, manufacturers, tradesmen, and workpeople; these occupied the north side of the square; the procession from the south, representing Longton, Fenton, Stoke, and Newcastle, proceeded in similar order and occupied the south side of the square. The Etruria 1st Staffordshire Artillery Volunteer Corps passed through the square, with a 24-pounder gun, drawn by six horses, and took up a position in rear of the square on the east. The Earl of Harrowby, delivered the inaugural address, and in reviewing the career of Wedgwood referred in terms of high eulogy to his genius, his taste, his sagacity, his industry, and his perseverance; and pointed out how he subsidised the talents of the rising artists of his day, who produced for him designs in shape the most classic and in form almost faultless, thereby raising manufactures of the Potteries to a position which commanded the admiration of the world. The address was loudly cheered. When the noble Earl proceeded to unveil the statue a salute of artillery followed, the rifles presented arms, the bands played the National Anthem, and the ceremony closed with a *feu-de-joie*. Luncheon was served in the Townhall at half-past one, presided over by the Earl of Harrowby, at which there was a large attendance. Various toasts were given and speeches made, including addresses from Mr. Beresford Hope, Alderman Copeland, Mr. Brown Westhead, M.P., and Mr. Francis Wedgwood, grandson of Josiah Wedgwood, in whose honour the statue had been inaugurated.

An Engraving of the Wedgwood Statue appeared in volume 40 of this Journal, at page 666.

ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER "RELIEF-SHIP" FROM AMERICA.

On the evening of Sunday week the American barque Achilles, under the command of Captain Gallagher, arrived in the Mersey from Philadelphia, with upwards of 5000 barrels of flour for the relief of the distressed operatives in Lancashire. The Achilles having been sighted off the port during the afternoon, the steam-tug Phœnix, belonging to the New Steam-Tug Company (Limited), went out and met her some distance outside the harbour. The Achilles was at once taken in tow and brought into the river, and anchored between the Prince's Landing Stage and Seacombe, in exactly the same position as that occupied by the George Griswold when that vessel anchored in the Mersey. The port pilotage and dock dues in this, as in the case of the George Griswold, were remitted, and the New Steam-Tug Company towed up the ship free of charge. On Monday morning, as soon as it became known that the Achilles was in the river, immense numbers of people visited the Prince's Landing Stage and the piers to have a look at the third of the American relief-ships. The Achilles was easily distinguished by the English ensign at the fore, her house-flag at the main, and the national emblem of the United States at the mizen. At high water the Achilles was taken in tow by the Phœnix, and docked in the Waterloo Dock, where she will at once commence to discharge her cargo. There are now three vessels in Liverpool that have brought relief from the United States to the suffering poor in Lancashire—viz., The Hope, George Griswold, and Achilles.

On Thursday week the Mayor of Liverpool (Mr. R. C. Gardner) entertained the captains of the relief-ships to a grand banquet in the Townhall. Amongst the gentlemen present were Sir William Brown, Bart., High Sheriff of Lancashire; the Mayor of Manchester, and Captain Inglefield, R.N., C.B. The speeches were chiefly expressive of the gratitude felt by Lancashire for the noble donations of the people of the Northern States, and hopes were expressed for a speedy termination of the war and the further enlargement of the bonds of amity and good will between the New and Old Worlds.

AMALIENBORG SQUARE, COPENHAGEN.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 258.

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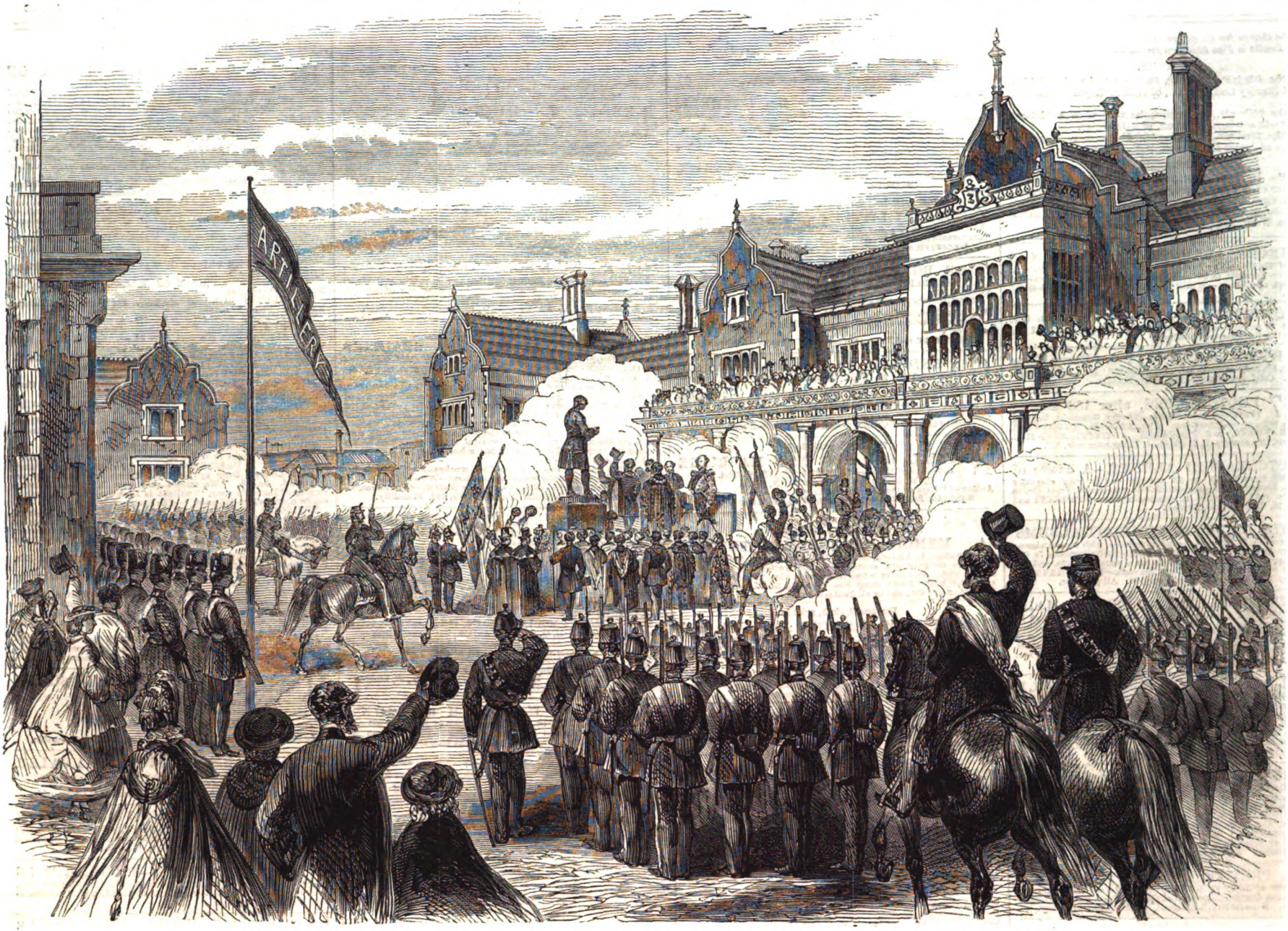
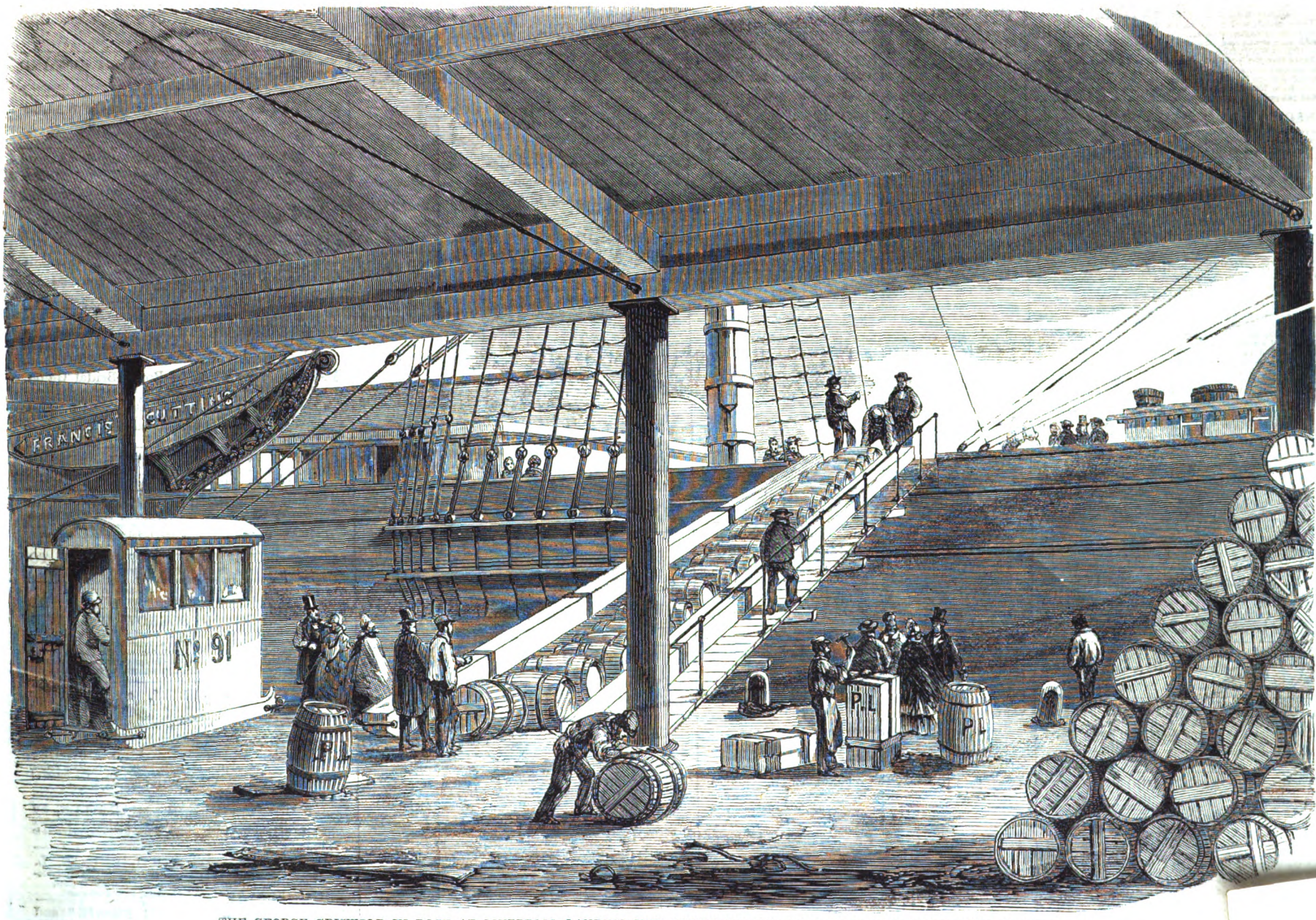


UNVEILING THE STATUE OF JOSIAH WEDGWOOD, "THE FATHER OF THE POTTERIES," AT STOKE-ON-TRENT.—SEE PAGE 247.

We give an Engraving (from a sketch by Mr. William Woods, of Everton, Liverpool) of the George Griswold discharging her freight, consisting of 200 boxes of bacon, 50 barrels of pork, 500 bushels of corn, 500 barrels and boxes of bread, a quantity of rice, and 13,236 barrels of flour, sent from New York for the distressed Lancashire operatives. The pettiest details in connection with a vessel on such an errand are of interest, and invested with a dignity which the doings of no mere trading-ship, were she laden with gold and precious stones instead of with bread and pork, could command.



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BIRTHS.

On the 4th inst., at Stoke, Devonport, the wife of Lieutenant Stanley Clarke, R.N., of H.M.S. Royal Adelaide, of a son.

On the 25th ult., at Dublin, the wife of Wm. Holmes, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, Staff, of a daughter.

On the 22nd ult., at Springfield House, near Nuneaton, the wife of James Darlington, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

On the 15th ult., at Lisbon, Isabel Maria, the beloved daughter of William Smith, Esq., her Britannic Majesty's Consul, aged 18.

On the 25th ult., at Upton Park, Slough, Thomas Rawdon Ward, Esq., in the 75th year of his age.

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The largest in Europe.
Every Instrument may be relied on as at least equal to the description given of it. Inferior Instruments are carefully excluded from the stock.
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Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that this instrument has not the common or single action, but the double or check action; and that as yet Cramer and Co. are the only manufacturers of it in England.

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Cramer, Beale, and Wood deliver these instruments f.o.b., packed in cases lined with zinc, at any home port, for 50 guineas. Size; height, 3ft. 11½in.; width, 4ft. 4½in.; depth, 2ft. 1½in.
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CRAMER'S CHURCH HARMONIUMS, with two rows of keys, as manufactured by M. Debain, the inventor of the Harmonium. Nothing can surpass these delightful instruments, either as regards solidity of workmanship or extreme beauty of tone. When united to the new Pedalier, few organs of any ordinary size produce finer effects. Prices in Oak or Rosewood Cases, with knee action, 17 stops, 58 guineas; 21 stops, 88 guineas; 23 stops, percussion action, 110 guineas.
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THE SCREW STEAM-VESSEL JOHN BRIGHT.

OUR Engraving represents the John Bright, the second of two screw steam-vessels built by Messrs. C. J. Mare and Co., of Millwall (whose extensive shipbuilding and iron-manufacturing premises are now carried on by the "Millwall Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company, Limited"), for the "China Mercantile Steam Navigation Company."

The John Bright and her sister vessel, the Indore, were designed by Mr. Charles F. Henwood, M.I.N.A., and are of the following principal dimensions—viz.:—Length between perpendiculars, 250 ft.; breadth, 31 ft. 1½ in.; depth, 22 ft. 6 in.; tonnage, builders' measurement, 1192 tons, and fitted with engines of 250-horse power.

The John Bright left Gravesend on the 22nd of August last, and arrived at Madeira on the 29th. After remaining at that place twenty-four hours for coaling, &c., she proceeded on her voyage, and arrived at Table Bay on the 25th of September, where she was detained for seven days by adverse gales. She left Table Bay on the 2nd of October, and arrived at Bombay on the 27th of October, having made the voyage from Gravesend to Bombay in fifty-eight clear days, having been seven days under sail only. This is, we believe, the shortest passage on record.

We find, from the overland Singapore and Hong-Kong papers, that the John Bright has maintained her character for speed on her first voyage to Hong-Kong, notwithstanding she has not been in dry dock since she was launched from Millwall, and had to contend against the heavy monsoons. She left Bombay on Nov. 16, and reached Singapore on the morning of the 28th, leaving on Dec. 2, and arriving on the 11th.

It was the express desire of a large number of the natives of Bombay, who are interested in this vessel, that she should be called the John Bright, as a token of their gratitude and high esteem for his disinterested efforts on behalf of India and China.

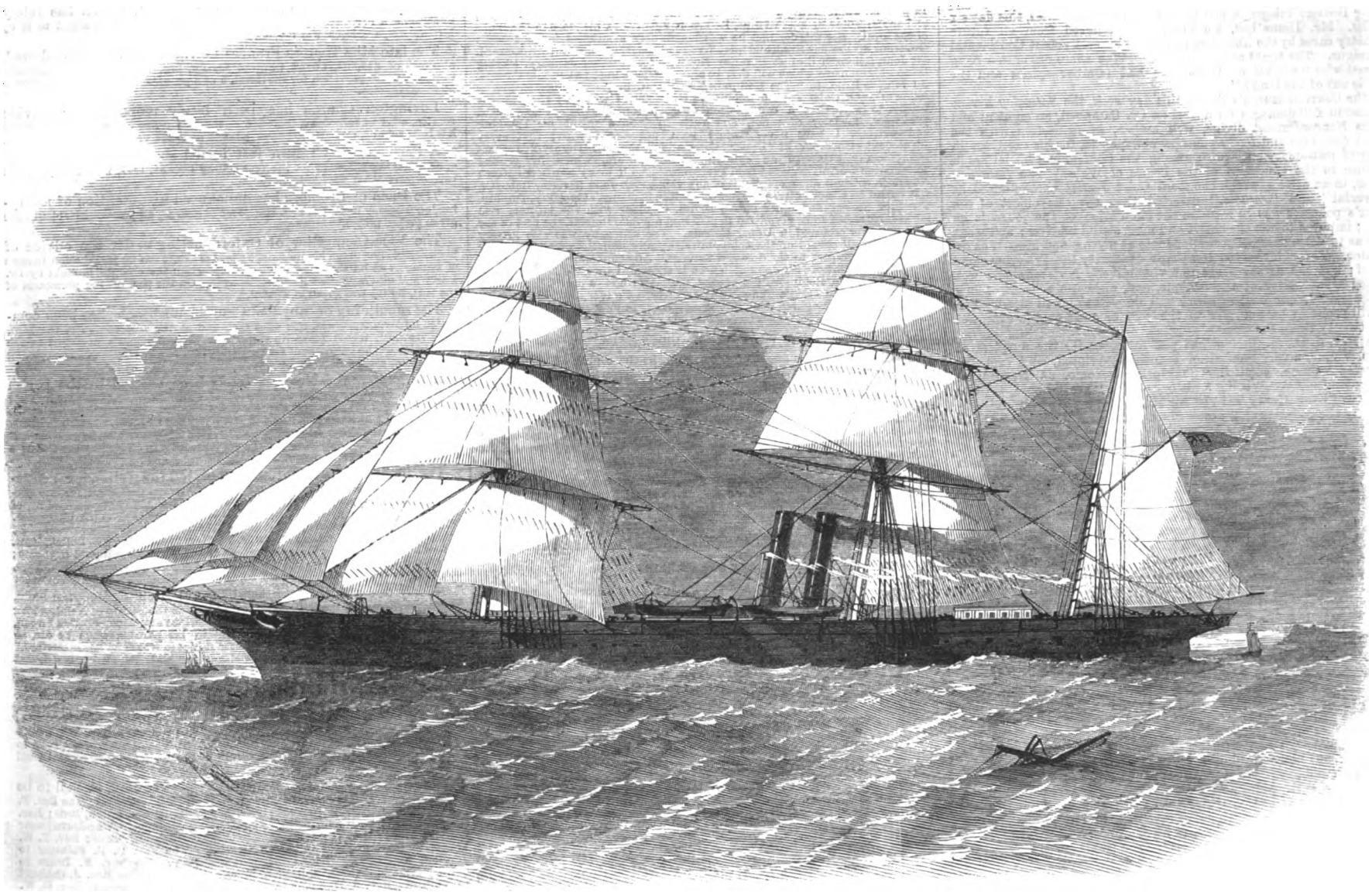
The China Mercantile Steam Navigation Company may congratulate themselves on having obtained, through their agents, Messrs. Dadabhai, Navroji, and Co., of Great St. Helen's, Parsee merchants, such successful vessels. They were built, under Lloyd's surveyors, to class A 1 nine years, under the immediate superintendence of Ardeshir Ookurjee, Esq., engineer. They are fitted with all the latest improvements, including Robinson's patent ventilating bulkheads, which are admirably adapted for hot climates. The China Mercantile Steam Navigation Company is composed entirely of natives of India; and, being so far successful in obtaining suitable vessels, they will, no doubt, enlarge their sphere of action.

We always hail such instances of native enterprise, and if every encouragement is afforded to a judicious combination of such promising native element with English enterprise and capital, the vast resources of our Indian empire will not have to remain long undeveloped.

THE LATE MR. DANIEL WHITTLE HARVEY, COMMISSIONER OF THE CITY POLICE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE LEVÉE.

HIS Royal Highness the Prince of Wales held a Levée on behalf of her Majesty on Wednesday week, in St. James's Palace. The Prince left Buckingham Palace at half-past one o'clock, and in his progress through the Park was received with marked enthusiasm by an immense crowd of spectators. The Court was numerously attended. The whole of the Diplomatic Corps (with the exception of the Belgian Minister, prevented by indisposition), with the Secretaries and Attachés of their respective Legations, were present. One thousand gentlemen had the honour of being presented to his Royal Highness, the presentations by her Majesty's pleasure being considered as equivalent to presentations to the Queen. The Levée was also attended by about 1700 of the nobility and gentry. The Prince of Wales was attended by a brilliant Court, comprising the Ministers of the Crown, the great Officers of State, and the principal Officers of the Household of her Majesty and his Royal Highness. The Royal Body Guard of her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms was on duty in the State saloons, under the command of the Lieutenant. Captain Philips, the sub-officer, was on duty with the corps. The Yeomanry of the Guard were commanded by Captain Parker Rickford, the Exon in Waiting. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge (attended by the Hon. James Macdonald), his Royal Highness Prince Louis of Hesse (attended by Baron Westerweller), his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, his Highness Dhuleep Singh, and Count Gleichen were present. Ambassadors and great officers of State, having the privilege of the entrée, passed into the reception-rooms at one o'clock, and for two hours subsequently there was a continuous succession of arrivals until all the saloons and the approaches thereto were densely crowded by a brilliant company. At three o'clock the crush at the entrance was so great that orders were issued not to allow any more carriages to enter the palace quadrangle. The rank at this time extended up St. James's-street and Albemarle-street, far into New Bond-street. It was nearly four o'clock when carriages ceased to set down company; and the evening had closed in before the later arrivals had taken their departure. The Prince of Wales returned to Buckingham Palace at five o'clock, again receiving the acclamations of a great concourse of spectators on his way through the park.



THE CHINA MERCANTILE STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S SCREW STEAM-VESSEL JOHN BRIGHT.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

ERE our next "Echoes" see the light the Great Event for which we have been so long waiting, and to give brilliance to which such enormous preparations have been made, will have had a triumphant consummation. The Royal entry into the ancient and loyal metropolis of Britain and the Royal marriage will have become things of the past, but to be dwelt upon with enduring memories of pride and delight. May it be our lot to chronicle a festival the like of which this generation has never seen, and will scarcely be permitted to witness a second time; to record the progress of a pageant which shall have passed off without a flaw or a shortcoming; to narrate the proceedings of two glorious days, which foreigners may look upon with amazement, and, if without envy, at least without hope of rivalling in intensity of loyal enthusiasm!

When Ibrahim Pacha came to this country and was duly shown the lions of London he was asked which spectacle among the many he had gazed upon had struck him, by its grandeur or its novelty, most forcibly? He answered, "the crowds of people in the streets." When the Emperor Nicholas was the guest of Queen Victoria he is understood to have held the English troops, as exhibited in a review at Windsor, in a degree of disparagement which the experience of the Crimean War led him afterwards to regret; but he confessed that the sight of the vast concourse of humanity gathered round the Grand Stand at Ascot took away his breath. Some little murmuring may have been heard lately at the paucity of sumptuous elements in the Royal entry cortége, and the excision of the Lord Mayor's cavalcade at Temple Bar; but we are inclined to think that had the Royal train consisted of but half-a-dozen "miniature broughams," had there been not a banner, a gas star, or a triumphal arch between the Old Kentroad and Paddington, the aspects of the crowds assembled along the line of route would be still sufficient to distinguish Saturday, the 7th of March, as the day of a pageant more picturesque and more varied than could be exhibited in any city of Continental Europe.

Twenty years hence the compilers of "Table-books" and "Every-day-books" may edify their readers with the statistics, animate, inanimate, and pecuniary, of the great *pronunciamiento* of March, 1863. What an array of figures would such a tabulated statement present! How many thousands of pounds have been spent in planks and scaffolding for balconies; in felt for roofing, and red cloth for drapery; in gaspiping, transparencies, and glasswork for illumination—great at the present moment is the name of Defries!—in coloured bunting, emblazoned silk, and parti-hued calico for flags and streamers; in white favours of Coventry ribbons; nay, even in printing cards announcing "Seats to let"! How much, too, will have been paid for "spacious first floors" and "commanding corner windows," for new bonnets and gloves worn by the lady spectators, and champagne déjeûners furnished by Gunter or Willis!

The west-end clubhouses have not allowed their renown for courtesy and hospitality to be eclipsed in this stirring conjuncture; and, though architectural amateurs have been bewailing the temporary disfigurement of the palatial façades of Pall-mall by towering wooden balconies and cumbrous *estrades*, the hospitable end fully justifies the means which have been employed. The two great Liberal and Conservative institutions, the Reform and the Carlton, give accommodation to between seven and eight hundred ladies, for whose creature-comfort a splendid collation has not been forgotten; and the Athæneum, the Oxford and Cambridge, the United Service, the Travellers', and other clubs have provided seats and entertainment fully as elegant if not on so vast a scale as their gigantic brethren.

The "Polish Captivity," by Mr. Sutherland Edwards (which ere these lines are in print must have been published by Messrs. Allen), could scarcely have made its appearance at a more opportune moment. The public attention is engrossed with the struggle going on in Poland between an heroic people and their oppressors, and the noble unanimity of the House of Commons in denouncing the conscription, or rather "proscription," as Lord Palmerston felicitously termed it, which led to the present insurrection, has given weight and definite direction to the sympathy of England with a gallant race who have for so many years been writhing in dire agony. Such works as Mr. Edwards's and M. Rufin Pietrowski's "Escape from Siberia" (an authorised version of which has been published by Messrs. Routledge) will effect a great amount of good in disseminating information as to the real character of the Russian rule in the enslaved kingdom of Poland.

Home, or Hume, the seer, or "medicine-man," or wizard, or clairvoyant, or rapper, or spirit-medium, or whatever the public choose to consider him, has written a book, and printed and published it. The confidences of a spiritualist will doubtless make some noise; but we must decline to believe in Mr. Home until he can favour us with revelations as to the horse which will win the Chester Cup, and the exact quotations of Consols and Bank Stock, not forgetting District Telegraph and Lombardo-Venetian shares, this day six months. Mr. Home has, we hear, been relieved from all future pecuniary cares by the liberality of two of the most potent Continental Sovereigns. The times are out of joint. Was there not once a King in Israel who "cut off all those that had familiar spirits and the wizards out of the land?"

In the Court of Queen's Bench, this day week, the *Saturday Review* was cast in £50 damages for a libel on Dr. Campbell, an eminent and zealous Nonconformist divine, well known, in connection with the *British Standard* and *British Ensign* newspapers, for his exertions in favour of missionary enterprise among the Chinese and his letters in reference to the education of the Prince of Wales. The *Saturday Review*, in an article which the Lord Chief Justice characterised as "powerful" and "caustic," asserted that the sole object of the Doctor's polemics was to increase the circulation of the journals he edited; imputed to him the basest and most sordid motives; and went so far as to stigmatise his correspondents as myths, and himself as an impostor. Through this too trenchant causticity the *Saturday* came to grief; but the damages are not vindictive. No *mala fides* was ascribed to the writer of the critique, and, although a point of law may be raised, our contemporary will do well to let ill alone. The £50 will probably have a rider in the way of costs to the extent of about twenty times the original amount.

The Rev. J. C. M. Bellew has put forth, under the auspices of Messrs. Virtue, a very handsome, beautifully-printed, and prettily-illustrated volume, entitled "Shakspeare's Home, at New-place, Stratford-upon-Avon," being a history of the "great house, built in the reign of King Henry VII., by Sir Hugh Clopton Knight, and subsequently the property of William Shakspeare, gent., wherein he lived and died," which will doubtless receive due notice from Shakspearean critics. May we, however, ask the versatile author of this interesting book why he descends on the titlepage to the fantastic affectation of saying that his work is "Imprynted in London?" There is no other instance of antiquated spelling to be found in his pages, and this isolated bit of quaintness is incongruous.

"Eleanor's Victory," Miss Braddon's new novel, has commenced in *Once a Week*. A version of this powerful and prolific writer's "Lady Audley's Secret" was produced on Saturday night at the St. James's. Two forthcoming versions of "Aurora Floyd," one at the Adelphi, another at the Princess', are imminent: and, to reach the acmé of popularity, Miss Braddon only needs that the favourites for the Derby and the Doncaster St. Leger should be named after her heroines.

Are we to have a new supply of cigars, which shall be not only cheap but good, through the equalisation and reduction of the tobacco duties? Opinion is divided on the subject. One party asserts that the English market will be swamped with cheap and nasty Veveys, Cavours, and Hamburghers, and that foreign tobacco merchants will vanquish the British trader on his own ground; while others maintain that competition will bring forward a better and purer cigar, at a reasonable price, than any the public have hitherto been accustomed to smoke. The Chancellor of the Exchequer treats the matter *en philosophe*. His ambition is confined to increasing the revenue and putting a stop to smuggling; but how far would it complicate the question if the community were suddenly seized with a fit of common sense, and, by extinguishing their pipes and cigars, abandoned a habit which is certainly pleasant and fascinating, but as certainly deleterious if not dangerous to the health of five out of every ten persons who indulge in it even to a moderate extent? If people didn't drink and didn't smoke, what would become of some sixteen or eighteen millions, direct or indirect, of her Majesty's revenue? People would save more money and fewer taxes would be required say the optimists. We respect the optimists, but wait for facts; and, *en attendant*, have reduced our consumption of "cabana kings" from six to two per diem.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD SUDELEY.

The Right Hon. Thomas Charles Hanbury-Tracy, second Baron Sudeley, of Toddington, in the county of Gloucester, Lord Lieutenant and Custus Rotulorum of Montgomeryshire, who died on the 19th ult., at Pau, in the Pyrenees, was the eldest son of Charles Hanbury, Esq., of Toddington, Gloucestershire, by his wife, Henrietta Susanna, only child and heiress of Henry, eighth and last Viscount Tracy, on his marriage with whom Mr. Hanbury assumed the additional surname and arms of Tracy, and he was created Baron Sudeley in 1838. His son, Thomas Charles,

the subject of this notice, was born on the 5th of February, 1801, and succeeded his father, as second Baron, on the 10th of February, 1838. He married, on the 25th of August, 1831, Alicia, second daughter of the late George Hay Dawkins Pennant, Esq., of Penrhyn Castle, Carnarvonshire, and by her (who survives him) he leaves five sons and five daughters. Of the latter three are married—viz., Georgiana Henrietta Emma, wife of Charles Henry Maude, Esq., H.M. Madras Military Service; Adelaide Frances Isabella, wife of the Rev. Frederick Peel; and Alice Augusta Gertrude, wife of Lieutenant Charles Edmund Webber, R.E. Lord Sudeley is succeeded by his eldest son, Sudeley Charles George, now third Baron Sudeley, who is a Captain in the Grenadier Guards, and was born in 1837.

LADY CARTERET.

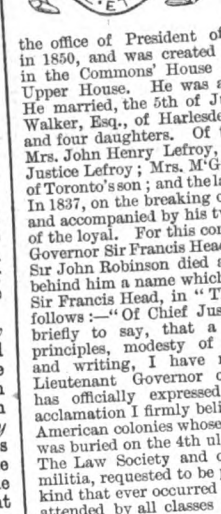
The Right Hon. Mary Anne, Lady Carteret, who died on the 22nd ult., at her town house, 13, Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, in her eighty-sixth year, was the youngest daughter of Thomas Master, of the Abbey, Cirencester, and was married, in 1801, to John Thynne, third and last Baron Carteret, who was youngest brother of Sir Thomas Thynne, K.G., first Marquis of Bath, and who died, without issue, in 1849, when the barony of Carteret, given under special limitation to his uncle, Henry Frederick Thynne, the first Baron, became extinct. The Lady Carteret just dead was for many years Lady of the Bedchamber to her Royal Highness Princess Sophia.

JULIA EMILY LADY COTTER.

This lady, who died on the 8th ult., was daughter of the late F. A. Loinsworth, Esq., M.D., Inspector General of Hospitals, and was married, on the 14th of July, 1851, to the present Sir James Laurence Cotter, fourth Baronet, of Rockforest, in the county of Cork, J.P., and the representative of the ancient family of Cotter, said to be descended from the ancient Danish Kings of Dublin, and to be of eminence from a remote period. By this union Lady Cotter leaves two sons and a daughter.

SIR J. B. ROBINSON, BART.

Sir John Beverley Robinson, Bart., of Beverley House, in the city of Toronto, C.B., a distinguished and native Canadian lawyer, was the scion of an old Yorkshire family, and the son of Christopher Robinson, Esq., a British officer, and afterwards a barrister, by his wife, Esther, daughter of the Rev. John Sayre, of New Brunswick. He was born the 26th of July, 1791, and was educated at Cornwall, Upper Canada. In 1812 he, as a volunteer served under Sir Isaac Brock, in the expedition which resulted in the capture of Detroit; and on the 13th of October of that year, he commanded a flank company of the York militia, in the battle upon Queenston heights, in which General Brock and his aide-de-camp fell: he was mentioned in Sir Roger Sheaffe's despatch as having "led his men with great spirit." On his return, he adopted the Bar as a profession, and was very successful at it. He was acting Attorney-General of Upper Canada in 1812; he became Solicitor-General in 1815, Attorney-General in 1818, and Chief Justice of Upper Canada in 1829. He afterwards filled the office of President of the Court of Appeal. He was made a C.B. in 1850, and was created a Baronet Sept. 21, 1854. He was for ten years in the Commons' House of Assembly, and was afterwards Speaker of the Upper House. He was also Chancellor of Trinity College, Upper Canada. He married, the 5th of June, 1817, Emma, only surviving child of Charles Walker, Esq., of Harlesden, in the county of Middlesex, and had four sons and four daughters. Of the latter three have been married—viz., the late Mrs. John Henry Lefroy, whose husband's cousin is the present Lord Chief Justice Lefroy; Mrs. M'Gill Strachan, of Toronto, whose husband is the Bishop of Toronto's son; and the late Mrs. George William Allan, of Moss Park, Toronto. In 1837, on the breaking out of the rebellion, with a musket on his shoulder, and accompanied by his two sons, Robinson again took his place in the ranks of the loyal. For this conduct he was honourably mentioned by Lieutenant Governor Sir Francis Head, and was offered knighthood, which he then declined. Sir John Robinson died at Beverley House, on the 31st of January, leaving behind him a name which will ever be of high repute in the history of Canada. Sir Francis Head, in "The Emigrant," published in 1846, delineated him as follows:—"Of Chief Justice Robinson's character, I will only allow myself briefly to say, that a combination of such strong religious and moral principles, modesty of mind, and such instinctive talent for speaking and writing, I have never before been acquainted with; that every Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada for the last twenty-five years has officially expressed an opinion of this nature, which by general acclamation I firmly believe would be acknowledged by every man in our North American colonies whose opinion is of any value." Sir John Beverley Robinson was buried on the 4th ult. in the family vault in St. James's Cemetery, Toronto. The Law Society and other public bodies, together with the military and militia, requested to be permitted to give him a public funeral, the first of the kind that ever occurred in Upper Canada. The ceremony was also largely attended by all classes of the community, equally desirous of paying their last mark of respect to the deceased Baronet. All shops and other places of business were closed. Sir John Robinson is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir James Lukin Robinson, the second Baronet, who is a barrister of Upper Canada and of the Middle Temple. He was born in 1818, and married, in 1845, Elizabeth, daughter of John Arnold, Esq., formerly of Halsted, Kent, and now of Toronto, and has a son and two daughters.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LUCAS.

Colonel John Nicholas Lucas, of Stout Hall, in the county of Glamorgan, J.P., D.L., and late Lieutenant-Colonel Royal Glamorgan Militia, who died on the 8th ult., was the eldest son of John Lucas, Esq., of Stout Hall, High Sheriff of Glamorganshire in 1793, and was born in 1780, and educated at Eton. Colonel Lucas, whose ancestors have been seated at Stout Hall since the reign of Charles I., was descended from the very ancient and honourable family of Lucas of Essex, ennobled in the person of Sir John Lucas, Kt., who was for his eminent loyalty created Baron Lucas of Shenfield by King Charles I. in 1644. Colonel Lucas served in the Royal Glamorgan Militia for forty-one years. He retired in 1853, retaining his rank by permission of the Queen. He married, first, Mary, daughter of J. Richards, Esq.; and secondly, Letitia, daughter of Nicholas Loftus Tottenham, Esq., M.P., first cousin of Charles, first Marquis of Ely. He leaves only one child, Mary Catherine (issue of the first marriage), who was married, in 1843, to Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Robert Wood, late 12th Royal Lancers. Mr. Lucas's younger brother is Henry Lucas, Esq., of Uplands, in the county of Glamorgan, High Sheriff of Glamorganshire in 1842.

DANIEL WHITTLE HARVEY, ESQ.

This gentleman, formerly so well known in connection with the press and with politics, was the eldest son of Matthew Barnard Harvey, Esq., of Wickhams Bishop, Essex, by his wife, Miss Whittle, daughter and heiress of J. M. Whittle, Esq., of Feering House, near Kelvedon, Essex. He was born in 1786. He was brought up a solicitor, and practised for many years at Feering. His first endeavour to enter Parliament was his memorable contest for Colchester, with Mr. Hart Davis and Mr. Robert Thornton, Chairman of the East India Company, when the struggle, of six days duration, is said to have cost £40,000, and when Mr. Harvey was defeated. He was, however, elected for Colchester in 1818, which he continued to represent till 1834, and from 1835 to 1840 he was M.P. for Southwark. Mr. Harvey was a most eloquent speaker in Parliament, and always advocated the broadest Liberal principles. He had been also proprietor and, we believe, founder of the *Sunday Times* newspaper, and had in many other ways taken a bold and leading part in most measures connected with reform. He was in 1839 appointed Commissioner of the London City Police Force. The post was one hardly suitable to his tastes and pursuits, but he nevertheless fulfilled its duties with great ability and marked efficiency. Mr. Harvey married, in 1809, Mary, only daughter of E. Johnstone, Esq., of Stamford-hill, Middlesex, and acquired, it is said, with his wife a fortune of £30,000. Mr. Harvey died on the 24th ult., at his official residence, 23, Old Jewry. Our portrait of Mr. Harvey (on the preceding page) is from a photograph by Mr. Mayall, of Regent-street.

MRS. MASSINGBERD.

Mrs. Massingberd, of Ormsby Hall, Lincolnshire, whose death has just occurred at more than one hundred years of age, was by birth a Frenchwoman, being Marie Jeanne, daughter of a Captain Rapigeon, of Versailles. She was married eighty-five years ago (she was his second wife) to Charles Burrell Massingberd, a representative of one of the oldest families in England (a scion of the house had, in the English Parliament, been the last M.P. for Calais before its capture in 1558). By this union with Mr. Massingberd who died, aged eighty-seven, in 1836, Mrs. Massingberd had no issue. The great property of the Massingberds was, however, devised to her by her husband for life. It now passes to her step grandson, the son of Mrs. Harriet Mundy, of Burton, Leicestershire, her husband's only daughter by his first marriage. This stepson is Charles John Henry Mundy, Esq., who was born in 1808, and who married, in 1838, Susan, daughter of John Young, Esq., of West Ridge, Isle of Wight, and has issue.

THE LATE MR. W. COTTON.—(To the Editor).—"In your Number of the 31st of January last it is stated that William Cotton, Esq., F.R.S., the founder of the Cottonian Museum at Plymouth, who died at his residence in that town on the 23rd of January, was the son of Charles Rogers, F.R.S., the friend of Sir Joshua Reynolds, &c. This is incorrect. Mr. Cotton was the son of the William Cotton, F.R.S., who was a *nephew* of Charles Rogers, consequently he was his *great nephew*, and not his *son*. Mr. Rogers died several years before Mr. Cotton was born. Charles Rogers was never married, but brought up and educated an adopted son of the name of Watts, of the Long-room, Custom House, a grandson of whom is at the present time, or was a few years since, in the Custom House. Mr. Rogers held a high and lucrative appointment in the old Long-room, Custom House; Cotton and Watts were clerks under him; both were considered to be excellent judges of paintings, engravings, &c., and were often consulted by noblemen and gentlemen in forming their collections. There is a memoir of C. Rogers in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of the year 1784.—SENEX."

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Sir Wastel Brisco, Bart., of Crofton Hall, Thursby, Cumberland, was proved in the London Court on the 13th ult. by Sir Robert Brisco, Bart., the son, and sole executor therein nominated. The personal property was sworn under £14,000. The late Baronet, who attained the age of eighty-three, succeeded to the title in 1806, and married in the same year; and his son and successor, the present Baronet, was born in 1808. He has also left another son. The testator died in October last, having executed his will in January, 1861, which is very brief, disposing of the whole of his estates, real, personal, freehold, leasehold, copyhold, and colonial, to his eldest son, the present Baronet, subject to the payment of two annuities of £100 each.

The will of John Joseph Skilbeck, Esq., of Highbury-place, Middlesex, was proved in the London Court on the 12th ult., the personalty being sworn under £120,000. The executors appointed are John and William Skilbeck, Esqrs., the sons of the testator, and Alfred Hall, Esq. The will, which bears date March, 1862, is of considerable length, there being much freehold property described therein. His estates in Kent he leaves to his grandson, the only son of his (the testator's) late eldest son. His other freehold estates the testator has devised to his sons John and William, who are also appointed the residuary legatees. Liberal legacies are bequeathed to his daughter as well as to his grandchildren, and to some of his domestics and labourers the testator has left cottage residences for their respective lives.

The will of Joseph Rogers Browne, Esq., of Aberdeen Lodge, Clifton-hill, Brighton, was proved in London on the 9th ult. by the acting executors—namely, the relict, together with the testator's eldest son, George Joseph Browne, and George Parton Raggett, Esqrs., Charles Saunderson, Esq., also appointed an executor, having renounced the grant. The personal property was sworn under £60,000. The testator was also possessed of real estates, and has bequeathed to his relict for her life his freehold residence, as well as other freeholds at Brighton, leaving to her also one-eighth of the residue of his property. To his eldest son he leaves his freeholds at Ramsgate, and on the decease of the widow he has devised to him the freehold property left to her for life. The residue of his estates, real and personal, he leaves amongst his children in certain specified proportions.

The will and codicil of Peter Rackham, Esq., of Pelham-crescent, Brompton, was proved in London, on the 11th ult., by the executors and trustees—namely, the testator's relict, Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Rackham, James Macgregor, Esq., of Size-lane, solicitor, and William Frederick Cleveland, Esq., of Beaufoy-terrace, Maida-hill, surgeon. The personal property was sworn under £70,000. The testator, who died on the 18th of January last, executed his will in 1855, and a codicil in December, 1860. To his relict the testator has bequeathed a life interest arising from the bulk of his property, the principal portion of which will, upon her decease, devolve to two ladies (Jane Elizabeth and Sarah Anne Ward), to whom immediate legacies of £500 each are to be paid, free of legacy duty. Upon the decease of the widow there are legacies bequeathed of £500 each to eight legatees, and a like sum at the same period to each of his executors.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

South Collingham Church, Newark, was reopened on Thursday week, £700, raised by subscriptions, having been expended in restorations.

Yarkhill Church, having undergone restoration at an outlay of £1000, has been reopened for Divine service by the Bishop of Hereford.

A new church, dedicated to St. Thomas, at Fair Oak, in the parish of Bishopstoke, was consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester on Thursday week.

The parish church of Paulton, Somerset, which has lately undergone a complete renovation, and had a new chancel added to it by Mr. Norton, architect, was reopened on Monday week.

The late Miss Theresa Frances Lewis, who built and endowed, at a cost of £12,000, Christ Church, Ealing, has, amongst other charitable bequests, made provision for the erection of a parsonage-house and school to be attached thereto.

Lovington Church has been lately reopened for Divine service, after undergoing a thorough restoration. The upper part of the tower has been rebuilt, and also the nave, a north aisle and vestry having been added.

A Parliamentary return just issued shows that the receipts of Queen Anne's Bounty for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, were £248,488, and the disbursements £237,834.

The Dean of Dromore has announced his intention of marrying, on Tuesday next, the 10th inst., free of charge, all persons who shall have given proper notice.

The Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, acting under the advice of his assessor, has given his judgment that his Court has no jurisdiction in cases of heresy, and he therefore refuses to entertain the charges brought by Dr. Pusey and others against Professor Jowett. On the part of the promoters of the suit, notice was given of appeal.

The rebuilding of Roydon Church, Wisbeach, has been completed by Mr. Street, at a cost of £3000, and at the sole charge of the Hon. Mrs. Howard, whose pious liberality had been previously exercised in the restoration of the churches of Castle Rising and North Wootton. The opening service took place on Monday week.

A monumental tablet has lately been erected in the parish church of Finchley to the memory of the late Lieut.-Colonel John Field Oldham, and of his only sons Captain John Augustin Oldham, who fell at the cavalry charge of Balaklava; and Captain William Oldham, who fell in action in Kaffraria. Colonel Oldham, who survived his sons, died in 1861, and is interred at Hanwell, Middlesex. The monument was erected by the Colonel's eldest daughter, Mrs. Henry Rew.

The Bishop of London has appointed the following gentlemen to be the special morning preachers at St. Paul's Cathedral for the present month:—Sunday, March 8, the Rev. William Aldwin Soames, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, Vicar of Greenwich; Sunday, March 15, the Rev. Edward Meyrick Goulburn, D.D., of Balliol College, Oxford, Incumbent of St. John's Church, Paddington; March 22, the Rev. Charles Browne Dalton, M.A., of Wadham College, Oxford, Incumbent of St. Michael's Church, Highgate; Sunday, March 29, the Rev. Henry Venn, B.D., of Queen's College, Cambridge, secretary to the Church Missionary Society.

Nearly the whole of the English and Irish Episcopate have, with several colonial Prelates, signed an address to the Bishop of Natal, asking him "to consider once more, with the most serious attention, whether he can without harm to his own conscience, retain his position when he can no longer discharge its duties or use the formularies to which he has subscribed." Added to this very broad hint that he should lay aside his crosier, is a devout expression of hope that the heterodox Prelate may "be restored to a state of belief in which he may be able with a clear conscience again to discharge the duties of our sacred office; a result which, from regard to his highest interests, they should welcome with the most unfeigned satisfaction."——Bishop Colenso, writing to the *Globe*, says:—"I beg to state that it is my full intention to return to my diocese as soon as I have completed the work for which I came to England, and that I have legally appointed the Ven. Archdeacon Grubb to act as my commissary, by whom the affairs of the diocese will be administered during my absence."

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. F. Bell to be Prebendary of Trehaverock, in Endellion, Cornwall. *Rectories:* The Rev. F. W. De Castro to Arley, Warwick; Rev. W. S. Escott to Carlton, Beds; Rev. C. W. Fielding to Stapleton, Salop; Rev. E. Johnstone to Warehorne, near Ashford, Kent; Rev. H. M. Luckock to Stoke Goldington, Bucks; Rev. T. W. Whale to Dolton, Devonshire. *Incumbency:* The Rev. D. R. Falconer to Shotton, Easington, Durham. *Perpetual Curacy:* The Rev. N. Drake to Trinity Church, Dicker, Arlington, Sussex. *Curacies:* The Rev. J. Coxhead to Fulham; Rev. L. H. de Fontaine to St. Jude, Gray's-inn-road; Rev. G. W. Hills to Mortlake; Rev. T. Wade to St. Andrew, Wells-street; Rev. C. T. Weatherley to Old St. Pancras; Rev. W. H. Young to Sunningwell, Berks.—*Guardian.*

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Denmark, the middle tract possesses to the eye nothing but an immeasurable extent of naked heath and dark moorland, with only here and there a farmstead surrounded by a few patches of cultivated ground rising like oases in the midst of the desert.

Notwithstanding its northern situation the climate of Denmark is not very rigorous. The flatness of the country and the immediate neighbourhood of the sea, which so greatly moderate the cold in winter, have the natural effect of rendering the climate somewhat humid, but, in summer and autumn

PRINCE CHRISTIAN AND PRINCESS LOUISA OF DENMARK.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE CHRISTIAN OF DENMARK, formerly known as Prince Christian of Glucksburg, was proclaimed Prince of Denmark after the law of July 31, 1853, had secured to him and his male issue the succession to the throne of Denmark. He was born on the 8th of April, 1818, his parents being Duke Frederick William Paul Leopold of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg, deceased, and Landgravine Louisa

Our Portraits of Prince Christian and Princess Louisa of Denmark have been taken, by permission, from the original oil-paintings of an eminent Danish artist, M. August Schjott, now being executed by Royal command at Copenhagen. The Prince wears the uniform of a Guard of the Danish Army, with the star and blue ribbon of the Order of the Elephant and the Grand Cross of Dannebrog.

We also give Likenesses, from photographs, of the brothers and sisters of her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra, who are expected to accompany her Royal Highness and to be present on the occasion of her marriage at Windsor.

and grander scale. The rebuilding took place between the years 1602-8, and the King was his own architect, and designed the execution of the work. The castle is built of red bricks, with sandstone angles and joists, and is in the modern Gothic (Renaissance) style. It is situated in a small lake, on three islets connected by bridges. There are eleven towers, four courtyards, four vaulted bridges, and six public gates. As to the interior, the chapel especially was richly decorated with massive silver ornaments, numerous marble pillars, costly paintings, and stained glass, and rich gilding, all in purest Renaissance. The roof of the Knights' Hall, which is 51 yards long by 14 yards broad, was decorated with richly coloured and gilded sculpture, and

the walls were hung with rich Gobelin tapestry, the drawings of which were executed by the celebrated Dutch painter Charles von Mandern. The later Kings also frequently embellished the interior of the castle, as it was the custom for Danish Kings to be crowned in the chapel of the castle. In a cabinet richly ornamented with stucco there was a relic of Denmark's unhappy Queen, the English Princess Caroline Mathilde. On a pane of glass were these notable words scratched by her own hand, "Oh, keep me innocent; make others great." Every story of the castle was hung with valuable portraits of foreign and native notables. Its glory, however, is now no more, as the castle was destroyed by fire during the night of the 17th of December, 1859. But the exterior has been restored in its ancient pride by the voluntary subscriptions of the people.

BERNSTORF PALACE, THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF PRINCE CHRISTIAN OF DENMARK.

This beautiful summer residence is situated at a convenient distance, a few English miles north of Copenhagen, in the midst of a park, amongst rich and well-cultivated fields, near the celebrated deer-park. The palace, which is very plain in style, was built in 1762, by the Court architect, Jardin, for Count Johan Hartvig Ernst Bernstorf, by birth a Hanoverian, who had received the surrounding lands, with three villages, as a donation from the Crown. The state of agriculture was at the time much neglected, and the peasants poor, from cultivating their land in common, and being subject to heavy seignorial duties. Count Bernstorf changed this completely. He had the farms properly laid out, and sold them separately to the peasants, who have since become substantial and independent farmers. To show their gratitude, they erected a marble column to Count Bernstorf during his lifetime. The palace and park were sold after his death, and became State property in the time of the late King, Christian VIII., who kept his Court there occasionally. During the reign of the present King the palace and the grounds have been exclusively occupied by his Royal Highness Prince Christian of Denmark. It was here that her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra received, a few days before her departure from Copenhagen, a handsome vase of porcelain, the present of the peasants in the neighbourhood, by whom she is much beloved.

CHRISTIANSBORG CASTLE,

the King's palace, is situated near the spot where Absalon, in the year 1168, ran up a fortification, and where there has always been a castle, though in different forms, which, from the time of Christoph of Bavaria, has been the residence of the Danish Kings. It acquired its name from King Christian VI., who caused the old castle to be pulled down, and erected another in the years 1733-40, which was, however, destroyed by fire, with the exception of its side buildings, in the year 1794. The present edifice is a modern one, having been completed as recently as 1828. Even now many rooms in the upper stories are still undecorated. The castle itself has four wings. The principal façade faces the castle-yard, and at each end of the same is a wing running west; and parallel to the principal façade is the fourth wing, the centre of which is interrupted but connected by a colonnade of thirty-two Doric pillars. The castle proper consists of six stories. It is now, besides the King's rooms and apartments for his attendants and household, partly used for different Government offices—the Halls of the Folkething and Landsthing (Danish Diet), Minister of Finance, Herald office, Hall of the Knights, records, large and splendid collection of paintings of different schools, open to the public, &c. The castle is likewise connected by a building used by the King with the castle chapel. The group of buildings encircling the riding-house west of the castle are used as stables, coach-houses, theatre, and residence for sundry officials and servants. The principal façade has a large centre with a portal, over which are six Corinthian columns bearing a pediment. In this are placed Jupiter on Olympus, surrounded by the gods, executed in terra-cotta, after Thorwaldsen. In the niches on both sides of the door are four statues executed in bronze—Hercules, Minerva, Nemesis, and Esculapius—with corresponding bas-reliefs over each. The first is the work of Thorwaldsen, and the rest are executed by the celebrated sculptor Bissen, after sketches by the same artist (Thorwaldsen). Among the rooms the Hall of the Knights is especially noticeable; it is 41 yards long by 18 yards broad and 14 yards high. In this there is a gallery running all round, which rests on sixteen Corinthian columns, over which is Bissen's charming frieze representing the procession of Ceres and Bacchus. The floor is a parquet of oak and mahogany. The ceiling is divided in square pieces, with gilded ornaments. In the antechamber is Thorwaldsen's celebrated frieze, Alexander's triumphal entrance into Babylon, executed in marble—a copy of which, in plaster, was exhibited in the Danish department of the picture-gallery at the International Exhibition, and will most likely be handed over to the South Kensington Museum as a gift from the Danish Government. Amongst other rooms worth special notice are the Throne-room (the canopy of the throne supported by two caryatides by Thorwaldsen, and six paintings by Eckersberg), the room for the personal attendants of the King, a room in Pompeiian style, and the Council-chamber, the latter having its walls of indigenous wood, etched.

AMALIENBORG-SQUARE, COPENHAGEN.

We have mentioned in another article that the parents of her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra were married on the 26th of May, 1842, at the Palace of Amalienborg, Copenhagen. We give a representation of the beautiful Square of that name, the very centre of the aristocracy at Copenhagen. It embraces four palaces, built in similar style, towards the middle of the last century, by the representatives of four noble families—Counts Schack, Berkentin, Levezau, and Brockdorff—when that quarter of the town was comparatively new. The beautiful equestrian statue, in bronze, in the middle of the square was raised, at the expense of the East India Company, in 1771, to the honour of the then King of Denmark, Frederick V., whose likeness it represents. The pedestal is covered on all sides with Latin inscriptions. The palaces were bought in by the State before 1794; and when a great fire in that year consumed the King's palace of Christianborg (situated in another part of Copenhagen), King Christian VII. ordered two of them to be fitted up for his use, and a colonnade was built in a very chaste style to connect them. His son, Frederick VI., retained them in use until his death, in 1839. They are, however, now used; the one, seen to the right, for the meetings of the Supreme Court of Appeal, and the other, not visible in the Engraving, for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The palace to the left is occupied by the truly pious and amiable Queen Dowager, Caroline Amelia; and the last, in front, is occupied by the grandparents of her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra; and it is there that her Royal Highness's parents were married.

The Queen has appointed Philip Allen, Esq., to be resident magistrate for the colony of Natal; and her Majesty has approved of Mr. Siegfried Frank as Consul at Sydney for his Majesty the King of Prussia.

On the third anniversary of the separation of Queensland from New South Wales the *Brisbane Courier* stated that the population with which this new colony started in December, 1859, was about 25,000; at Michaelmas, 1862, the number was 42,000; and in December was not less than 46,000. The population has thus nearly doubled itself in three years.

The *London Gazette* of Tuesday contains a report from Lieut. Lefroy, of H.M.S. Investigator, of his recent ascent of the River Niger. It is in the form of a diary, and narrates a voyage up that river, from Lagos Rabba, and thence to the camp of King Massaba, at Combatee, where he expected to put himself in communication with Dr. Baikie; in this, however, he failed as that traveller had gone to Kano. Lieut. Lefroy accordingly returned with his steamer to Lagos. He speaks highly of the charts of the Niger by Lieut. Glover, which made the pilot's duty superfluous.

The last mail from Alexandria brought the text of a curious document, being a formal declaration of war by the King of Abyssinia against Said Pacha, the late Viceroy of Egypt. His Abyssinian Majesty says:—"You do not make war like brave men; you hide yourselves behind walls; you kill your enemies with cannon. Come into the open country with your army; there, breast to breast, let valour and courage decide the fate of battle. It was thus our ancestors used to fight." In answer to this letter, which did not arrive till after Said Pacha's death, his successor has sent several thousand Bashi-Bazouks with orders to repel King Theodore's troops if they cross the frontier, but not to pursue them on the Abyssinian territory.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. D., Port Glasgow.—The matter is explicable without attributing *mala fides* to any one. The position first appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. It reached India, was much admired, was shown about by some of the native players, and, as is not unfrequent, it at length got ascribed to one of them, and was sent back here as an "Indian problem." Send the other stratagem; but be sure, as you have no solution, that it is correctly copied.

R. D. S.—We did not receive a single correct solution of Problem No. 989, so you must not be surprised that it has baffled you. The composition by the same author in our present Number, though in fewer moves, is hardly less puzzling, and will be given up as hopeless by nine-tenths of those who attempt its solution.

I. E. V.—Nos. 1, 3, and 4 are correct, but too easy; No. 4 appears impracticable if Black play for his first move R to K Kt 8th

I. R. L., of Cordova.—In your first problem mate does not seem possible against 1. Q takes R; in the second, we do not see how White can win if Black begins with 1. Q to Q R sq.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 992.

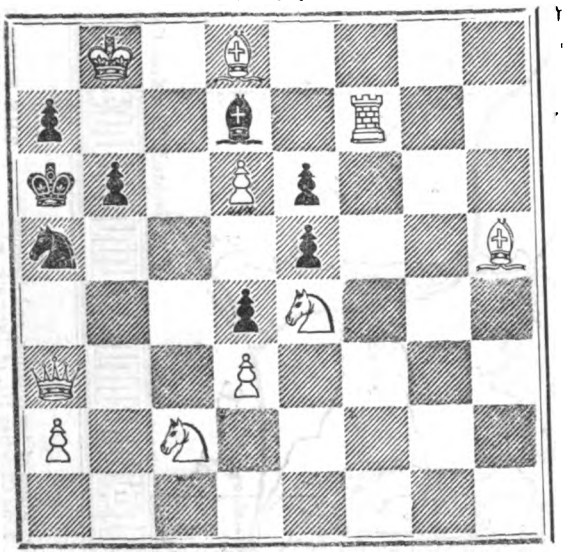
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q R 8th	P takes P (best)	3. Kt to K sq (ch)	K to K 6th
2. Kt to Q Kt 6th	P takes Q (best)	4. Kt takes Q P.	Mate.

PROBLEM NO. 993.

By Mr. I. G. CAMPBELL.

This beautiful and difficult stratagem was one of the prize compositions of the late tourney.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, gives mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

A Game played between Mr. STAUNTON and one of the finest English Players.

(*Evans' Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. —.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. —.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13.	B to K 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	14. Q to Q 3rd	Q Kt to K 2nd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	(It would have been better for him, perhaps, to have forced an exchange of pieces by playing K Kt to Q Kt 5th at this point)	
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	15. Kt to Q 2nd	Castles
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q R 4th	16. Kt to K 4th	P to K R 3rd
6. Castles	B to Q Kt 3rd	17. K B takes Kt	B takes B
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P	18. Kt to K B 6th (ch)	P takes Kt
8. Kt takes P	B takes Kt	19. B takes Kt	Q takes B
9. P takes B	P to Q 3rd	20. Q to K Kt 3rd (ch)	K to R 2nd
10. P to K B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	21. P takes P	R to K Kt sq
11. P to K 5th	P takes P	22. P takes Q	R takes Q
12. K B P takes P	Kt to Q 4th	23. P takes R	R to K sq
13. B to K R 3rd		24. Q R to K sq	B to K 3rd
(Thus stays Black from castling at the moment, and embarrasses him seriously all through the game White might, however, have taken the K B Pawn with his Rook and have obtained an irresistible attack.)		25. Q R to K 5th	
		And Black resigns.	

An instructive Game, in which Mr. STAUNTON gave the odds of Pawn and Move to one of our leading Amateurs.

(*Remove Black's K B Pawn from the Board.*)

WHITE (Amateur)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Amateur)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd	15. B to K 2nd	B to K 6th (ch)
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 4th	16. K to R sq	P to K R 4th
3. P to Q 5th	Q Kt to K 2nd	17. Q R to Q sq	P to Q R 3rd
4. B to K Kt 5th	P to Q 3rd	(The object of this, apparently, was to prevent White from exchanging his Kt for the K's Bishop, when the latter retreated next move)	
(This is preferable to playing the once favourite move of Kt to K B 3rd; for example, suppose		18. R to Q 3rd	
4.	Kt to K B 3rd	(Threatening to win two Bishops for one.)	
5. B takes Kt	P takes B	18.	B to Q R 2nd
6. Q to K R 5th (ch)	Kt to Kt 3rd	19. Q R to K Kt 3rd	R to K B 3rd
7. Kt to K B 3rd	Q to K 2nd	20. P to K R 3rd	R to K R 3rd
8. P to Q 6th		21. Q to Q sq	
And, play as White will, he must have a bad game.)		(White would obviously have lost his Rook if he had taken the Bishop with Pawn.)	
5. B to Q 3rd	P to K R 3rd	21.	K B to K 6th
6. B takes Kt	Kt takes B	22. B takes Q B	B to K B 5th
7. Kt to K 2nd	Kt to K Kt 3rd	23. P to K B 6th	
8. Castles	B to K 2nd	(Very skilfully conceived.)	
9. P to K B 4th	B to K Kt 5th	23.	B takes R
10. P to K B 5th	Kt to K B 5th	24. B to K 6th (ch)	K to R 2nd
11. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	Castles	25. P takes K Kt P	K takes P
12. Q to her 2nd	B to K Kt 4th	26. R to K B 7th (ch)	K to R sq
13. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt		
14. Q to K sq	Q to K Kt 4th		

The game was prolonged for some time, and was ultimately won by Black.

A lively specimen of the "Evans," in which Mr. STAUNTON gave the odds of his Q Rook to an Amateur.

(*Remove White's Q Rook from the Board.*)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Amateur.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Amateur.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. R to K sq (ch)	K Kt to K 2nd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	14. Kt to K 4th	Q to Q 4th
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	15. B takes B	B to K B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	16. P to Q B 4th	Q takes P
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q R 4th	17. Kt to Q R 3rd	Q to Q 4th
6. Castles	B to Q Kt 3rd	18. Q Kt to Q Kt 5th	Q R to Q B sq
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P	19. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to Q 2nd
8. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th	(It is clear that he would have lost his Queen by Kt to K B 6th, &c., if he had taken the Q Kt with Pawn.)	
9. P takes P in passing	Q takes P	20. B takes K Kt	B takes K Kt
10. B to Q R 3rd	B to Q B 4th	21. Kt takes B	Kt takes B
11. B tks K B P (ch)		22. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K to Q sq
(This, at first sight, looks like throwing away a piece; but it is quite sound, as will be seen presently.)		23. Kt to Q B 5th	Q to K B 4th
11.	K takes B	24. Kt takes P (ch)	K to Q 2nd
12. Kt to K Kt 5th (ch)	K to his sq	25. R takes Kt (ch)	K takes R
		26. Q takes Q	
		And wins.	

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1308.—By Mr. W. S. PAVITT (one of the competing problems in the recent Tourney.)

White: K at K R sq, Q at K sq, Bs at K B 4th and K 2nd, Kt at Q B sq; Ps at Q 3rd and 4th, and Q Kt 3rd.

Black: K at Q R 6th; Ps at K R 6th, Q B 6th, and Q Kt 5th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 1309.—By Mr. C. BAYER.—(This fine stratagem is one of the problems which gained the chief prize in the late Tourney.)

White: K at Q R sq, Q at Q R 3rd, Bs at K R 5th and Q Kt 6th, Kt at Q 4th; Ps at K R 4th, K B 3rd, Q 2nd, and Q B 2nd.

Black: Kt at K 4th, Bs at Q Kt sq and Q R 5th, Kts at Q B 3rd and 5th; Ps at K Kt 2nd, K B 3rd, K 3rd and 5th, Q 3rd, and Q R 3rd.

White, playing first, to mate in four moves.

No. 1310.—By Mr. GROSDEMANGE.

White: K at K Kt 6th, R at K R sq, B at Q B 6th, Kts at K B 7th and K 5th, Ps at K 2nd and Q Kt 6th.

Black: K at K 3rd, R at Q Kt 6th, Kts at Q Kt 7th and Q R sq, Ps at K 2nd and Q B 4th. White, playing first, to mate in four moves.

No. 1311.—By Mr. I. G. CAMPBELL.

White: K at Q Kt sq, Q at K sq, R at Q 3rd, B at Q R 6th, Kt at K B 3rd.

Black: K at Q R 6th, Q at K B 3rd, B at Q B 4th, Kts at Q Kt 6th and Q B 4th; Ps at K B 5th, Q 5th, and Q R 5th.

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

...rs severely. He lives long enough to be brought into the ...esence and to denounce her as the murderess of her first ... Still she is defiant; but shortly after her husband, who ... preserved by Mark, enters. Lady Audley, confounded ...esence, lets go the last hold she has on reason; her coun... becomes a blank, expression has departed with intelligence, ... falls, a helpless lunatic, at the feet of the man she has ...

In all this there are great opportunities for a competent ... It is highly to the credit of Miss Herbert that she so far ...erself of them as to make a decidedly strong impression on ...nce.

...D.—"My Preserver" is the title of a new piece, by ... Craven, produced on Monday. It is in one act, and is ...y designed to ridicule the romantic notion that a lady must ... preserver. Two persons are partially entitled to the cha... according to the plot—one a bumpkin, the ploughboy Bilberry ...belle), and the other a literary aspirant "out of suits with ... William Bury (Mr. Belford). The former has pulled Miss ...itzwater (Miss Ada Swanborough) out of the river, but the ... borne the lady to her dwelling-place. Thinking that Bury ...d her, the heroine vows to marry her "preserver," but ...of her rash pledge when she learns that Bilberry is the ...l. Bilberry is already in love with Dolly (Miss C. Saunders), ...ws the instinct of interest and accepts the lady's offer. ...wever, understands human nature, and makes love to Dolly. ...on Bilberry grows jealous, and thus is made aware of the ... of his own feelings. To surrender Estelle to his more pre... rival is then a matter of course. The lady, too, is enabled to ...her oath in favour of the latter on learning from the doctor ... had, after her rescue, prescribed a hot-bath, to which her ...recovery was certainly due.

...ESS'.—Miss Constance Aylmer, having recovered from ... position, has reappeared as Martha Gibbs in "All that ...disp... not Gold."

...PIC.—"A Husband to Order" has been revived at this ...nd, with a new cast, is now so well acted that it promises ... attractive.

...TANDARD THEATRE and the CITY OF LONDON were ...s of generous competition on Saturday. At the former Mr. ... appeared in a new play by Mr. J. P. Wooler, entitled "The ...of Spain; or, the Flower of Seville," originally produced at ...y, in which the rights of the Hebrew race are advocated; ...e latter Mr. James Anderson supported the part of Claude ... in Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's play of "The Lady of ... Both were warmly received, and commanded good houses.

...RD'S PANORAMA.—The sightseers of London will ...h regret that the present is the last season of the exhibition ...anoramas which for seventy years the late Mr. Burford had ...the habit of presenting to the public appreciation. They ...ng the most interesting and instructive sights of the metro... ...n Saturday a private view of "Rome" was opened, and we ...ised to find that the work had suffered so little by time. It ...ention of the proprietors to exhibit in succession all the best ... of the greatly-esteemed artist who had done so much to ... the popular taste and to inform the minds of the people by ...al representation of local objects of interest in the chief ... most noted places in the world. The public will do wisely ... themselves of the present opportunity.

...rench steam-corvette Brandon and English steamer ... are engaged in recovering the electric cable sunk between Port ... Algiers. Lighters accompany those vessels to receive the cable.

...victator, a steam-boat now building at New York to ply ...at city and Albany next summer, will contain 350 state rooms. She ... largest river steam-boat afloat.

...es from Bavaria state that the ex-King and Queen of ... about to fix their residence at the Royal Palace of Lanshut. From ...ed state of their resources they have, it is said, been induced to sell ... their stud of thirty horses, which was valued at double that sum.

...e, says the *Danmark*, has lately had a great loss. ...D. F. Eschricht, the great physiologist and anatomist, is no more. ...idenly on Sunday week, aged about sixty-five. He is best known in ...y his learned labours on the subject of the whale.

...merican papers assert that a lady in Syracuse has ...ied to a soldier in a fort near Washington, the two being 400 miles ... the vows spoken by telegraph:—"It took two hours to do the work ...posite, and the telegram from the chaplain to the lady, announcing that ...e soldier were man and wife, is the bride's marriage certificate."

...stimates for the Revenue Departments, effective and ...ve, for the year ending March 31, 1864, were issued on Tuesday. ...int in all to £4,720,641, which is a decrease on the previous year of ... The votes required for the year will be—Customs, salaries, and ...£754,154: Inland Revenue, salaries and expenses, £1,351,771; Post ...ries and expenses, £2,098,920; superannuations, &c., of the three ...ts, £515,796. The Post Office vote is larger by £14,233 than that of ... and the vote for Customs is also increased by £4154. On the other ... Inland Revenue vote is less by £30,503, and that for superannuations ...

...opulation of Greece consists of a total of 1,096,510 souls, ...,086,600 belong to the Greek Church, 9358 to other Christian forms ...cent, and 552 to non-Christian beliefs. The number of families is ...m which it follows that each one consists of 5·02 persons. The ... houses and habitable buildings is 225,716, which gives 4·85 inha... each house. To the above numbers must be added the land army of ... and a floating population of some thousands of nomad Bohemians, ...he Greeks Vlaques.

...t income of the "Nightingale Fund" is £1426. Two... ...is are spent in the maintenance and instruction in nursing of pro... ...t St. Thomas's Hospital, the probationers engaging to take service ...hospitals or infirmaries. The remaining third is spent at King's ...spital for the maintenance and instruction of midwifery nurses, the ...om is much felt in the villages of England. The trustees are Lord ... Mr. R. M. Milnes, M.P., Mr. C. H. Bracebridge, and Mr. E. ...ks, jun. The acting committee of the council consist of Sir Joshua ...B., Sir Harry Verney, M.P., Sir John Neil, K.C.B., Mr. William ...Mr. John Forbes Clark, and Mr. William Spottiswoode, F.R.S.

...L.—What a remarkable document is a will! It is the ...an now dead, coming back in the hush of a darkened house—from ...ow and hoarse as an echo. It speaks, and people hearken; it com... ...people obey; law supports and enforces its wishes; no power on ...ter it. We expect to hear the voice calm, earnest, and speaking ...ent; terrible indeed if it breaks out with a snarl of hate—more ...ll if it gibbers and laughs a hollow, ghostlike laugh. For, surely, ...lemn moment of a life is that when the will is written; that will ...to speak for man when the voice is passed as a dream; when the ...h devises it has ceased to throb; the head which frames it has ...hinking—under the fresh mould; the hand which pens it has been ...h and white, against a cold shroud, to moulder with it: surely, he ...h a moment, can write words of hate must have a black heart, but ...atures then to gibe and jest must have no heart at all. There is ...in the old ghost-creed; man can return after death; he does so in ...e comes to some, as Jupiter came to Danaë, in a shower of gold; ... a blighting spectre, whose promised treasures turn to dust.—*Once*

...RN POST BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—The ... pattern post between this country and France appear to be greatly ...ood by the public, and it is necessary, therefore, to call special ...o the following points:—1st. The patterns must not be of intrinsic ...s rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, wearing apparel, ...keys, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, whether a ...e or other, apart from its mere use as a pattern; nor must the ... any material sent ostensibly as a pattern be so great that it could ...nsidered as having, on this ground, an intrinsic value. 2nd. The ...ust not bear any writing other than the address of the persons for ... are intended, a manufacturer's or trade mark, numbers, and the ...e articles. 3rd. The patterns must be sent in covers open at the ... to be easy of examination. Samples, however, of seeds, drugs, ...rth, which cannot be sent in open covers, may be inclosed ...linen, paper, or other material, tied at the neck with string; closed ...t transparent, must not be used for this purpose. 4th. The rule ...ids the transmission through the post of any article likely to injure ...s of the mail-bags, or the person of any officer of the Post Office, is ...pplicable to the pattern post; and anything of the kind which may ... will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. 5th. Articles ...following have been noticed, and have been detained as unfit for ...s.:—Metal boxes, porcelain and china, fruit, vegetables, bunches of ...ttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of ...watch machinery, sharp-pointed instruments, samples of metals, ...ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, ..., copper or steel engraving plates, and confectionery of various ... command of the Postmaster-General, ROWLAND HILL, Secretary. ...t Office, Feb. 28.

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to Princess Alexandra. The "Hercules and Hebe," and other works by this sculptor in the International Exhibition, will be well remembered. The Princess has also been sitting twice for her portrait to Lauchert, the German Court painter.

Mr. G. H. Thomas has received the Royal permission to be present at the marriage of the Prince of Wales, in order that he may paint a picture of the ceremony, copies of which will be published in chromolithography by Messrs. Day and Son. Mr. Thomas has proved his fitness for the task by his well-known "spectacular" pictures, "The Distribution of the Crimean Medals," "The Marriage of the Princess Alice," and "The Coronation of the King of Prussia."

Sir Edwin Landseer is, we understand, hard at work *at last* on the commission given some three or four years since for the models of the four bronze lions which are to complete the Nelson Monument, Trafalgar-square. The size of these lions will be enormous; they will measure 20 ft. from the muzzle to the root of the tail. Sir Edwin has, we believe, modelled at one part of his career; but it is a gigantic task for a painter of Sir Edwin's age, who must also be little accustomed to the modeller's tools. Sir Edwin has procured a portion of his friend Baron Marochetti's large studio, and there, it is said, with no one to aid him, has been working for the last two or three months up to the eyes in the raw material. We may mention here that in the "Report of the National Rifle Association," just published, the council propose to have a "running deer" of their own, made from a design by Sir Edwin Landseer, for the next and future prize-meetings at Wimbledon, and which they will be ready to let out to county and other associations. The "running deer" of last year was lent by Mr. Lancaster, the gunmaker, and was so successful that the council hope to make it a permanent institution at Wimbledon.

A Parian bust of Princess Alexandra has just been produced by Messrs. Rose and Co., the well-known china manufacturers. The subject will doubtless render this bust popular, *en attendant*, till a better is produced; for, although stated to have been modelled from authentic materials, persons accustomed to judge from photographs what nature is and art should be cannot deem it entirely satisfactory, either as a likeness or a work of art. The features have not natural proportions; the nose is much too thin, the nostrils are too small, while the lower part of the face has the opposite fault of heaviness.

The George Cruikshank Gallery at Exeter Hall, which we reviewed on its opening, has received additions, and is now announced as "complete." Besides the artist's last and largest work, "The Worship of Bacchus," the exhibition contains upwards of one hundred original drawings, sketches, and paintings, and more than a thousand proof etchings. Apropos of George Cruikshank, a contemporary recently pointed out a droll mistake in Nagler's *Kunst-Lexicon*, the great German art-biographical dictionary. George Cruikshank is therein described as "an eminent English caricaturist," but with the extraordinary additional information that his real name is Simon Pure. This strange error resulted from an allusion in an English critique of a work—in part—of Mr. Cruikshank's brother Robert, in illustration of "London Life," in which George is declared to be "the real Simon Pure." The mistake becomes the more laughable when "P" is referred to in the same dictionary, and you find George Cruikshank under this pseudonym.

An exhibition of ancient and modern wood-carving will be held in the rooms of the Society of Arts in June next.

Mr. Earle has just finished a seated statue of her Majesty in Sicilian marble, which is to be placed in the "People's Park" at Hull.

Mr. Gibson, R.A., is modelling a Dancing Girl, the result, it is said, of several studies made during the visit of Cerito to Rome.

A subscription has been commenced in Norfolk to purchase the beautifully-designed "Norwich Gates" (which, when in the International Exhibition, we engraved and described), in order that they may be presented to the Prince of Wales and placed at the entrance of Sandringham Park, his Royal Highness's Norfolk estate.

LIVERPOOL CO-OPERATIVE PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION.

ON the 16th ult. a soirée and a ball were given by the Liverpool Co-operative Provident Association (limited), in St. George's Hall, to celebrate the opening of the splendid new central store in Camden-street. The vast hall and the adjacent corridors were crowded to excess, there being upwards of 3000 persons present. Tables were laid along the centre of the hall and in the corridors, and on these was laid an excellent tea. After the repast had been discussed Mr. John Wilson, president of the association, took the chair. Mr. Rymer, the secretary, read letters from several noblemen and gentlemen to whom invitations had been sent, apologising for non-attendance; but the Mayor of Manchester, Mr. C. P. Melly, Mr. W. Rathbone, Mr. G. Melly, and other well-known gentlemen were present and took part in the business. Mr. G. Melly gave some statistics to show how the society had progressed, observing that twelve years ago there were thirty-four members with a capital of £60, and the receipts in cash during the year were £317. Five years passed away, and he found that there were then 400 members, that the capital was £380, and that the receipts over the counter amounted to £4129. Five years more passed away, and in 1862 he found that there were 3800 members, and that their capital was close upon £9000, and that their receipts over the counter reached to £50,000; and it only required to glance at the new store which had just been opened in Camden-street to justify one in saying that five years hence the number of members would be doubled, and the receipts quadrupled over the counter. There were now 150 co-operative societies in Lancashire, containing no less than 48,184 members, with a capital of £334,000, and taking over the counter in the course of every year, in ready-money receipts, the sum of £5,012,117; and the societies in Lancashire represented about one-third of the co-operative movement in this great country.

Our Engraving is from a sketch taken by Mr. Heffer, of Liverpool, at the time the secretary was reading the report.

General Thomas Evans, C.B., Colonel of the 81st Regiment, died in Quebec, on Feb. 11, in his 87th year. He entered the army in 1793, and continued in it for more than half a century in active service, without intermission.

ILLUMINATION OF THE MONUMENT BY ELECTRICITY.—We are informed that on the 10th inst. it is intended to place on the Monument five of the most powerful electric lights ever seen in London. The battery power will consist of no less than 420 Grove's cells. One light will be placed at each corner of the gallery, and one, placed on the top of the ball of fire, will be equal in power to the other four united, and will probably be seen at more than twenty-five miles' distance. The four corner lights will be thrown on the Monument, and will give it the appearance of being in a strong sunlight. The work will be intrusted to Mr. William Ladd, the philosophical instrument-maker of Beak-street, Regent-street.

STATISTICS OF THE GLOBE.—The following curious facts are stated by the *Abeille Medicale*:—The earth is inhabited by 1288 millions of inhabitants—viz., 369,000,000 of the Caucasian race; 552,000,000 of the Mongolian race; 190,000,000 of the Ethiopian, 1,000,000 of the American Indian, and 200,000,000 of the Malay races. All these respectively speak 3604 languages, and profess 1000 different religions. The amount of deaths per annum is 333,333,333, or 91,954 per day, 3730 per hour, 60 per minute, or 1 per second; so that at every pulsation of our hearts a human being dies. This loss is compensated by an equal number of births. The average duration of life throughout the globe is 33 years. One-fourth of its population dies before the seventh year, and one-half before the seventeenth. Out of 10,000 persons only one reaches his hundredth year; only one in 500 his eightieth; and only one in 100 his sixty-fifth. Married people live longer than unmarried ones; and a tall man is likely to live longer than a short one. Until the fiftieth year women have a better chance of life than men; but beyond that period the chances are equal. Sixty-five persons out of 1000 marry; the months of June and December are those in which marriages are most frequent. Children born in spring are generally stronger than those born in other seasons. Births and deaths chiefly occur at night. The number of men able to bear arms is but one-eighth of the population. The nature of the profession exercises a great influence on longevity; thus, out of 100 of each of the following professions the number of those who attain their seventieth year is—Among clergymen, 42; agriculturists, 40; traders and manufacturers, 33; soldiers, 32; clerks, 32; lawyers, 29; artists, 28; professors, 27; and physicians, 24; so that those who study the art of prolonging the lives of others are most likely to die early, probably on account of the effluvia to which they are constantly exposed. There are in the world 335 millions of Christians, 5 millions of Jews, 600 millions professing some of the Asiatic religions, 160 millions of Mohammedans, and 200 millions of Pagans. Of the Christians, 170 millions profess the Roman Catholic, 76 millions the Greek, and 80 millions the Protestant creeds.

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

THE DANES IN LONDON.

AT a moment when public attention is naturally directed to the country of our future Princess of Wales it may be interesting to remind the reader that, besides Denmark-court, Denmark-street, and Copenhagen-street, indicative of the connection between England and Denmark in modern times, we possess numerous memorials of the earlier occupation of London by the Danes and Northmen. The most popular of these associations is in the history of the church of St. Clement Danes, in the Strand, which, though not 150 years old, occupies a Danish site of eight centuries since. In some curious regulations for the prevention of fire in the metropolis, in the year 1189, we read of a great conflagration which "happened in the first year of King Stephen (1135), when, by a fire which began at London Bridge, the church of St. Paul was burnt, and then that fire spread, consuming houses and buildings, even *unto the church of St. Clement Danes*." Stow's account is that the church was so called "because Harold, a Danish King, and other Danes were buried here." Strype gives another reason—"that the few Danes left in the kingdom married English women, and compulsorily lived between Westminster and Ludgate, and there built a synagogue, called *Ecclesia Clementis Danorium*." This account Fleetwood, the antiquary, reported to the Lord Treasurer Burghley, who lived at Cecil House in the parish. Mr. Worsae, the Danish antiquary, however, relates the history as follows—that here "the Danes in London had their own burial-place, in which reposed the remains of Canute the Great's son and next successor, Harold Harefoot. When, in 1040, Hardicanute ascended the throne after his brother, Harold, he caused Harold's corpse to be disinterred from its tomb in Westminster Abbey and thrown into the Thames, where it was found by a fisherman, and afterwards buried, it is said, in the Danes' churchyard in London. From the churchyard it was subsequently removed into a round tower which ornamented the church before it was rebuilt at the close of the seventeenth century. It was taken down in 1680, and rebuilt by Edward Pierce, under the superintendence of Wren, the old tower being left; but this was taken down, and the present tower and steeple built by Gibbs in 1719. By a strange coincidence the first person buried in this church, after it was rebuilt, was Nicholas Byer, the painter, a Norwegian, employed by Sir William Temple at his house at Shene.

Mr. Worsae considers the church to have been named, not because so many Danes were buried in it, but because, as it is situated close by the Thames, and must have originally have lain outside the City walls, the Danish merchants and mariners, who for the sake of trade were then established in London, had here a place of their own, in which they dwelt together as fellow-countrymen. This church, too, like others in commercial towns, as at Aarhus in Jutland, at Trondjem in Norway, and even in the city of London (in Eastcheap), was consecrated to St. Clement, who was especially the seaman's patron saint. The Danes naturally preferred to bury their dead in this church, which was their proper parish church. The present church bears in various parts the emblems of St. Clement's martyrdom—the anchor, with which about his neck he is said to have been thrown into the sea. The name of Southwark is of Danish or Norwegian origin. The Sagas relate that in the time of King Svend Tveskjeg the Danes fortified this trading-place, hence its Saxon name *Sudvercher*, the South-work of London. It is called *Surder-virke* in a Danish account by a battle fought here by King Olaf in 1008. Notwithstanding this Saxon etymology, there is abundant proof that Southwark was an extensive station and cemetery of the Romans during an early period of their dominion in Britain, as attested by vases and pavements, portions of Roman homes, found in Southwark. Even Mr. Lindsay's ninety-seven etymologies will not invalidate this tangible evidence.

Lambeth, formerly Lambythe, was, in the Danish time, a village; and here, in 1042, a Danish jarl celebrated his marriage, King Hardicanute and his followers being present at the banquet.

The Danish Church, in Wellclose-square, is a modern edifice, built in 1696, by Cibber, the sculptor, at the expense of Christian V., King of Denmark, for the use of his subjects, merchants, and seamen accustomed to visit the port of London; and here is "the Royal Pew," in which sat Christian VII., King of Denmark, when on a visit to England in 1768.

Somerset House, in the Strand, was, in 1616, when the Queen (Anne of Denmark) feasted the King here, commanded by him to be called Denmark House.

The characteristic conviviality of the Danes appears to have given a name to certain houses of public entertainment in England as Great and Little Denmark Halls, at Camberwell, whence is named Denmark Hill. Denmark-street, originally built in 1689, was, when Hatton wrote, in 1708, "a pretty though small street, on the west side of St. Giles's church." Zoffany, the celebrated painter, lived at No. 9; the same house is also the scene of Bunbury's caricature, "A Sunday Evening Concert." (Dr. Rimbault; *Notes and Queries*, No. 15). From a house in this street Sir John Murray, late secretary to the Pretender, was, in 1771, carried off by a party of strange men.

Memorials of the Danes in other parts of the kingdom are by no means rare; and, in 1846, Mr. Worsae, by desire of King Christian VIII. of Denmark, made an archæological exploration of Scotland and the British Isles, the interesting results of which were published in a volume in 1852.

Among the old traces of Danish rule here was the Dane gild, a contribution originally paid to the King for the purpose of pacifying the Danes. It was still levied long after the Danish times, and was only abolished by King Henry II.—*Liber Albus*, note.

KENNINGTON AND THE PRINCES OF WALES.

The early celebrity of the manor of Kennington as a "Royal property" is attested to this day in the names of Prince's-road and Chester-place, which refer to the annexation of the manor to the Duchy of Cornwall, in the reign of Edward III., who was here in 1339, from a document printed in the "Fœdera," tested by the Black Prince, then only ten years of age. His son, Richard, Prince of Wales, continued at Kennington until his accession to the throne. In the same year John of Gaunt took refuge here from the exasperated Londoners. It was the occasional residence of Henry IV. and VI. Henry VII. was here shortly previous to his coronation. Leland tells us that Katherine of Aragon was here for a few days; after which the palace probably fell into decay: Camden, late in the reign of Elizabeth, says, though erroneously, that "of this retreat of our ancient Kings, neither the name nor the ruins are now to be found." James I. settled the manor, with other estates, on his eldest son, Henry, Prince of Wales; and after his decease, in 1612, on Prince Charles (afterwards Charles I.), and they have ever since been held as part of the estate of the Princes of Wales, as Dukes of Cornwall. Charles was the last tenant of the palace, which was then taken down, and there was built on the site a manor house, described in 1656 as an old, low, timber building; but of the palace offices there remained the stable, a long building of flint and stone, used as a barn: this was taken down in 1795. The palace, there is no doubt, stood within the triangular plot of ground near Kennington Cross, now bounded by Park-place, Devonshire street, and Park-street; and thick fragments of walls of flint, chalk, and rubble stone intermixed, may yet be seen in the cellars of some houses in Park-place. And in 1852 Kennington-common, with the site of the Pound of the manor of Kennington, were granted by Act of Parliament, on behalf of the Prince of Wales, as part of the Duchy of Cornwall estate, to be inclosed and laid out as "pleasure-grounds for the recreation of the public; but if it cease to be so maintained, it shall revert to the duchy."

THE DISTRICT CHURCH OF ST. ALBAN, just erected at the expense of Mr. J. G. Hubbard, M.P., upon ground given by Lord Leigh, adjoins Baldwin's-gardens, the narrow street from Leather-lane to Gray's-inn-lane. The gardens were, according to a stone upon a corner house, bearing the arms of Queen Elizabeth, named after Richard Baldwin, one of the Royal gardeners, who began to build here in 1589. Holborn was formerly noted for its gardens: at the above date, Gerard, citizen and surgeon, had a large physic garden near his house in Holborn, where he raised 1100 plants and trees; and the sites of Hatton-garden and neighbouring streets were originally the kitchen and flower gardens, vineyard, and orchard of Ely House.

HICKS'S HALL.—Lord Russell was sentenced at the Old Bailey, and not in Hicks's Hall, as stated at page 231.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

AMERICAN COAL OIL.—In the *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* Mr. Heber R. Clark has given some interesting geological information respecting some specimens of this oil laid before the society. Some were of light colour; others thick and black, like tar. The Edenburg Continental boring (in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania) was sent down through 80 ft. of so-called drift; then through 200 ft. of sandstones and shales, with a layer of black, fetid shale at the bottom, from which the gas blew off violently; then through 45 ft. or 50 ft. of the "first white sandstone, with gas in its crevices (this sandrock is said to thin out eastward); then through 40 ft. or 50 ft. of shales and slates charged with gas and oil; then through 75 ft. or 80 ft. of the second white sandstone"—softer, coarser, and harder than the first, and full of gas—to the oil stratum, 448 ft. beneath the surface. The first sandrock has a soft middle member between hard top and bottom members. Mr. Clark gave it as his experience that the harder the rock was to drill the lighter in colour, purer in quality, and smaller in quantity was the oil; the softer the rock, the darker and more abundant the oil. At the Alban well, 600 ft. deep, on Oil Creek, six miles above its mouth, Mr. Clark saw the fresh oil spouting 100 ft. in the air a week after it had been struck. At the Edenburg well, first described, Mr. Clark noticed that for two or three weeks there occurred every day invariably, a few minutes after eight o'clock p.m., a blow of gas violent enough to stop the pump, and lasting from fifteen to thirty minutes, after which the gas seemed to be exhausted. He thinks that there is more gas blown off in winter than in summer, and that the testimony among the oil-well men is general to that effect.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

PROFESSOR MARSHALL'S sixth lecture on "Animal Mechanics," on Tuesday, the 24th ult., was devoted to an illustrated description of the mechanism of respiration, principally in man and the mammalia. In dilating upon the respiratory apparatus of man, the lecturer dwelt especially upon the admirable arrangement of the intercostal muscles which raise and depress the ribs; the little expenditure of force requisite for ordinary respiration, and the provision made for its increase when required; the elastic structure of the lungs; the exemplification of the law of the diffusion of gases in the interchange of pure and foul air; the utilisation of the expired air in voice and speech, &c. He stated that we breathe on the average eighteen times per minute, and in one minute exert a force equal to lifting 200 lb. The latter part of the lecture embraced a description of the varied form of the breathing organs in birds, reptiles, fishes, and in the lower animals. In the latter, these organs become more and more simple as we descend in the scale, till in the cœlenterata and protozoa they are entirely wanting, the animals breathing throughout their whole body.

PROFESSOR FRANKLAND gave his sixth lecture "On Chemical Affinity" on Thursday, Feb. 26, when he resumed the consideration of decomposition effected by light, as exhibited in the processes of photography, and showed by experiment that this action is entirely due to the blue rays of the spectrum and the invisible non-luminiferous rays joining them. He next proceeded to exhibit, by means of the voltaic battery, the relations of chemical affinity to electricity, the form sometimes taken by the molecular motion destroyed in chemical combinations. He expressed his opinion that the chemical combinations produced by electric sparks (such as nitric acid, formed of the oxygen and nitrogen in the atmosphere, and water, formed in the Cavendish experiment by the combination of oxygen and hydrogen) are the effect of the heat of those sparks, and that decomposition produced by the disruptive discharge is also caused by the heat developed during those discharges; but, when a continuous electric current passes through a compound liquid conductor, the latter is generally decomposed. This process of decomposition is termed electrolysis, and the body decomposed an electrolyte. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to experimental illustrations of the following laws of electrolysis, including examples of electrotyping:—1. The liquid condition is necessary to electrolysis. 2. Electrolytes are generally composed of a conductor and non-conductor of electricity. 3. All compounds which suffer electrolysis when dissolved in water do so when fused. 4. The electrolyte is resolved into two constituents, which, impelled in opposite directions, are eliminated at the opposing surfaces of the two electrodes (or terminals) and never in the intervening liquid. 5. Oxygen, chlorine, bromine, iodine, and acids pass to the positive electrode; whilst hydrogen, metals, and alkalies are evolved at the negative electrode. The remaining laws were reserved to the next lecture.

Mr. JOHN LUBBOCK, F.R.S., on Friday evening, Feb. 26, gave a succinct account of the Ancient Lake Habitations of Switzerland, the remains of which he had recently explored, in company with MM. Morlot and Suter. In the winters of 1854 and 1855 the rivers of Switzerland did not receive the usual supplies of rain, and the water in the lakes consequently fell much below its ordinary level, so that in some places a broad strand was left uncovered along the margin, and in others shallow banks were converted into islands. In a small bay on the Lake of Zurich the inhabitants increased their gardens by building a wall along the new water line, and slightly raised the level of the piece reclaimed by mud dredged from the lake. In the course of this dredging they found great number of piles, deer-horns, and some implements. The researches at this place, conducted and described by Dr. F. Keller, were followed by similar investigations in other lakes, and proved that the early inhabitants of Switzerland constructed at least some of their dwellings above the surface of the water, as is done to this day by the Papous of New Guinea, whose circular or square formed huts are grouped on wooden platforms a few feet above the water, supported by numerous piles driven into the mud and connected with the land by a narrow bridge. Herodotus (book v. chap. 16) describes the Paonians living in a similar manner on Lake Prasias, in Thrace. The ancient Irish also erected fortresses, termed "crannoges," on their lakes. The Swiss "pfahlbauten" (pile-buildings) are especially described by M. Troyon in his "Habitations Lacustrines." The native archæologists, labouring hard in this new mine of research, have discovered a very large number of settlements formed of these buildings—e.g., in the Lake of Geneva, twenty-four; Lake Neufchâtel, twenty-six, &c. Judging from the objects found on their site, these buildings appear to be of three different eras, which Mr. Lubbock dwelt upon separately—the stone, bronze, and iron ages. In the buildings of the stone era great numbers of axes, knives, arrow-heads, and implements of stone were found, mingled with others of bone, accompanied by pieces of broken pottery, the bones of the animals which had served as food, and what appeared to be bread and fruit. In the buildings of the bronze age these weapons, &c., were found made of bronze, with some attempts at ornaments, indicating a higher degree of civilisation. At the settlement at Estavayer, Lake Neufchâtel, were found 214 objects in bronze, including pins, knives, bracelets, sickles, rings, buttons, &c. The pottery was better and more varied in form than that of the stone age, and there were found articles which afforded evidence of the existence of commerce. Both these ages are pre-historic. As time went on the pileworks of Switzerland appear to have become gradually less numerous. In the stone age they were spread over the whole country; during the bronze era they were confined to the lakes of Western Switzerland; and during the last, the iron age, they are only found in the lakes of Bienne and Neufchâtel. In the last appear copies of the bronze axes made in iron, just as in the early bronze celts were copies of the earlier stone axe. A field of battle at Tiefnau, near Berne, is remarkable for the number of iron weapons and implements found in it, accompanied by pieces of Gaulish and Massaliote money anterior to our era. After this period no more evidences of lake habitations are found on a large scale. A few fishermen may have lingered on the half-destroyed platforms; but the wants and habits of the people had changed, and the age of pileworks was at an end. With regard to the age of these lake habitations, M. Morlot calculates for the bronze age an antiquity of from 3000 to 4000 years; for the stone age from 5000 to 7000 years; for the whole an age of about 11,000 years. Mr. Lubbock's discourse was abundantly illustrated by diagrams and specimens of the objects found, affording much material for profound reflection on the habits and manners of a newly-discovered ancient people. The Rev. John Barlow, F.R.S., V.P., was in the chair.

PROFESSOR MAX MÜLLER'S second lecture "On the Science of Language," given on Saturday last (Feb. 28), was devoted to the consideration of the alliance of Sound with Meaning. We can only give a few of the principles treated on. A cry is an outward expression of an inward want, and thus is common to men and animals; but speech is indissolubly connected with reason. As soon as children begin to speak they begin to form general ideas from experience. We cannot reason without language or speak without reasoning. In analysing articulate sounds we get letters, but in analysing language we get only roots, all possessing a definite meaning. Above 25,852 trillions of mere sounds may be formed of an alphabet of 23 letters. A language is composed of articulate sounds, but roots are its foundation. In speech we require audibility and significance. The onomatopœia theory, which considers language to be derived from imitation of the cries of animals; and the interjectional theory, which represents it as beginning with cries, &c., are both judged insufficient. Language really begins where interjections end. Chinese is the only language in which roots still remain unchanged. Where one word represents subject and predicate (such as "fu-ta—man is great;" "ta-fu—a great man"), and where one word may express life, to live, living, and lively. In this respect the language of children resembles Chinese. A young child says "Up"—meaning, "I wish to get up." The study of the Science of Language has been greatly facilitated by the discovery of certain laws (such as Grimm's) for the transmutation of consonants in searching for roots in the Greek, Gothic, Sanscrit, and other languages. To the investigations carried on in due conformity with these laws we are indebted for the greatest triumphs in modern philology. The lecture was copiously illustrated by interesting examples.

PROFESSOR MARSHALL'S seventh lecture, given on Tuesday last, was devoted to an illustrated explanation of the mechanism of aquatic locomotion. Beginning with the simplest form, floating (as in the case of the hydra), he described successively movements by expulsion of water (syringograde), by parts of the body, such as cilia, by the tail and by true limbs, paddle motion; examples of each being referred to. All these modes of motion are comprised in the fish, the true model for the construction of a ship. By means of its air-bladder it possesses the means of progression forwards or laterally, of descending and ascending. All quadrupeds move readily in water by paddle-motion, which their ordinary movements resemble, and are not easily drowned, in consequence of their low specific gravity as compared with water. In man, however, the specific gravity is not much less than water, and swimming is so different to his usual mode of locomotion that without great presence of mind he readily sinks. Hence the imperative duty of learning to swim at an early age.

JOHN HALL GLADSTONE, Esq., Ph.D., F.R.S., will give the evening discourse ("On Fogs and Fog-signals") on Friday, March 13.

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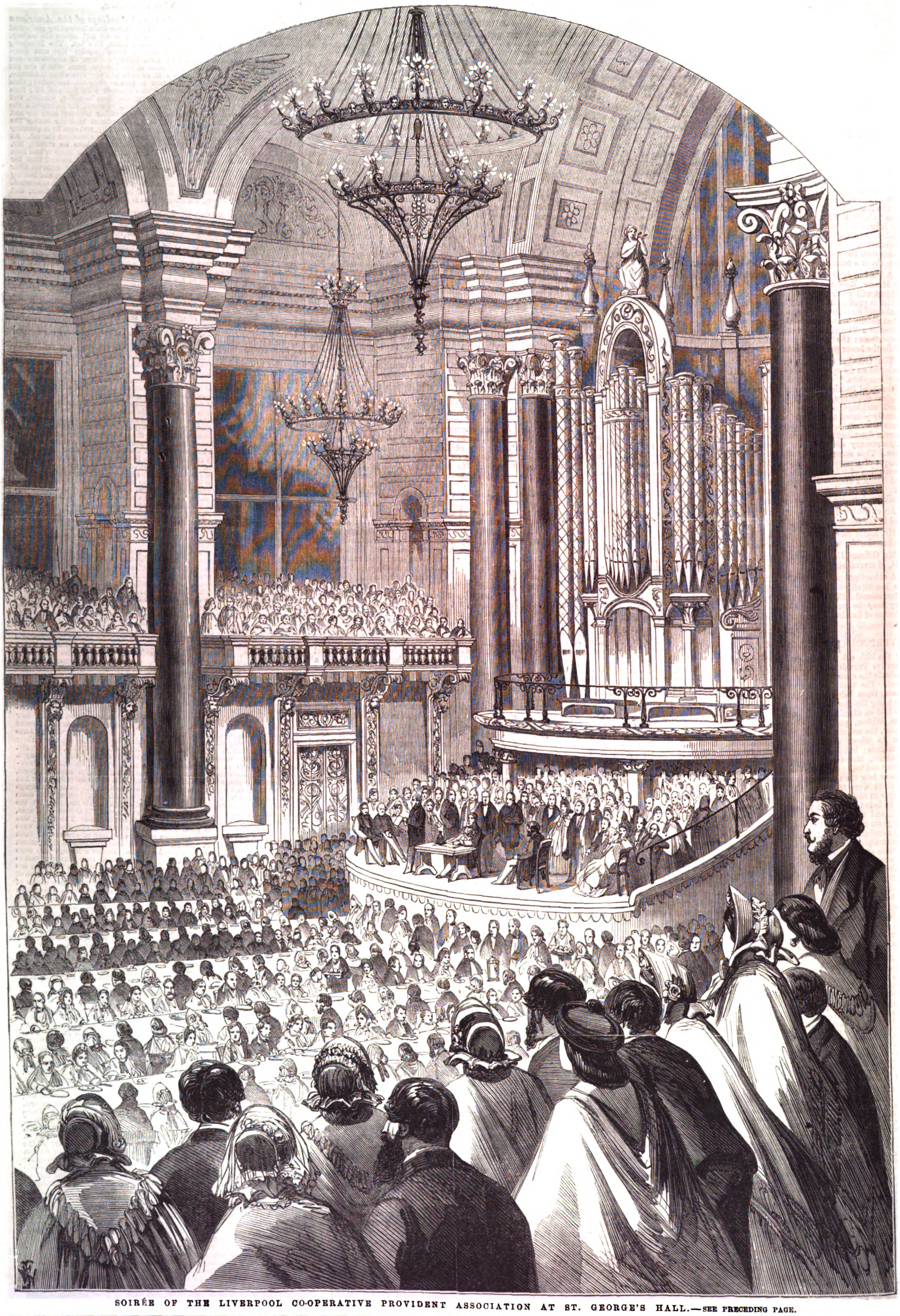

SOIRÉE OF THE LIVERPOOL CO-OPERATIVE PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION AT ST. GEORGE'S HALL.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198 Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1863.

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forces terrible to the enemy, and ensure the independence of our country. To arms for the liberty and independence of our fatherland! LANGIEWICZ.

Private letters received from Warsaw state that all the independent members of the Council of State of Poland have sent in their resignations.

The *General Correspondence* of Vienna publishes a list of the Russian forces now in the kingdom of Poland, and in the old Polish provinces. The total number amounts to ten divisions, or 150,000 men, and a reinforcement of 10,000 men is shortly expected. Out of these forces the kingdom possesses 80,000, of whom 30,000 are necessary for the defence of Warsaw, and 25,000 for that of the fortified towns, leaving, therefore, only 25,000 men disposable for other services.

AMERICA.

By the arrival of the steamer City of Washington, we have telegrams from New York to the evening of the 28th ult.

WAR NEWS.

The *Savannah Republican* says that three steamers arrived at Charleston on the 9th ult. from Nassau. The steamer Douglas ran out the same night. Not a shot was fired at any of these vessels by the blockading squadron.

General Banks had been fired at by some unknown person in New Orleans, while passing out of his hotel to his carriage. The ball did not take effect. The affair occurred during the evening, and no trace of the assailant could be found. Trouble continues to be experienced at New Orleans concerning the coloured troops. Several white officers have resigned, and one Brigadier-General has refused to march with the negroes.

The Federal ram Queen of the West, which lately ran the line of Confederate batteries on the Mississippi, has been captured by the Confederates on the Red River, with the aid of a treacherous pilot, who ran the vessel close to a Confederate battery. All the officers and crew except thirteen escaped. She had six guns and a quantity of stores on board.

Another bombardment of Vicksburg had taken place, without result. The Federals now propose to reduce the place by a regular siege. It is believed that there is much suffering in Vicksburg, on account of the interruption of the river communication. Deserters report that the Confederates would be compelled to evacuate the city if relief did not shortly arrive.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Cameron has been forced to resign his position as American Minister to St. Petersburg.

The Conference Committee has reported, and the House of Representatives passed, the bill authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow 300,000,000 dols. for the current year and 600,000,000 dols. for next year, in bonds payable in not less than ten and not more than forty years in coin, and bearing six per cent interest annually, payable in coin; also to issue 400,000,000 dols. in three-year six per cent Treasury notes, the interest payable in lawful money; also, to issue 150,000,000 dols. of legal-tender notes, to be used solely for the liquidation of Treasury notes when required. The bill also authorises a further issue of 50,000,000 dols. legal-tender notes in addition to the issue of 100,000,000 dols. authorised in January. The rate of taxation of the bank circulation is not settled.

The House of Representatives has passed the Conscription Bill by a vote of 115 to 49. A call for troops under this Act is expectly shortly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The fallen condition of the institution of slavery in the State of Maryland is evidenced by the following circumstance. The appraisers of the slave property of the late Charles Carroll, one of the largest shareholders in Maryland, have made their returns to the Orphans' Court, assessing the value of 130 slaves at an average of only 5 dols. each. This, they say, was the highest rate they could name after consulting with numerous slaveholders and dealers. One slave-dealer told the appraisers he would not give 500 dols. for the whole lot.

A collision has taken place between the inhabitants of Honey Valley, on the California and Nevada frontier, concerning a question of boundary. Both parties were fortifying themselves in log-huts, and receiving reinforcements.

A movement has been inaugurated among the mechanics of New York to prevent the importation of English operatives.

Gold is 71½ per cent premium; silver, at 66.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The annual meeting of the National Life-boat Institution will be held on Tuesday next, the 17th inst., at the London Tavern—Lord Lovaine, M.P., in the chair.

The retirement of Mr. Paynter, one of the magistrates of the Westminster Police Court, is announced. The learned gentleman has been for twenty-two years in the commission of the peace.

It has been decided by Mr. Arnold, at the Westminster Police Court, that the driver of a hansom cab is not bound to carry luggage on the roof of his vehicle.

The nineteenth anniversary of the Medical Society of London was held on Saturday last at the Albion Tavern, when Edwin Canton, Esq., F.R.C.S., surgeon to the Charing-cross Hospital, was announced as the president for the ensuing session.

About noon on Saturday, at the height of the excitement caused by the entrance of Princess Alexandra into London, a Greenwich and Woolwich steamer, the Sybil, was completely wrecked at London Bridge. In passing the bridge she struck upon something, and immediately began to fill. Her passengers, between two and three hundred in number, were all taken off safely in boats, and shortly afterwards the water completely covered the deck of the vessel. She is now a total wreck.

Last week the births of 1832 children—957 boys and 875 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 2075.——The total number of deaths in London last week was 1370. The average number of deaths for weeks in ten years 1853-62 corresponding with last week is, with a correction for increasing population, 1456. Besides four nonagenarians, the death of a centenarian was recorded in the week—a female annuitant, who died in Pear-tree-cottage, Walham-green, on the 2nd inst., at the age of 101 years.

The annual meeting of the members of the Royal Literary Fund was held on Wednesday—the Bishop of Oxford in the chair. The report of the general committee, which was read, stated that during the past year £1800 had been granted in the relief of fifty-four applicants, who were men of letters. The permanent fund amounts to £23,639, producing £709 per annum in interest. The Newton property stock amounts to £8167, producing £245 per annum interest. The rents of the Newton property at Whitechapel amount to £203 per annum. The permanent fund was last year increased by a legacy of £1139, bequeathed to the society by the late Mr. Patrick Kernan. The total income of the society for the year, including a balance of £488 brought forward from the previous year, £809 received in donations, and £512 the net proceeds of the annual dinner, amounted to £2061, leaving in hand a balance of £289. Earl Stanhope was elected president of the society as successor to the late Marquis of Lansdowne, and it was announced that the new president would take the chair at the next annual festival.

Lord Arthur Edwin Hill Trevor, M.P. for the county of Down, has been unanimously chosen Grand Master of the Orange Society in the room of the late Viscount Dungannon.

A clipper steam-ship, named the Keang-Soo, built for the Chinese Government, was launched yesterday week from the building-yard of Mr. White, at Cowes. This craft is about 250 ft. in length and of 1000 tons burden, and she will form one of the squadron of Captain Sherard Osborne about to proceed to the China seas.

A meeting of the friends of the Rev. Dr. George Turner was held yesterday week, in the hall of the Religious Institution Rooms, Glasgow, for the purpose of presenting Dr. Turner, on the eve of his return to his former sphere of missionary labour in the South Seas, with a testimonial consisting of a purse, containing £750, and an elegant timepiece.

An explosion of gas occurred yesterday week in Coxlodge Colliery, near Newcastle-on-Tyne. The workings are very extensive, and thirty men and boys were working in the north-east division of the pit. Of these nineteen were killed instantaneously; the other eleven were got out alive. The sufferers are chiefly boys.

Early on Monday morning a firework factory at Plymouth blew up. The proprietors, a father and son, named Lawrence, were killed on spot, and a woman and her three children, the family of one of the workmen of the name of Lismore, were burnt to death, whilst of four men who made their escape from the windows two were seriously injured.

THE ILLUMINATIONS IN LONDON ON THE NIGHT OF THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

LONDON'S festival in honour of the marriage of the Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra of Denmark closed on Tuesday night with a general illumination, creditable alike to the good taste and loyalty of the metropolis. There were numerous excellent displays of every variety of device, material, and design. Never, probably, was London illuminated as it was on Tuesday night. For a week previously the gas companies had been economising gas, and the street lamps were not lighted till long after the usual time for many evenings. Circulars, couched in earnest language, were sent round in many districts, asking that the inhabitants would burn as little gas as possible inside, in order that there might be enough to supply the innumerable jets which were to blaze on the outside of their houses. The temper of the vast crowds which poured through the principal streets to see the spectacle was excellent, as was also the patience of the miles of vanloads of spectators waiting in by-streets for a chance to get into the great thoroughfares. The crowds which thronged the main avenues almost prevented individual locomotion, while it rendered progress in the aggregate unavoidable. Hungerford Bridge was closed at six o'clock, for fear it should break down. The parks were kept open all night in order that those who had seen might the more easily get away and allow others to see. In some of the streets there were "dead locks," during which no one progressed more than a dozen yards in an hour. We regret to have to add that there were numerous accidents, seven of the cases being fatal.

Foremost in the illuminations of public buildings—and it is to these we are constrained almost exclusively to confine ourselves—must be placed St. Paul's, where great efforts were made to illuminate the dome, but not with perfect success. The top of the dome was marked with a fiery coronet, the base of the dome was surrounded by a ring of yellow lamps, and the base of the pillars—the noble colonnade which supports the dome—was also marked by a ring of red lamps. The lamps were lent from the Admiralty. The lime-light was thrown on the dome from many points at the ends of the main body of the building, and it was also burnt at intervals at the top of the ball. Seen from a distance, the high fires darted out rays very like those proceeding from a policeman's lantern; and the streams of light thrown upon the building looked like the water forced from a fire-engine. The variegated lamps wanted force, and were too far apart, and the night was too foggy to distinguish the dark dome between the rings of fire. It was only when the darting rays of the lime-light pierced the gloom that their connection with the building was seen; and at other times they looked like the circular gaslights of a circus. Even the most favourable effects of the lime-light in bringing out the harmonious proportions of the building were not equal to those produced by moonlight, or daybreak on a summer's morning.

There was also an exhibition of the electric light from the top of the Monument.

The grandest sight in the City was, of course, that produced by the three great buildings which inclose the noble opening between Cheapside, Cornhill, and King William-street—namely, the Mansion House, the Bank, and the Royal Exchange.

Along the balustrade at the top of the Mansion House tripods emitting volumes of flame were placed at intervals; and rows of gaslights followed the cornices and pediment of the building, while over the temporary gallery were five large gas stars, which illumined with great effect all the surrounding decorations. The Corinthian columns were covered with crimson cloth, and from the capitals were sags of flowers. On the columns were fixed handsome medallions of the Prince and Princess, surrounded with wreaths of the oak and surmounted by the Prince of Wales's plume. From the windows were suspended crimson drapery with wreaths, in the centre of which were placed alternately the Cross of Denmark and the Prince of Wales's feathers.

The long façade of the Bank, brought out with a single beam of light, relieved at intervals by large and handsome stars, put on for the nonce an air of dignity and repose which it does not possess in the garish day. Over the south entrance was a large Prince of Wales's plume, with the initial "A," and a Brunswick star on each side, all in gas. There were a number of banners and rows of lights from flagstaff to flagstaff.

The Exchange was probably without exception the most tasteful and successful effort to be seen in London. Its pediment was traced with a line of light, and its columns twined by thousands of small oil lamps of various colours. The bold inscription, "The earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof," was on this occasion spelt in literally fiery characters. The means of lighting employed throughout were oil lamps, and nothing could be more satisfactory than the soft, calm, almost religious effect which they produced.

The whole of the architectural outline of the Guildhall, including architraves of the windows, &c., was brilliantly illuminated by 85,000 jets of gas, and surmounted by tripods emitting incense. A Prince of Wales's feather, with motto, was displayed, surmounted by a large star, and Aurora springing from the top of the pediment—all in gas. The insignia of the Corporation, forming part of the architectural decorations, was brought into strong relief.

Over the entrance-gates of Christ's Hospital, in Newgate-street, medallions of the Prince and Princess, supported by figures of two Bluecoat boys, were shown in a large transparency, which threw the whole neighbourhood into a strong light.

The front of the General Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, displayed a Prince's plume, with stars and radiating branches of laurel, in gas.

A crown, from which branches of laurel radiated, and with a Brunswick star on each side, in gas, was exhibited on Goldsmiths' Hall, and brilliantly lighted up the whole of its imposing façade.

Along the parapets of London Bridge upwards of 130 tripods emitting flame were placed, illuminating the whole structure, and the triumphal arch at the north end of the bridge was tastefully decorated with gas, which, with a magnificent Prince of Wales's plume and two Brunswick stars, displayed over the front of Fishmongers' Hall, lighted up the whole neighbourhood.

Over the principal gateways of the Mint were ten immense initial "A.s," the centre device being a splendid plume, all in gas.

The Custom House and the East and West India Dock houses were decked with illuminated Prince of Wales's feathers of immense size.

Temple Bar, in addition to the magnificent decorations, was brilliantly illuminated throughout with innumerable jets of gas in glass globes, all the figures holding lights.

King's College displayed a very handsome device. Over the gateway was "God Save the Queen" in large characters. Over the side entrance were the monograms "A. E." and "A. C.," with wreaths and lines of jets, surmounted in all by the motto of the college, "Sancte et Sapienter," all in gas.

The device at Somerset House represented the Prince of Wales's feathers in the centre of the building, a large letter "A." on each side, a row of gas jets round each window of the first floor, and a scroll of jets along the upper and lower cornices.

There was an elaborate design at the National Gallery. In the centre was a transparency, representing two medallion portraits of the Prince and Princess, two guardian angels crowning them with wreaths. A line of gas jets ran along the frieze, inclosing a St. George's star in crystal glass. There was a groundwork of crystal glass, above which were the words, "Long life to the Prince and Princess of Wales!" "England's Hope!" On one side was placed on a shield the arms of England, draped by the national flags, and a corresponding shield bore the arms of Denmark, with the Dannebrog, Brunswick stars, and Prince's plume, with motto. The amber-coloured crystal glass, and the prismatic effects which it afforded, were most beautiful. The base, or groundwork, of amber crystal was alone 70 feet long, and the whole design contained more than 2000 square feet of iron. Throughout the evening this building attracted immense crowds of people. The fountains in the square were illuminated by means of the electric light, which was also at intervals directed upon the Nelson Monument.

The Fitzmaurice light was exhibited from the Duke of York's Column.

As is always the case, the clubhouses were most lavish in their efforts to honour the occasion.

The embassies, also, were brilliantly lighted up. At the Danish Ambassador's, opposite the Marble Arch, the illumination consisted of flowering around the pillars, and along the facia of the roof of the verandah was a profusion of gas, surmounted by the Prince's plume; in the centre the monogram "A. E." in large ornamental capitals. The Prussian Embassy, in Carlton House-gardens, presented a very elaborate device, in which a chief feature was a star of the Order of the Garter. The French Embassy at Albert Gate exhibited a very handsome Brunswick star, with monograms "A. A." entwined, surrounded by handsome laurel-wreaths and scroll, bearing the motto "Ich Dien," scarcely intruding its own nationality into the device. The American Minister, however, had a design smacking rather strongly of the national self-consciousness. It was a transparency, consisting of the American shield with red and white stripes, field of blue, and thirteen stars emblematic of the thirteen original States, supported by festoons of coloured lamps. The initials "V. R." and "A. A." certainly found a place on each side, but over all again was suspended the flag of the United States.

Hyde Park entrance was lighted up by one hundred and fifty lamplons round the top and along the cornices.

There was a large transparency, with medallion portraits of the Prince and Princess, the Royal monogram, and laurel-branches in coloured lamps at the United Service Institution, Whitehall.

The Admiralty, Whitehall, displayed a device, simple in design but magnificent in proportions, consisting of the initials "A. A." intertwined, surmounted by a star and crowned by a Prince's plume of large dimensions. Upon each side was a magnificent star, 18ft. in diameter, inclosing the Royal cipher.

The Treasury design was of a more complex character. The whole building was outlined by rows of gas jets. In the centre of the façade was an enormous Prince's plume in crystals of coloured glass surmounted by a rising sun, with rays of gas, and having underneath in letters of cut glass "Long live the Prince and Princess of Wales." Upon each side was a Brunswick star, with garter and motto in centre, and underneath them the monograms "A. A.," inclosed within a garter, and a Royal crown, all in crystals of coloured glass.

The Horse Guards displayed the initials "A. A." surmounted by a Prince's plume, the whole inclosed in a framework of lights running round the entire front of the building.

The War Office device in shape was a semicircle, and was composed of festoons of ruby and white crystal glass, showing the colours of England and Denmark, under which was a Prince of Wales's plume, supported on each side by the flags of England and Denmark, united by a lover's knot; on each side of the device was placed in crystal letters the initials "A. A.," surrounded by laurels. Above the festoons, and surrounding the whole, were the words, "Long live the Prince and Princess," in crystal glass, the outer edge being finished with fleur-de-lis; the base was formed by means of crystal feather-pieces, and terminating at each corner with two prismatic baskets. On the summit of this very elegant device was placed a crystal vase, containing a bouquet of flowers illuminated in their natural colours.

The top of Victoria Tower was lighted up by 1000 lamplons, or large vessels filled with tallow; these were ranged in four rows, gradually rising, upon the roof of the tower, and at the foot of the central turret, others being placed in the smaller turrets springing from each corner of the tower. For a short time the result was striking; but the rain materially interfered with the experiment, the lights being gradually extinguished or deadened until there remained but lit the beyond a dull glare.

The theatres had their transparencies—crystal plumes of feathers, stars, and other devices.

Of the private efforts, successes and failures, it would be impossible to mention a tithe of those which might fairly be considered worth note. A few may be enumerated:—

The front of Apsley House was almost covered by a large and brilliant device in gas. Upon a platform in front of the house now being erected by Baron Rothschild was a small but brilliant star. Upon the front of Gloucester House, the residence of the Duke of Cambridge, was a large and magnificent device in crystal drops. At Cambridge House, the residence of Lord Palmerston, was an elegant device in coloured lamps. The front of the residence of Miss Burdett Coutts, at the corner of Stratton-street, was a blaze of light. One of the most striking of the private illuminations was that of Lord Dudley's house, in Park-lane. Two splendid electric lights were placed on the roof, and the long tunnels of light were flashed about in all directions over the crowd and the park. A great centre of attraction was the elaborate ornamentation of the front of the house of Mr. Poole, in Saville-row, tailor to the Prince of Wales. A most striking result was produced by a star, of simple design and moderate size, which was hung over the shop of Messrs. Atkinson, the perfumers, of Bond-street. By means of electric light—and this is the only successful application of that agency recorded—it was contrived so that it should not only throw brilliancy over a large area, but cast prismatic hues on the wall of the opposite houses, which flickered and danced about like phantasmagoria. In the window-shutters of the office of the Art-Union a round hole like that of a peepshow was cut, and within it was placed an exquisite small bust of Princess Alexandra, standing out from an excellent background, wreathed about with flowers, and a powerful light concentrated upon it. The effect was charming.

There were one or two comic displays. A humorous butterman, for instance, exhibited a large flitch of bacon, ornamented with rosettes, and surrounded by lamps, the inscription underneath, "May they win it," pointedly referring to the Dunmow flitch, which becomes the property of a married pair who live in peace and harmony for a somewhat lengthened period.

The Benchers of the Middle Temple entertained the members of the Inn in the ancient hall of the society on Tuesday, for the purpose of celebrating the Royal marriage. Similar entertainments were held at the Inner Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn.

A dinner was given to 160 poor men and women of Hampstead and Kentish-town by the South Hampstead Soup Kitchen Committee.

The Duke of Northumberland ordered a dinner of old English fare to be provided on the wedding day for 100 boys of the Duke's school and 360 workmen and labourers at Alnwick; and to 50 workmen and labourers at Sion House, near Isleworth. His Grace also gave £100 for a dinner to the poor of the parishes in which his Devonshire residence at Werrington is situated; and in addition to these gifts his Grace contributed liberally to the expenses of the dinners given on the same occasion to the school children and deserving poor of the parishes of St. Martin-in-the-Fields and Isleworth.

All over the country the rejoicings were great. Bells rang out and fired harmless volleys probably from every belfry in the kingdom; even the black and ponderous engines on the railways were dressed in flags and flowers; bonfires blazed on hills; ships on the sea fired salutes at sunrise and rockets at night; everything afloat displayed its bit of bunting; the very dogs and cats of the household might be seen in many instances decked with favours; children were fêted; the poor were feasted.

We intend to enter next week more fully than is our wont into the various forms in which the universal rejoicing found expression in the provinces.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Mrs. Jane Hawkins, of Great Marlborough-street, was proved in the London Court on the 24th ult., the personal property being sworn under £70,000. The will, which bears date the 8th of February, 1856, is entirely in the testatrix's own handwriting, and the contents are very brief, being comprised in a few lines. To her eldest son, Francis Bissett Hawkins, Esq., M.D., she bequeaths a legacy of £4000, and also leaves to him her residence, and one-half the books and pictures, bequeathing the other moiety, together with the residue of her property, to her son and executor, the Rev. W. B. L. Hawkins, M.A., F.R.S., Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

The will of Richard Green, Esq., the eminent shipowner of Blackwall, and of Wulmer, Kent, has just been proved in the London Court under £350,000 personalty; the executors nominated being Henry Green, Esq., the brother, Captain William Toller, and Captain Edward Flight. The will was executed in 1849; and there are three codicils, dated 1855, 1861, and 1862. The testator died on the 17th of January last, at Hanover-terrace, Regent's Park, aged sixty. To his brother Henry, who was his partner, the testator has bequeathed all his dock property and "yard" ships, and the plant connected therewith, with some astringent conditions as to the continuance of the business of shipowners and builders; and that such of his nephews, the sons of his brothers Henry and Frederick, as may be arranged, should be taken into partnership. To each of his three brothers, Henry, Frederick, and William, legacies of £10,000 are bequeathed; to his sister Mrs. Hankey £5000, in the event of her being left a widow, bequeathing to his sister Mrs. Daniel Britten the residue of his property, real and personal, after the payment of all legacies, endowments, and charitable bequests. To his executor Captain Toller there is a legacy of £1000, and to his other executor, Captain Flight, £500. The following are the charitable bequests:—To the Dreadnought Hospital, £2000; Poplar Hospital, £2000; Merchant Seamens' Orphan Asylum, £5000; Bow-lane School, Poplar, £6000; Sailors' Home, Poplar, £10,000; together with the building of that institution, founded by the testator, as well as a residence for the minister.

The will of Samson Ricardo, Esq., late M.P. for Windsor, of Grosvenor-place, and Titness Park, Sunning-hill, Berks, was proved in London by the executors and trustees, William Arthur Wilkinson, Esq., the testator's brother-in-law, and Percy Ricardo and Albert Ricardo, Esqrs., the nephews. The testator has given directions in his will to add a fourth trustee, to be appointed by themselves. The personalty was sworn under £140,000. The will is entirely in the testator's own handwriting, and was executed on the 8th of June, 1860, the attesting witnesses being the Hon. W. E. Duncombe, M.P., and Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley, M.P. The testator, who died in November last, attained the age of seventy. He was for some time M.P. for Portarlington, and M.P. for Windsor 1855-7, and held the post of Deputy-Lieutenant for Surrey and magistrate for that county. The will is of moderate length, and the dispositions chiefly confined to the members of his family, liberal annuities and legacies being left to his brother, sister, nephews, nieces, and others, and also legacies to his servants. The residue of his property is to be divided between his three nephews, Frederick and Albert Ricardo, and Alfred Keyser, Esqrs.

A "simnel cake," weighing 70lb., has been forwarded from Bury to her Majesty, "as a tribute of affection and assured loyalty."

The Baden Government has given the gambling-table bankers the necessary notice for the cessation of their contract in 1867.

The King of the Belgians has consented to act as arbitrator between the English and Brazilian Governments in their dispute respecting the officers of the Forte.

A fire broke out in the night of the 5th in the large village of Mattrel, near Innspruck, by which twenty-one houses and two churches were destroyed.

The *Cologne Gazette* mentions the fact that the engine of the train which conveyed Princess Alexandra of Denmark to the Belgian frontier was called "Blucher," while the engine-driver bore the name of Wellington.

The *Graham's Town Journal* speaks of a volcanic irruption in the sea, off the mouth of the Keiskama. A dense body of smoke rose as from a crater, and when the tide threw the surf over the spot it was immediately thrown some forty or fifty yards into the air, the water for the circumference of half a mile assuming the colour of the blackest ink. This continued for some fifteen minutes, and gradually died away with a rumbling sound.

THE DRAWINGROOM HELD BY THE CROWN PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA.

By command of the Queen, her Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Prussia (Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland), held a Drawingroom on behalf of her Majesty, in St. James's Palace, on Saturday afternoon, the 28th ult.

Two hundred and fifty ladies had the honour of being presented to her Royal Highness—the presentations, by her Majesty's pleasure, being considered as equivalent to presentations to the Queen. In addition to the presentations, about 500 ladies attended the reception.

The Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, with their wives and daughters, the Ladies in Waiting, Maids of Honour, and Women of the Bedchamber of the Queen's Household, the Ministers and Officers of State, and the principal officers of the Royal household, were also present at the Drawingroom.

The Crown Princess was accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Princess Helena, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Louis of Hesse, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Prince of Holstein, and the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh.

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THE CROWN PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA (PRINCESS ROYAL OF GREAT BRITAIN) HOLDING A DRAWINGROOM FOR HER MAJESTY AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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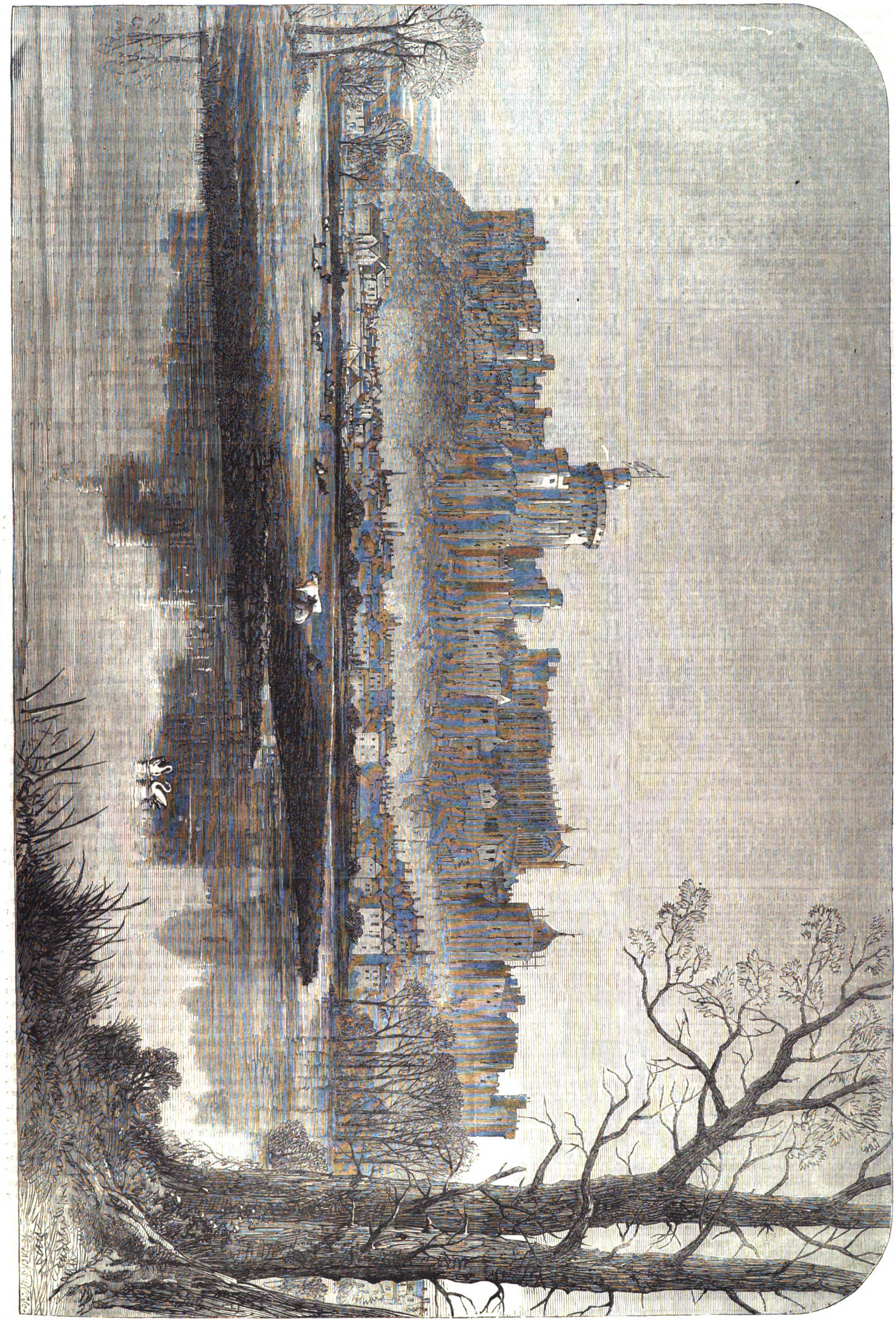

WINDSOR.—SEE SUPPLEMENT.

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 21.

SUNDAY, March 15.—Fourth Sunday in Lent. Julius Cæsar assassinated, 44 B.C.

MONDAY, 16.—Battle of Boroughbridge: The Earl of Lancaster defeated by Edward II., and afterwards beheaded at Pontefract, 1322. Gustavus III., of Sweden, shot by Ankarström at a ball (he died on the 29th), 1792. The Imperial Prince Napoleon of France born, 1856.

TUESDAY, 17.—St. Patrick. The feudal superiority over Scotland renounced by Edward III. by treaty, 1328; he creates his eldest son Edward (the Black Prince) the first Duke of Cornwall, 1337.

WEDNESDAY, 18.—King Edward the Martyr murdered, 979. Princess Louisa of England born, 1848. Unanimous vote of the inhabitants of Parma for annexation to the kingdom of Italy, 1860.

THURSDAY, 19.—The first eclipse of the sun recorded, 721 B.C. (Ptolemy). Statute of Wales enacted, transferring "wholly and entirely the land of Wales to the King's dominion," 1284. The first number of Johnson's *Rambler* published, 1750. New Moon, 2h. 37m. p.m.

FRIDAY, 20.—Death of Sir Isaac Newton, 1727. Duc d'Enghien judicially murdered at Vincennes, 1804. Wellington defeats Soult at Tarbes, 1814.

SATURDAY, 21.—Benedict, Abbot, founder of Western Monachism, died, 543. Archbishop Cranmer burnt at Oxford, 1556. Battle of Alexandria: Sir Ralph Abercromby defeated the French, and killed, 1801.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 21.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
9 48	10 34	11 20	11 59	—	0 19	0 55	1 20	1 45	2 5	2 25	2 46	3 4	3 23

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY		DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOMETER Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 A.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	RAIN in 24 hours. Read at 10A.M.
		Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°			Inches
March	4	29·633	51·5	41·4	·71	4	37·0	60·4	S.	132	·000
	5	29·651	49·4	41·9	·77	5	32·2	57·3	S. SSE.	189	·000
	6	29·426	46·7	42·3	·86	7	42·9	53·0	SSE.	553	·000
	7	29·514	41·1	37·3	·87	10	38·2	48·4	SSE. S.	271	·070
	8	..	..	..	..	..	33·3	45·1	..	332	·224
	9	29·517	37·8	25·3	·64	6	29·1	43·4	S. SSW.	92	·079
	10	..	..	..	..	..	28·2	43·4	..	76	·005

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected..	29·681	29·673	29·511	29·593	29·595	29·585	29·367
Temperature of Air	46·4°	44·7°	51·4°	44·1°	41·0°	37·7°	33·6°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	43·5°	43·8°	47·4°	41·0°	37·1°	34·8°	32·3°
Direction of Wind	Calm	S.	SSE.	SSW.	WSW.	W.	Calm.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—Last Six Nights of the Season. On MONDAY, MARCH 16, for the Benefit of Mr. W. HARRISON, to commence with THE LILY OF KILLARNEY. After which, FREYA'S GIFT. To conclude with the 2nd Act of THE PURITAN'S DAUGHTER. Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday (last times), THE ARMOURER OF NANTES. On Friday, LA SONNAMBULA. To conclude, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, with FREYA'S GIFT. On SATURDAY, 21st, for the Benefit of Miss Louisa Pyne, to commence with THE DOMINO NOIR. After which, the last Act of THE ARMOURER OF NANTES. To conclude with FREYA'S GIFT. Commence at Seven. Box-office open Daily, from Ten till Five. No charge for booking.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Positively the Last Week but One of Mr. Sothern and Lord Dundreary, and last week but one of Brother Sam's letter, with its nightly encore. Last week but one of Mr. Buckstone as Asa Trenchard. Last three nights of RASSELAS. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, to commence at Seven, with OUR AMERICAN COUSIN; after which RASSELAS, in which Miss Louise Keeley will appear; concluding with OUR MARY ANN. On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, OUR AMERICAN COUSIN; after which THE LITTLE TREASURE, in which Mr. Sothern will appear as Captain Maydenblush, and Miss Ellen Terry (from the New Theatre Royal, Bath) will make her first appearance, in the character of Gertrude; concluding with THE GALICIAN FETE.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDMUND FALCONER.—Change of Programme.—On MONDAY, MARCH 16, and During the Week, will be revived Mr. E. Falconer's Comedy of EXTREMES; or, Men of the Day. Principal characters by Messrs. H. Loraine, H. Sinclair, S. Calhaen, J. Robins, H. Barrett, G. Weston, &c.; Mrs. D. P. Bowers, Miss Clara Weston, and Mrs. Edmund Falconer. To be followed with the Second Act of BONNIE DUNDEE; ending with the grand Pictorial and Spectacular Effects of the Gathering of the Clans. To conclude with the admired Ballet Farce of THE SPANISH DANCERS, in which Miss Lydia Thompson will introduce her celebrated imitations of Parea Nena. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily. Prices as usual. Acting Manager, Mr. F. B. Chatterton.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—On Monday and Friday THE GREEN BUSHES—Miss Avonia Jones, Mr. Toole, and Mr. P. Bedford. ARTHUR AND BERTRAND—A VALENTINE. On Wednesday the new drama of AURORA FLOYD; or, THE BANKER'S DAUGHTER—Mr. B. Webster, P. Bedford, Phillips, Miss Jones. ARTHUR AND BERTRAND, and A VALENTINE.

THEATRE ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S.—MONDAY and during the Week, A THUMPING LEGACY. After which, LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET. Messrs. Frank Matthews, A. Stirling, Misses Herbert, Cottrell, and Dyas. To conclude with DEAF AS A POST.

VOCAL ASSOCIATION.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, ST. PATRICK'S EVE.—The FIRST CONCERT of the Season will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 17, when will be performed a New Cantata, by G. B. ALLEN, entitled HARVEST HOME; and a Selection of the most popular Irish Melodies, accompanied by a Band of Harps. Mdme. Rudersdorff, Mdlle. Florence, Mdlle. Alice, the Misses Pelham, Miss Julia Elton; Mr. Henry Haigh, Mr. Chaplin Henry, and Mr. Allen Irving. Pianoforte—Mdme. Arabella Goddard. Harp (Solo)—Mr. Cheshire. Accompanyists—Mr. Henry Archer and Mr. George B. Allen. Conductor—Mr. Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Balcony, 2s.; Body of the Hall, 2s.; Admission, 1s. Commence at Eight o'clock.

AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON—Mr. SIMS REEVES.—GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL, MARCH 25.—Mr. J. RUSSELL begs to announce a series of first-class Concerts at the above Hall (which is now floored, seated, and warmed, and possesses a splendid Orchestra capable of accommodating 1000 performers), the first of which will take place on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, for which occasion he has secured the services of the great English Tenor, Mr. Sims Reeves; Mdlle. Parepa, Mdme. Fanny Huddart, and Mr. Lewis Thomas will also appear. Band and Chorus of 500. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. This first Concert will consist entirely of National and Danish Melodies. Notwithstanding that the first talent in Europe will be introduced at these Concerts, Mr Russell has determined, in order to meet the wishes of all, to adopt the following moderate scale of charges—namely:—Stalls (numbered and reserved), 4s.; Reserved (unnumbered), 2s.; and Unreserved Seats (body of the Hall), 1s.

SONGS OF SCOTLAND.—DUDLEY GALLERY.—LAST WEEK of Mr. KENNEDY'S highly popular ENTERTAINMENT.—Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight, and on Saturday Afternoon at Three. The celebrated LONDON GLEE AND MADRIGAL UNION (Mr. Land, Director) every Afternoon (except Saturday) at Three.—Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, W.

MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR, March 18.—LENTEN CONCERT, HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, Grand Selection of Sacred Music, including Bach's Motett, "I wrestle and pray," Mendelssohn's Psalm, "Judge me, O Lord," and Mozart's "Ave Verum." Stalls, 5s.; Area, 2s. 6d.; Admission, 1s. At Addison's, 210 Regent-street; Austin's, 28, Piccadilly; Hanover square Rooms; and all Musicsellers.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED, with Mr. JOHN PARRY, will appear EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) at Eight, and Saturday Morning at Three o'Clock, in THE FAMILY LEGEND; after which Mr. John Parry will introduce a new Domestic Scene, entitled MRS. ROSELEAF'S LITTLE PARTY.—ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.

MR. EDMUND YATES'S INVITATIONS to EVENING PARTIES and the SEASIDE will be issued at the EGYPTIAN HALL EVERY EVENING (except Saturday), at Eight o'Clock. Mr. Harold Power will be one of the party. A Morning Performance on Saturday, at Three o'Clock, this day excepted. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1. The Box-office is open daily from Eleven till Five o'Clock.

WILL CLOSE ON THE 21ST.—SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—Winter Exhibition of Sketches and Studies by the Members, at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East, from Nine till Dusk. Admission, One Shilling. JOS. J. JENKINS, Secretary.

GERMAN GALLERY.—MARRIAGE of H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES.—Subscribers' names are being received for the Picture of the Marriage, by Mr. C. H. Thomas, for the purpose of painting which he was, by her Majesty's command, present on the occasion.—German Gallery, 168, New Bond-street, daily, from Ten till Dusk.

GERMAN GALLERY.—Mr. W. H. RUSSELL'S NEW WORK.—Subscribers' Names received daily from Ten til l dusk for THE HISTORY OF THE WEDDING AT WINDSOR, by W. H. RUSSELL, Esq., LL.D. (late Special Correspondent to the "Times").—German Gallery, 168, New Bond-street.

THE RAILWAY STATION.—This celebrated Picture by Mr. FRITH, R.A., is now ON VIEW to the Public at the Fine-Art Gallery, 11, Haymarket. Admission, 1s. Open from Ten to Five. A descriptive Pamphlet of the above Picture by Mr. Tom Taylor, M.A. Price 6d.

THE SUPERB COLLECTION OF PHOTOGRAPHS exhibited by ANGERER, of Vienna, in the Austrian Court of the late International Exhibition, are now ON VIEW at CALLAGHAN'S, No. 234, New Bond street, W. (corner of Conduit-street), where also may be had the new Lenses (catalogues post-free) by means of which these pictures were produced. As also the celebrated Opera, Race, and Field Glasses, made by Voigtländer, Vienna.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—OPEN DAILY.—Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Saturday, Concert Half-a-Crown; Children under Twelve, half-price. All the Bridal Decorations, including the splendid Bannarets from Mons. Godillott, of Paris, will remain during the week. Orchestral Band and Great Organ Performances daily, commencing at One o'Clock. Beautiful display of Flowers.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL. Conductor, Mr. Costa. FRIDAY NEXT, MARCH 20, Mendelssohn's ST. PAUL. Principal Vocalists—Mdme. Rudersdorff, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby; Mr. George Perren, and Mr. Weiss. The Band and Chorus, on the most extensive scale available in Exeter Hall, will consist of (including 16 Double Basses) nearly 700 performers. Tickets, 3s., 5s.; and Stalls, 10s. 6d. each; at the Society's Office, No. 6, in Exeter Hall.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS OF GREAT BRITAIN, instituted in 1738, for the Maintenance of Aged and Indigent Musicians, their Widows and Orphans.—The ANNUAL ANNIVERSARY will take place at the FREEMASONS' HALL, on FRIDAY, March 20. President of the day—The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR, M.P., supported by the Sheriffs of London. Tickets, 21s. each, to be obtained of the members of the Committee; or of the Secretary, at 210, Regent-street, W. (By order) STANLEY LUCAS, Secretary.

MR. SCOTSON CLARK'S PIANOFORTE CLASSES at 209, Regent-street, W. Terms and Prospectuses may be had of Messrs. CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201 and 209, Regent-street, W.

RÉNÉ FAVARGER'S COURS DE PIANO. 29, Somerset-street, Portman-square; and at the Notting-hill College, 42, Kensington Park-gardens, Notting-hill.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S CAMELLIA SHOW at SOUTH KENSINGTON, on WEDNESDAY NEXT. Open at One o'clock. Band at Two. Admission, 2s. 6d. The Exhibition Building will be open to the Visitors, and an Organ Performance will be given.

FREE EXHIBITION of BEDFORD'S PHOTOGRAPHS of the EAST, taken during the tour in which, by command, he accompanied H.R.H. the Prince of Wales in Egypt, the Holy Land, and Syria, Constantinople, the Mediterranean, Athens, &c., daily, at the German Gallery, 168, New Bond-street, from Ten till Dusk. Admittance by presentation of address card.

DEBARKATION OF THE PRINCESS ALEXANDRA.—INSTANTANEOUS ALBUM PHOTOGRAPHS (copyright), taken by S. AYLING, and exhibiting the Warrior and other vessels, with yards manned, &c.
1. The Royal Yacht passing H.M.S. Emerald.
2. The Royal Yacht nearing the Pier.
3. Debarkation of the Royal Party.
Nos. 1 and 2, 1s. each; No. 3, 1s. 6d.; the Set, 3s.; for stamps.—S. B. BEAL, 8, Paternoster-row, E.C.

WHAT WILL THIS COST TO PRINT? is a thought often occurring to literary men, public characters, and persons of benevolent intentions. An immediate answer to the inquiry may be obtained. A Specimen Book of Types, and information for authors, sent on application, by RICHARD BARRETT, 13, Mark-lane, London.

MR. W. A. OAKLEY'S REGISTERS comprise Landed and Residential Properties on the London and North-Western, London and Croydon, Dover and Brighton and Greenwich, London and Blackwall, Great Western, Eastern Counties, South-Western, Northern and Eastern, and Great Northern Railways. Printed List post-free.—8, Regent-street, London.

DANCING.—Miss LEONORA GEARY has the honour to announce to the Nobility and Gentry that her JUVENILE ACADEMY for Dancing, Deportment, and her celebrated Indian Sceptre Exercises has RECOMMENCED. Families and Schools attended. Adult Pupils received daily for lessons in the new Valse and every other fashionable dance. Terms: Three Lessons, One Guinea. Court Presentation Lessons. A Select Evening Class. 14, Grafton-street, New Bond-street.

DENT, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker to the Queen, and maker of the great clock for the Houses of Parliament, 61, Strand (adjoining Coutts' Bank); and 34, Royal Exchange.

TO INVENTORS.—The GENERAL PATENT COMPANY (Limited), 71, Fleet-street, obtains PATENTS for INVENTIONS, and affords unusual facilities to Inventors. Printed information gratis. R. M. LATHAM, Sec.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—WILKINSON and KIDD, Saddlers to her Majesty and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, have removed their Establishment from the corner of Park-street, Oxford-street, to 5, Hanover-square, W. (adjoining the Queen's Concert Rooms).

HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA, "always good alike." Importing it not covered with powdered colour prevents the Chinese passing off low-priced brown autumn leaves as the best. Sold in Packets, by Agents, in every town.

BEAUJOLAIS, 16s. per dozen; Burgundy, Beaune, 22s. per dozen; Chablis, 20s. per dozen; Claret, 16s per dozen; Sauterne, 20s. per dozen; Marsala, 20s. Price-list sent free by post.—FINDLATER, MACKIE, and CO., Wine, Spirit, Stout, and Ale Merchants, 33, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.; 16, Prince Albert-street, Brighton; and Findlater, Mackie, Todd, and Co., 215 Tooley-street, London S.E.

EAU-DE-VIE.—This Pure PALE BRANDY, 18s. per gal., very superior to recent importations of Cognac. In French bottles, 38s. per doz.; or, in a case for the country, 39s. Railway carriage paid. No agents.—HENRY BRETT and CO., Old Furnival's Distillery, Holborn, E.C.; and 20, Regent-street, S.W. Prices Current free on application.

SAUCE.
LEE AND PERRINS'
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
Pronounced by Connoisseurs
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."
None genuine without Name on wrapper, label, bottle, and stopper.
Sold by CROSSE and BLACKWELL; Barclay and Sons; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

TURTLE—McCALL'S WEST INDIA. Superior quality, prepared by new process. Flavour unsurpassed. Real Turtle Soup, quarts, 10s. 6d.; pints, 5s. 6d.; half-pints, 3s. Callipash and Callipee, 10s. 6d. per lb. Sold by leading Oil and Italian Warehousemen, Wholesale Chemists, and others.
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Prize Medal for Patent Process of Preserving Provisions without overcooking, whereby freshness and flavour are retained.

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FIRST MANUFACTURED, 1742.
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First-class quality—superior taste—low prices.
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LETTERS PATENT, 1823. PRIZE MEDAL, 1862.
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DEAL FURNITURE.—ALFRED GREEN'S Stock embraces every variety of plain and ornamental deal bedroom furniture, as shown at the International Exhibition, and several entirely original designs, which can be obtained only at his establishment. These goods are kept in stock, arranged in complete sets, and, being of the very best materials and workmanship, are guaranteed for any period. Price-lists free by post.—Alfred Green, General Furnishing and Upholstery Company (Limited), 24 and 25, Baker-street, London, W.

OSLER'S GLASS CHANDELIERS, WALL LIGHTS, and Mantelpiece Lustres, for Gas and Candles.
Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from £7 15s.
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All articles marked in plain figures.
Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for presents.
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STEVENS'S PURE and CLEAN MACHINE-MADE BREAD and BREAD-MAKING MACHINERY.—Families, Public Institutions, Clubs, and the public supplied with the best Household and Fancy Bread Biscuits, and genuine Flour by Stevens's Bread Machinery Company (Limited). Orders to be sent to the Managers, at the Steam Bakeries, Brompton-road, S.W.; 15, Lower-street, Islington, N.; and 5, Cambridge-road, Hackney, N.E. On sale, at 150, Cheapside, a large assortment of Family Machines of several sizes, at 45s. to £15; also Trade Machines mixing half a sack to six sacks of flour at £15 to £100. Provincial Agents supplied with the Machines on sale or return. Two London references required.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

THE incidents of the Marriage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales have proved so numerous that, although the present Number consists of Two Whole Sheets, our space is yet insufficient to illustrate more than the Progress of the Princess from her native country, and the Procession of the Royal cortège through London.

THE GRAND DOUBLE NUMBER,

To be published on SATURDAY NEXT, the 21st inst.,

which will consist of THREE WHOLE SHEETS, will, however, contain the following Engravings in further illustration of the great Event.

PROGRESS TO WINDSOR.

The Arrival of her Royal Highness the Princess at Flushing.
The Squadron at the Nore saluting the Royal Yacht.
Presentation of a Bouquet to the Princess by the Mayoress of Gravesend.
Triumphal Arch at London Bridge, erected by the Corporation.
Presentation of a Bouquet to the Princess by the Lady Mayoress, at the Mansion House.
The Royal Procession passing between the Volunteers in Hyde Park.
Triumphal Arch erected by the Inhabitants of Paddington.

ARRIVAL AT WINDSOR.

Triumphal Arch prepared by the Eton Boys.
Triumphal Arch erected at the Castle-hill, Windsor.
Presentation of an Address to their Royal Highnesses by the Mayor of Windsor.

THE WEDDING.

The Royal Cortége Quitting the Palace for St. George's Chapel.
The Procession on its way to the Chapel.
The Procession on its way to the Chapel.
Her Royal Highness the Princess's Dressing-room.

TWO-PAGE ENGRAVING
OF THE
INTERIOR OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL DURING THE CELEBRATION OF THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

TWO-PAGE ENGRAVING
OF THE
MARRIAGE GROUP BEFORE THE ALTAR
(From a Drawing by Mr. JOHN GILBERT).

The Double Number will, in addition, contain Engravings of the Royal Marriage Presents, including the Statue of Hebe, and Queen Dagmar's Cross (the Presents of the King of Denmark), the Laces given by the King of Belgium, &c.; and a Birdseye View of the Town and Castle of Windsor; comprising in all Three Whole Sheets. Price, 10d., unstamped; stamped, 1s.

Orders should be immediately given to Newsagents and Booksellers.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—Advertisements for the above Number cannot be received later than Six o'clock on Wednesday, the 18th inst. Office, 198, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1863.

IT is creditable to the Legislature, as well as characteristic of a sensible nation, that on the eve of a grand holiday, and also between two great holidays, Parliament has met and attended to important business as calmly as the old senators of Rome awaited the inrush of the Gauls. Never, perhaps, in the history of London has the metropolis been so completely delivered over to jubilation as on Saturday and Tuesday last. We are reminded of the ill-rewarded demonstration made by the capital at the Restoration, by which, perhaps, the chief gain to posterity has been the glorious chapter which concludes "Woodstock," but even that day of wild acclaim was festival to aportion only of the Londoners, thousands of whom had ominous forebodings on their own behalf, while many had foresight enough to perceive that at no distant date the people of England would have to reconsider their relation to the unteachable Stuarts. But the rejoicings of March, 1863, were shared by every individual in the kingdom, and the sensation—there is no other word for it than one which quacks have vulgarised—will not be forgotten for half a century. We were all in a ferment of loyalty and happiness; and yet our Parliament met, speeches were made and reported, and the legislative chariot made progress, despite the universal block, a metaphor which will be singularly well appreciated by thousands who were out on Tuesday night.

The Brazilian debate was not uninteresting; but it was understood that there was to be no real battle, and therefore, when one set of speakers had represented that we had behaved in an arbitrary and oppressive manner, and another set had contended that we had simply vindicated the honour of England, the affair was practically over. Nevertheless, and until the Brazilian quarrel shall be set in a very different light from that in which it is now exhibited, popular opinion will be to the effect that we have acted with more harshness towards a nation that seems to deserve our best indulgence than we usually display when aggrieved. It is perfectly true that weakness is no excuse for misconduct, and that (except perhaps in America, where a wretched dwarf is admitted to an "audience" by the President, at a crisis when good taste would prohibit tomfoolery) one cannot set up a plea of insignificance in bar of right and justice. But, as one of the speakers on the Brazilian question put it with more of epigram than of ceremony, an affair in which a "wild Consul and two tipsy sailors are the chief actors," ought scarcely to have embroiled us with a State which is a large employer of our labour, and which is struggling to improve itself by all the means in its power. We do not think that the position of Englishmen in Brazil will be very enviable for some time to come, though it is due to the superior classes in that country to note that, even in the hour of excitement and irritation, they did their utmost, and successfully, to prevent any popular outbreak. Parliament met again on Monday, heard complaints touching misadventures on the procession Saturday, and applied itself to the Army Estimates, in which, as in those for the Navy, a saving of a million has been effected. The announcement

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LONDON, BRIGHTON, and SOUTH-COAST RAILWAY. The WEST LONDON EXTENSION LINE being NOW OPEN, Trains run from Kensington Station in the Hammersmith-road, and from Chelsea, Battersea, and Clapham Junction, to Hastings, St. Leonard's, Eastbourne, Brighton, Worthing, and the other stations on the Main and Suburban Lines of the Brighton Railway.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Brompton, S.W.—Supported by voluntary contributions. Liberal and continuous support is required to meet the current expenses of this charity.
PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec.; HENRY DOBBIN, Sec.

JAMAICA.—THOMAS SEARLE and ELIZABETH STAINER.—According to the "Gazette" of St. Iago de la Vega (Spanish Town) these parties were married at St. Ann's, in Jamaica, Oct. 27, 1745. Any one who knew either of them, or the parents or descendants of either, is earnestly requested to communicate with Messrs. CLARKE and MORICE, Solicitors, 29, Coleman-street, London, England.

NAVAL and MARINE CADETS, &c.—EASTMAN'S Royal Naval Establishment, Fraser's-parade, Southsea. At the March examination the following gentlemen passed for Naval Cadets:—Messrs. M'Ewan (6th), Bodman (6th), Hamilton (8th), Cooke (9th), Hutton (12th), Wolrige, and Wade. At three of the last four competitive examinations for Marine Cadetships, pupils of this establishment took the first places.

A GENTLEMAN FARMING one of the Best STOCK FARMS in East Suffolk has an opening for a companionable gentlemanly YOUTH who is desirous of studying Practical Agriculture. To save trouble, terms 150 guineas per annum. Address, "Agriculture," Post-office, Ipswich.

THE RECTOR of a small Country Parish, in a healthy and beautiful situation in the Midland Counties, who has already two Pupils highly connected, desires to meet with ONE or TWO more as Companions for them. The Rectory-house is excellent, and the parochial duty so light that the Pupils would have undivided care and attention. The highest references and testimonials can be given.
Address, Rev. A. B. C., Ashby de la Zouch.

EDUCATION.—Richmond-hill.—In a French and German Protestant Establishment, permanently engaging five resident governesses and twelve eminent masters for English, Italian, French, German, scientific lectures, drawing, painting, Latin, music, singing, dancing, religious instruction by a clergyman. GENTLEMEN'S DAUGHTERS receive tuition from any of the masters, with liberal board, from 40 to 50 guineas per annum inclusive. Professors daily for English, drawing, painting, French and German, and conversational proficiency under French and German governesses. The principals, assisted by a sister, devote their undivided attention to the comforts and improvement of the pupils. Parents can best appreciate the domestic arrangements, which include single beds, by inspection and reference. The house is on a healthy eminence in the best part of Richmond, near the Park. It is detached, surrounded by five acres of land; of cheerful and airy construction, thoroughly ventilated, and contains forty-five lofty rooms and four bathrooms.—Theta, Post-office, Richmond, Surrey.

EDUCATION, Ealing, first Station on Great Western Railway.—For the daughters of Gentlemen—Terms 40 and 50 Guineas. House detached eligibly situated, locality unexceptionable.—Address, "Schola," Mr. Cook's, 513, New Oxford-street.

ACCIDENTS by Road, River, or Railway, in the Field, the Streets, or at Home, may be provided against by taking a policy of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY, 64, Cornhill, London. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament. £140,000 have been already paid as compensation.
Apply at the railway stations, to the local agents, or at the head office, 64, Cornhill, London. WILLIAM J. VIAN, Sec.

THE ENGLISH and IRISH BANK (Limited).
Temporary Offices, 25, Poultry.
Capital £2,000,000, in Shares of £100 each.
First Issue, 10,000 Shares.
DIRECTORS.
Sir Robert Walter Carden, Chairman.
The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, M.P., Deputy-Chairman.
MANAGER—Mr. W. Starr Hopley.
This Bank is formed for the purpose of affording additional banking accommodation to the trading communities in the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland. For the present, however, the directors will open only the head office in London.
From the fact of only £20 per share being proposed to be called, ample security will be afforded to the customers and depositors.
Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced. Interest allowed on the monthly minimum balance, calculated at the half-yearly settling, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, if the balance has not fallen below £500; and at one per cent per annum if not below £200.
Commercial Bills discounted and advances made on approved security.
Deposit accounts opened with the public generally. On sums of not less than £10 interest will be allowed at the rate of 1 per cent below the Bank of England minimum rate; and, when the state of the money market will permit, for fixed sums of £300 and upwards, an increased interest will be offered.
The bank will undertake the agency of country and foreign banks, and collect dividends coupons, &c., for its customers.

THE INTERCOLONIAL BANK of AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND (Limited).—Capital £1,500,000, in 15,000 shares of £100 each. The First Issue will consist of 7500 shares, of which a portion is to be reserved for the colonies. Deposit £1 per share, with £2 per share to be paid on allotment. It is calculated that not more than £25 per share will be required to be called up. Three months' interval at least will elapse between two Calls; and no Call will exceed £5 per share. Incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Act of 1862, whereby each Shareholder's liability is limited to the amount of his shares.
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Clark Irving, Esq. (Member of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales), 8, Hyde Park-square, W.
Frederick Levi, Esq. (Messrs. Philip Levi and Co.), London and Adelaide.
Charles Barrett Lennard, Esq., Surbiton, Kingston.
Wm. M'Arthur, Esq. (of the firm of Wm. and Alexander M'Arthur, Australian Merchants), 46, Mortgate-street, E.C.
Henry Moor, Esq. (Chairman of the Mediterranean Extension Telegraph Company, and late Member of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales), Clarendon-terrace, Brighton.
John James Russell, Esq. (Messrs. James Russell and Sons), Wednesbury and Blackfriars.
Frank Sargood, Esq. (Messrs. Sargood, King, and Sargood), Moorgate-street-buildings, and Melbourne.
(With power to increase.)
BANKERS—Messrs. Hankey, 7, Fenchurch-street.
BROKERS—Sir R. W. Carden and Son, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Davidson, Hardwick, and Carr.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Johnstone, Cooper, Wintle, and Co., Lothbury, E.C.
SECRETARY (pro tem)—Gilbert Leigle, Esq.
TEMPORARY OFFICES—22, Basinghall-street, E.C.

1. The rapid growth of the Australian colonies, and the extraordinary development of their commercial resources, have rendered the Australian banks the most flourishing undertakings of this class of enterprise in the world.
2. Nor is this to be wondered at, when it is considered that, from the two colonies of Victoria and New South Wales alone, not less than one hundred and twenty-five millions sterling of gold have been produced in ten years.
3. The extent and intimacy of the commercial relations between the colonies and Great Britain will be gathered from the fact that, while in America the consumption of British manufactured goods is at the rate of less than seventeen shillings, in Australia it is over seventeen pounds, per head.
4. It is known that from a variety of causes the population of the Australias continues to increase far beyond the natural rate. This circumstance would of itself, according to the fiscal authorities, justify the establishment of the proposed company; but all the important cities and townships are connected by telegraph, and many of them by railroad; and, as the vast amount of trade carried on between the principal ports and inland centres of population—a trade which is daily increasing—demands a further introduction of capital and banking facilities, it is believed that the establishment of this bank is justified as a matter of necessity. It is worth mentioning that the exports of wool in 1861 from Australia and New Zealand were 208,833 bales, while from the Cape of Good Hope, which ranks next in importance as a wool-producing colony, they only represented 61,734 bales.
5. The success of the existing Australian banks will be seen at a glance from the following table:—

Name of Bank.	Head Offices in Colonies.	Paid up per Share.	Present price per Share.	Dividend per Cent, with Bonus.
Bank of New South Wales	Sydney ..	£20	£51	17½
Bank of Australasia	Melbourne ..	40	82	12½
South Australian Banking Company ..	Adelaide ..	25	35	10
Union Bank of Australia	Melbourne ..	25	50	16
London Chartered Bank of Australia ..	Melbourne ..	20	28½	8
Commercial Banking Company of Sydney	Sydney ..	25	46	15

6. The safety of Australian Bank speculations is undoubted. There has not been a single Bank failure since the land panic a quarter of a century ago; in fact, Australian investments, generally, stand in the market next to our own Government Securities.
7. It is worthy of notice that the Bank of Australasia, incorporated in 1835, has, it is stated, proposed to increase its present capital, £960,000, to the utmost limit allowed by its charter—namely, £1,200,000, in order to keep pace with the growing demands of the Australian colonies, especially of New Zealand, in which, until lately, the Union Bank of Australia has enjoyed a profitable monopoly.
8. Rapid and remarkable as the progress and prosperity of Australia have been, its future success is likely to be more observable. Every intercolonial exploration has shown that the pastoral and mineral resources even of those parts of the country which were presumed to be wild and unfit for settlement are of marked richness and easy development.
9. In consideration of the foregoing facts, and of many other circumstances of a similar character, it is hoped to establish the Intercolonial Bank of Australia and New Zealand (Limited). The Chief Office of the Bank will be in London, Sydney, and Melbourne; and at Auckland, Wellington, and Nelson (New Zealand); but its colonial branches or agencies will be opened in due order at other places where the commercial wants of the Australias and New Zealand colonies may require them. Special attention will be given to the following matters:—
a. The purchase, insurance, and shipment of gold.
b. Advances on wool, tallow, and other colonial products.
c. Discounts on terms which, while safe and remunerative, will aid in the extension of colonial enterprise.
d. The collection of bills of exchange and the issuing of letters of credit, and all other media for the safe and expeditious conduct of intercolonial financial affairs.
10. The Intercolonial Bank of Australia and New Zealand (Limited) is not started in antagonism to any other banking establishment. It is started simply because the progress of the colonies, the growth of their commerce, the close relationship between them and the mother country, the extension of their public works, with the large business done and the considerable profits reaped by existing banks, prove beyond question the necessity for the enterprise.
11. Arrangements have been made to keep the entire preliminary expenses within £9000. This sum will include brokerage and registration fees, legal charges, printing, advertising, office expenses, and all other disbursements or liabilities whatsoever, up to the date of allotment. In the event of there being no allotment the deposits will be returned without any deduction.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
To the Directors of the Intercolonial Bank of Australia and New Zealand (Limited).
Gentlemen,—Having paid to the bankers of the above Company a deposit of £1 per share on ..... shares of £100 each, I request that you will allot me that number of shares, or any less number, and I hereby agree to accept the number so allotted and to pay all Calls when due; and I authorise you to place my name on the list of shareholders for the number of shares allotted.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
Name in full.....
Profession or occupation .....
Residence in full.....
Place of business, if any .....
Date.....

GARDEN BORDER-EDGING TILES, in great variety of Design and Material, at P. and G. ROBERTS, Ward's Wharf, Blackfriars, S.; Queen's-road, Chelsea; and Kingland-road, N.E. Illustrated Price-lists free.

SUPERB FLOWER SEEDS, Post-free, at the annexed Prices. 100 fine hardy Annuals, 5s.; 50 ditto, 3s.; 25 ditto 2s. 6d.; 12 ditto, 1s. 2d. Catalogues, with sample Packet, 2d., from B. W. KNIGHT, Florist, Battle, Sussex.

FLOWER-SEEDS, CARRIAGE-FREE.—PRIZE MEDALS 1851 and 1862.—12 New Annuals, 10s. 6d.; 6 Ditto, 5s.; 25 Annuals for bedding out, 7s. 6d.; 12 Ditto, 4s.; 50 Hardy Annuals, 10s.; 30 Ditto, 5s.; 15 Ditto, 2s. 6d.
The above collections are selected with the greatest care with a view to give the utmost variety; and the sole cultural directions are printed on each packet.
BUTLER and M'CULLOCH, Seed Merchants, Covent-garden Market, London.

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LONDON CARPET WAREHOUSE.—WAUGH and SON, 3 and 4, Goodge-street, and 65 and 66, Tottenham-court-road, W. Curtains, Portières Chintzes, &c., of first-class manufacture, for every style of decoration.

GEOLOGY and MINERALOGY.—Collections of Minerals, Rocks, Recent Shells, and Fossils, to illustrate the study of Geology, Conchology, and Mineralogy, can be had at 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, to 100 guineas each, of J. TENNANT, 149, Strand, W.C. J. T. gives Private Instruction in Geology.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE with the Best Articles at DEANE'S Ironmongery and Furnishing Warehouses. Established A.D. 1700. A Priced Furnishing List free by post.—Deane and Co. (opening to the Monument, London Bridge).

PENCILS, BLACK LEAD, and COLOURED CHALK. A. W. FABER'S POLYGRADE LEAD PENCILS. Sold by all Stationers and Artists Colourmen. Sole Agents, Heintzmann and Rochusson, 9, Friday-street, London, E.C.

GUSH and FERGUSON'S celebrated CARTES DE VISITE, 24 for one guinea; Tinted Vignette Portraits, four for one guinea; Miniature Portraits, from one to twenty guineas; Photographic Portraits, life-size, painted in oil, from fifteen guineas.—Gallery, 179, Regent-street, W.

BROOCHES, of RICHARD A. GREEN'S Manufacture, 63, Strand.—Honourable mention, International Exhibition.—Designed with Corals, Carbuncles, Turquoises, Cameos, and Enamels after the Roman and Etruscan Order. Patterns sent free by post.
Price from £2 to £20. Jewellery purchased for presentation can be exchanged.

GARDNERS' LAMPS are the BEST.—The largest, most recherché, and cheapest assortment in London. Moderator Table Lamps, from 5s. 6d. each. Engravings free by post. Finest Colza Oil, 5s. per gallon. H. and J. Gardner (by appointment to her Majesty), established 100 years, 453, Strand, Charing-cross, W.C. (opposite Northumberland House).

HEDGES and BUTLER, 155, Regent-street, London, W., and 30, King's-road, Brighton, recommend their Dinner Sherry, at 24s., 30s., and 36s. per dozen. Pure Claret, of good body and flavour, 20s., 24s. and 30s.; Hock and Moselle, 30s., 36s., and 42s.; Champagne, 42s., 48s., 60s. On receipt of a Post Office order, or reference, any quantity, with a priced list of all other wines, will be forwarded immediately.
Originally established A.D. 1667.

FOR FAMILIES OF LIMITED INCOME.—A first-class Education at Thirty Guineas. No extras of any kind. For the Sons of Gentlemen only. Address "Alpha," Mr. White's, 33, Fleet-street. Great reduction for brothers.

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GUNS for INDIA, AFRICA, and all the Colonies.—Large-bore Double Rifles; Ditto, with extra Barrels; Carbines for Mounted Hunters; Wild-fowl Guns, either breech or muzzle loading; Patent Revolvers, &c., in great variety.
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NO CHARGE FOR ENGRAVING DIES with Arms, Crest, Monogram, or Address, if an order is given for a Ream of the best Paper and 500 Envelopes to match, at 21s., all stamped free of charge. A Card-plate engraved in any style, and 50 best cards printed, for 2s. 50 Wedding-cards and Envelopes, all complete, 13s. 6d., post-free.—T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

MONEY ON PERSONAL SECURITY.—The CITY LOAN and DISCOUNT COMPANY are prepared to advance Money immediately, in small or large sums, not exceeding £3000; also on Mortgages, Leases, Deposit of Deeds and Securities, Bills of Sale, Dock Warrants, &c. Applications to be made at the offices, 33, Ludgate-street, St. Paul's, E.C. Office hours daily, 10 to 5; Saturday, 10 to 1. Forms, 2d.
Bankers, Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock, and Co.—Solicitors, Messrs. George and Armstrong.—Secretary, Wm. C. Atherton.
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LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, manufactured by the WHEELER and WILSON M'f'g. Co., with all the recent improvements and additions. The perfection of mechanism and a necessity for every household, economising time, at the same time doing the best and strongest work in any material. Instruction gratis to every purchaser. Illustrated Prospectus gratis and post-free.—Offices and Salerooms, 139, Regent-street, W.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis and free by post. It contains upwards of 500 Illustrations of his illimited Stock of Sterling Silver and Electroplate, Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish Covers, Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimneypieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gasoliers; Tea Trays, Urns, and Kettles; Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths, Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bedroom Cabinet Furniture, &c., with Lists of Prices and Plans of the Twenty Large Showrooms, at 39, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1a, 2, 3, and 4, Newman-street; 4, 5, and 6, Perry's-place; and 1, Newman-mews.

TO LADIES.—The Alexandra Curls, from 2s. each. Beautiful Hair Plaits, in all colours and lengths, from 2s. 6d. each. Upwards of 100 always ready for wear. Plaited devices for the back hair, quite new, from 7s. 6d., can be forwarded secure by post to any part. A larger assortment of Ornamental Hair, and cheaper than any other House. Lists of Prices sent free on application to STACHY and CO., Hair Importers and Manufacturers, 45, Cranbourn-street, W.C., London.

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This unrivalled Starch is
USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,
and pronounced by her Majesty's Laundress to be
THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
HER MAJESTY'S LACEDRESSER
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THE BEST SHE HAS TRIED,
and the above award by some of the most eminent scientific men of the age
CONFIRMS ITS SUPERIORITY.
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NO CHARGE at PARKINS and GOTTO'S for Plain Stamping Writing-paper and Envelopes. Coloured Stamping reduced to 1s. per 100. Parties can bring their own Dies. Crest, Initial, and Address Dies cut at half price. The Public supplied with every kind of stationery at trade price.
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CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAIT ALBUMS, from 5s. to 10 guineas. Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and Distinguished Persons of all nations. Single Portraits, 1s. 6d.—At RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly. Catalogues, post-free.

ANTONI FORRER, Hair Jeweller to the Queen, 2, Hanover-street, Hanover-square
(Removed from Regent-street and Baker-street).

MESSRS. HUNT and ROSKELL beg respectfully to announce that, under the special sanction of her Most Gracious Majesty, they are preparing a MEDAL in commemoration of the Marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with the Princess Alexandra of Denmark.
For this work they have engaged the services of Mr. L. C. Wyon, who has been honoured by his Royal Highness with sittings for the portrait, and a special profile photograph of the Princess.
The size of the medal is 2¼ inches in diameter, and the price in gold £35; in silver, £3 3s.; and in bronze, £1 1s. Cases extra.
Messrs. H. and R. are also preparing a smaller medal (size 1¼ inch in diameter), price in gold, £5 5s.; in silver, 8s.; and in bronze, 2s. 6d. Cases extra.
156, New Bond-street, March, 1863.

MESSRS. HUNT and ROSKELL beg respectfully to announce that, in deference to a generally-expressed desire, the JEWELS which they had the honour to submit to the Corporation of the City of London are ON VIEW at their establishment, 156, New Bond-street.
London, March, 9, 1863.

MAYALL'S New CARTES of the PRINCE and PRINCESS OF WALES (separate), taken at Windsor by Royal command, are to be had at MEFFI and BAZIN'S, 112, Regent-street. 1s. 6d. each. New Catalogues of 4000 names free by post.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS OF WALES. Messrs. P. and D. COLNAGHI, SCOTT, and CO., 13 and 14, Pall-mall East, Publishers to her Majesty, beg leave to announce that, by the gracious permission of her Majesty, they are now preparing for publication an Engraving of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, by Samuel Cousins, Esq., R.A., from the picture painted by command of her Majesty, by M. Laucheri, the Court painter of Berlin. Prints, £2 2s.; Proofs, £3 3s. Artists' proofs, limited in number, £5 5s. Subscribers' names received at the house of the Publishers.

MEMENTO OF THE ROYAL WEDDING.—Just published, an Exquisite MEDIÆVAL DESIGN, Illuminated by Hand, with Photozraphic Portraits of the PRINCE and PRINCESS OF WALES, by DESMAISONS. Price 15s.; in very handsome Oxford gilt frame, complete, 25s.
"It is a very gorgeous, and at the same time tasteful, work—glowing with colours and gold."—Daily Telegraph.
LONDON STEREOSCOPIC AND PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY, 110, Regent-street; and 54, Cheapside.
Packing and Packing Case, 1s. 6d. extra. Sent on remittance to George Swan Nottage.

THE FAIRY WEDDING.—By special arrangement we publish exclusively the CARD PHOTOGRAPHS of the LILIPUTIAN WEDDING PARTY, as follows:—Gen. Tom Thumb, in his wedding suit, 1s. 6d.; Mrs. Gen. Tom Thumb, in wedding dress, 1s. 6d.; Mr. and Mrs. Gen. Tom Thumb, in wedding dress, 1s. 6d.; Commodore Nutt and Miss Minnie, groomsman and bridemaid, 1s. 6d.; Mrs. Gen. Tom Thumb, in celebrated reception dress, 1s. 6d.; Misses Lavinia and Minnie Warren, 1s. 6d.; the Whole Bridal Party (group of four), card, 3s.; the Bridal Party (stereoscopic picture), 3s.; the Bridal Party (stereoscopic coloured), 4s. 6d. Can be sent by mail on receipt of price and postage-stamp. None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark (BA in a circle) on the front of the photograph. Beware of spurious copies made from engravings, &c.—E. and H. T. ANTHONY, 501, Broadway, New York, manufacturers of the best photographic albums and publishers of card photographs of celebrities. The negatives of these exquisite pictures were made for us by Brady. Orders for these pictures, accompanied by the cash, may be sent to the care of Messrs. Wheatley, Starr, and Co., American European Express, No. 156, Cheapside, London, and they will be filled in rotation as received, as fast as photography is capable of multiplying them.

THE MARRIAGE of H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES and H.R.H. the PRINCESS ALEXANDRA.—Messrs. DAY and SON have the honour to announce that they have received the gracious permission of her Majesty to produce and issue a PICTURE in CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHY, of the MARRIAGE of his Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES and her Royal Highness the PRINCESS ALEXANDRA of Denmark, in the Chapel of St. George's, Windsor; to be painted by Mr. G. H. Thomas, who has been honoured on many occasions with the Queen's commands for work of a similar order. The Queen has commanded that all facilities be afforded Mr. Thomas in reference to this picture, which is to describe the most touching and interesting part of the happy scene, when, by Divine blessing, the two beings made "one" by the Prince leads his wife from the altar. It is intended to reproduce the picture in positive fac-simile, colour, and detail, while to be faithfully repeated, so that the chromo-lithograph may take its place almost upon an equality among the most powerful, brilliant, or finished pictures in any collection. The size will be about 20 by 30, on a mount, 30 by 40. The absolute necessity of colour truthfully and worthily to record the magnificence of the costumes and decorations on the occasion will be apparent, while the charm it will give to the work as a permanent object of decoration is indisputable. The public tuition of the fac-simile picture will be limited to 1000 subscribers at £10 10s. each. It has been determined thus to limit the number of copies to be printed and to destroy the stones in order to ensure to subscribers the possession of a thoroughly unique and positively choice work of art. Messrs. Day and Son will receive subscribers' names this day and daily at their establishment, or by letters through the post. London: Day and Son, Lithographers to the Queen, 6, Gate-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, W.C.

THE MARRIAGE of H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES and H.R.H. the PRINCESS ALEXANDRA.—A HISTORY OF THE WEDDING AT WINDSOR. By W. H. RUSSELL, Esq., LL.D. (late Special Correspondent of the "Times.") The account of this most interesting national event, which Mr. Russell has undertaken to write, will be illustrated by the pencils of accomplished artists, and will be followed by a brief description of the Progress of the future Princess of Wales, and of the chief incidents connected with her journey, and such information in relation to the subject-matter as may justify the publishers in calling it the History of the Marriage. The text thus illustrated will describe the principal scenes antecedent to the nuptials from the departure of H.R.H. from Denmark to her reception by the British fleet off the Nore; her passage through London and her welcome by the people; her arrival at the Castle and the arrangements and details of the Marriage Ceremony. In addition, it is proposed to depict the costumes of the leading persons at the wedding, and to represent in their true colours the magnificent bridal presents, chromo-lithography affording a certain method of realising to perfection refined and characteristic likenesses as well as the utmost splendour of dress or jewellery, or other object of artistic embellishment or decoration. The plates will be in full colours and gold in double tinted lithography, and in wood engraving. The illustrations generally will be made by or under the direction of Robert Dudley, Esq. The incidents of the reception on the Thames and the arrival at Gravesend will be by O. W. Brierly, Esq. As a work of the greatest national interest, as one possessing every element of elegance and refinement, it is expected that it must meet with a very large demand, while for a long time to come it is felt that it must be beyond every other the most coveted gift-book. Owing to the extent and expensive nature of the illustrations, the publishers think it probable that it may be necessary, as the work progresses, to increase the price to non-subscribers to five guineas. They guarantee, however, to deliver the work to all subscribers of three guineas whose names may be received prior to the announcement of the increase of price. Orders should be at once sent to the publishers in the annexed form:—To Messrs. DAY and SON, Lithographers to the Queen, 6, Gate-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London, W.C.
Price my name and address, and your list of subscribers for the "History of the Marriage of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and H.R.H. the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, by W. H. Russell, Esq., LL.D.," which you are about to publish, with at least forty plates in oil-tints and gold, double tinted lithography, and wood engraving, handsomely bound, large 4to, price £3 3s.
Name .....
Number of copies.....
Address.....
Date.....
Cheques sent through the post to be crossed "Union Bank of London, Temple Bar."
London: DAY and SON, Lithographers to the Queen, 6, Gate-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

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THE PROGRESS OF PRINCESS ALEXANDRA (PRINCESS OF WALES): DEPARTURE OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS FROM COPENHAGEN—SCENE AT THE RAILWAY STATION.—SEE SUPPLEMENT.

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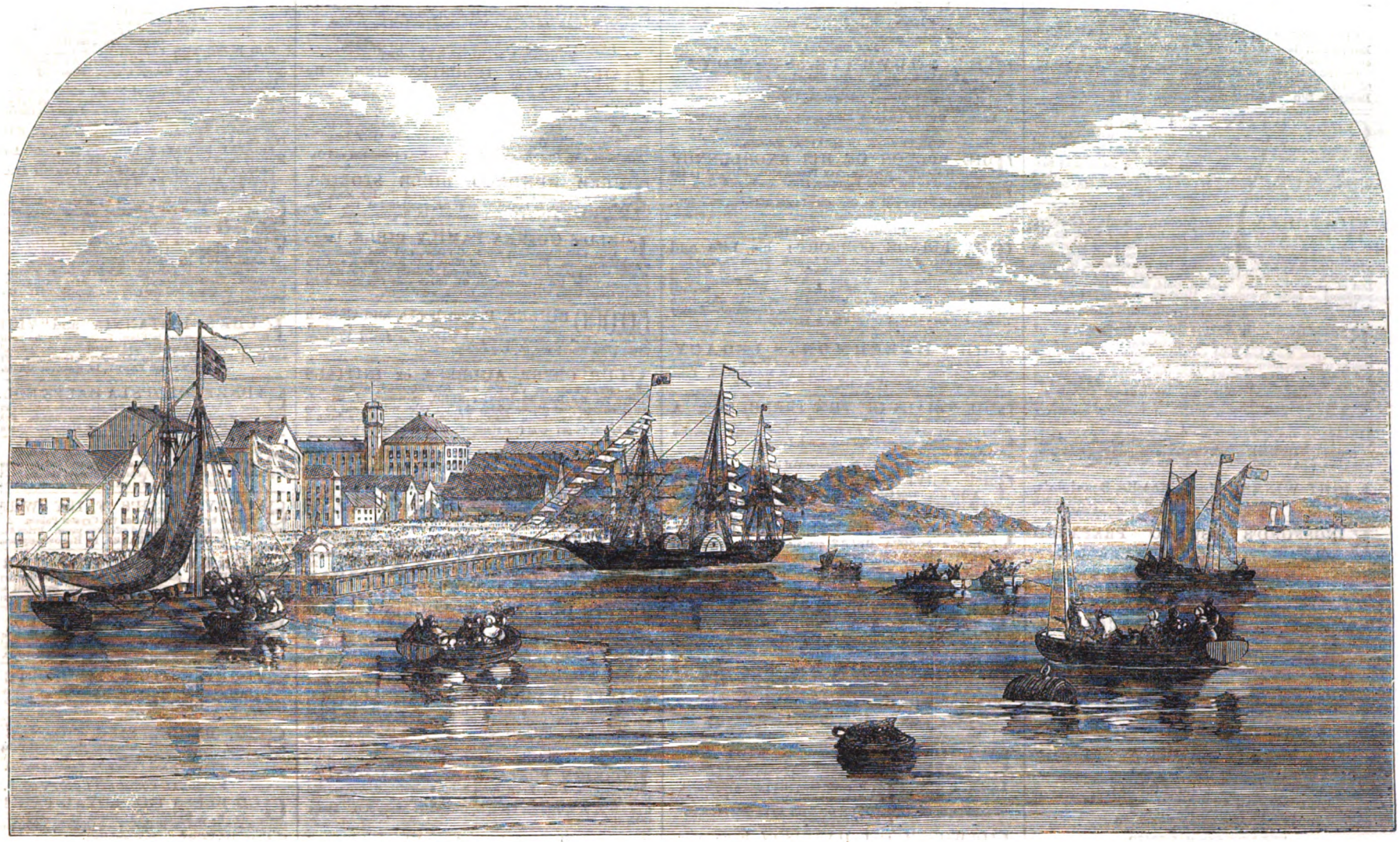
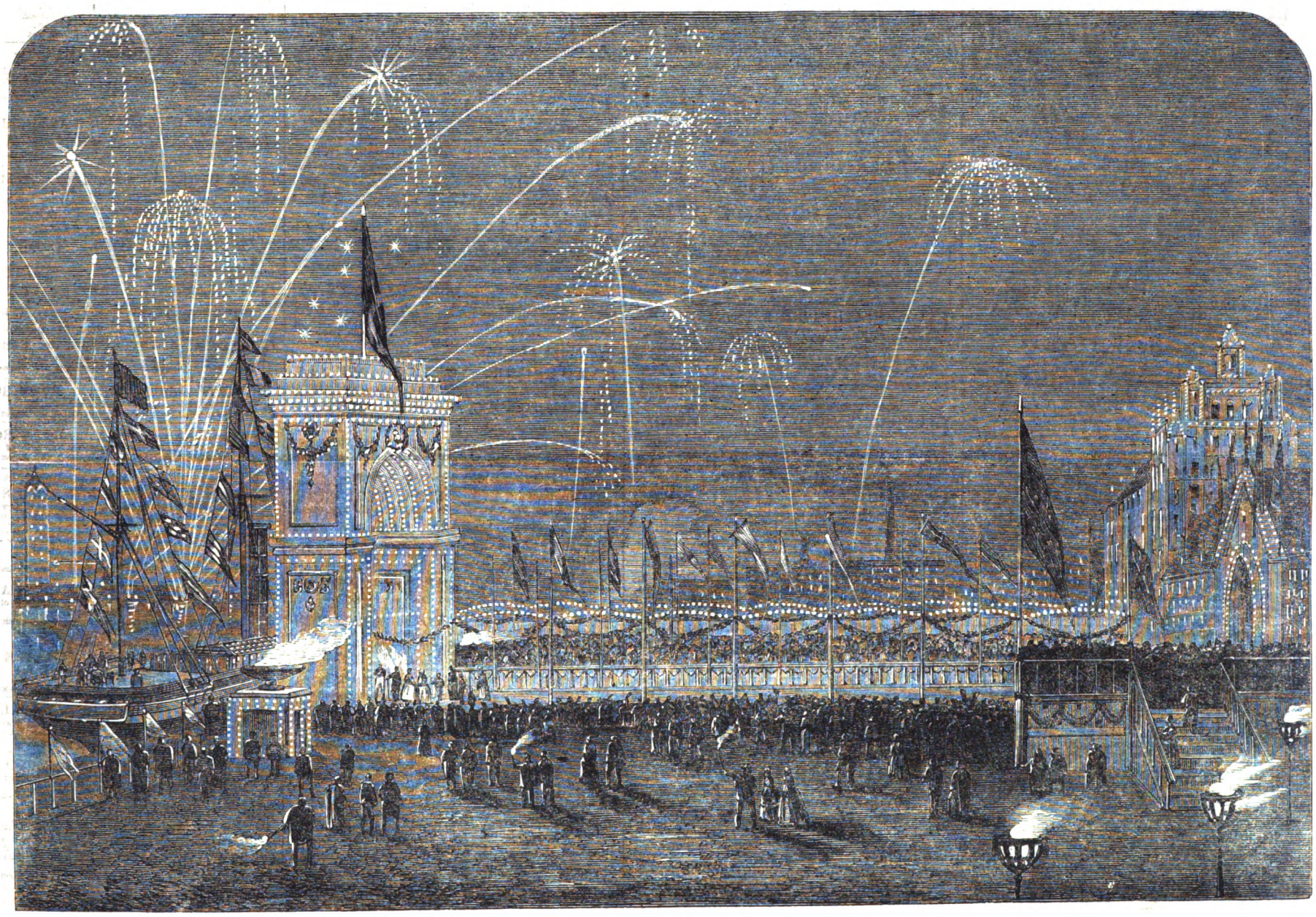
THE PROGRESS OF PRINCESS ALEXANDRA (PRINCESS OF WALES).



ARRIVAL OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS ON BOARD THE ROYAL STEAM-YACHT SLESWIG AT KIEL, IN HOLSTEIN.—SEE SUPPLEMENT.



ARRIVAL OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS AT KORSÖR AND EMBARKATION ON BOARD THE ROYAL YACHT SLESWIG.—SEE SUPPLEMENT.

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*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 11th inst., at Kensington, the wife of Henry E. Pellew, Esq., of a son.

On the 6th inst., at 7, North-road, Clapham Park, Mrs. W. Evens Nichols, of a daughter, stillborn.

On the 7th inst., at Beauport, Sussex, the wife of Thomas Brassey, jun., Esq., of a son.

On the 7th inst., at 22, Upper Grosvenor-street, Lady Maria Ponsonby, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 6th inst., at Boulogne-sur-Mer, William Hopkins, Esq., M.D., late surgeon of the Glamorgan Militia, aged 86 years and 7 months.

On the 9th inst., at Streatham, Hugh Laurent Baldwin, of the 2nd West India Regiment, fifth son of Edward Baldwin, Esq., of Streatham, Surrey, aged 20 years.

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MARRIAGE SUPPLEMENT TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1863.

THE RECEPTION OF PRINCESS ALEXANDRA (PRINCESS OF WALES) IN LONDON: ARRIVAL OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS AT THE BRICKLAYERS' ARMS STATION.—SEE PAGE 252.

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MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AND PRINCESS ALEXANDRA OF DENMARK.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCESS.

If the chroniclers of Royal receptions in times gone by have writ their annals true, there have been occasions when the entries into London of Kings and Princes were striking popular demonstrations. The progresses of the Black Prince and of Bolingbroke, each with a captive Monarch by his side, were somewhat in the nature of the ancient triumphs; and therefore, although we are told that they were wondrous exhibitions of the people's joy, yet they scarcely bear any analogy to the event which we have just celebrated. Perhaps the passage of King Charles II. through London at the Restoration may have had about it some of those features of complete abandonment to the excitement of the moment which were so prominent in the reception of the lady whom it is now our happiness to call Princess of Wales. However that may be, it is difficult to imagine that any ovation could have ever occurred in which the whole nation spoke with one voice of enthusiastic welcome. Whether as regards the past or the future, the arrival of Princess Alexandra in the land of her adoption stands, and will stand, as an occurrence without an equal.

Leaving her native country on the 26th of last month, amidst every expression of goodwill and sympathy from its inhabitants, the Princess passed on through a well-selected route and reached Cologne at an early hour on Monday, the 2nd inst., where she received some of the first greetings from her future compatriots, the resident English doing her all honour during her brief stay at that place. In the afternoon of Monday her Royal Highness reached Brussels, where she was received with great ceremony by the Duchess of Brabant, the Count of Flanders, the Burgomaster of Brussels, was royally entertained by King Leopold during her stay until the Thursday, when she departed for Antwerp, the place of her embarkation for England. At Flushing a magnificent squadron of ships of war, comprising the Revenge, 73, the flag-ship of Admiral Smart, in command of the Channel Fleet; the Warrior, Resistance, and Defence, armour-plated frigates; and several dispatch-boats, had assembled to escort the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, having the Princess on board; and from that point until the time of her landing they performed that duty.

Pressing on at great speed, the Royal yacht putting the very fastest vessels of our fleet on their mettle, the squadron arrived at midnight off Margate Roads, where the ships came to anchor. Though taken by surprise, the authorities of the town bestirred themselves effectually to get up a deputation and present an address to the Princess, which was graciously received by her Royal Highness in the State cabin of the yacht on Friday. Shortly after three o'clock the squadron weighed anchor and proceeded up the river, arriving at the Nore at twenty minutes past five o'clock, where it again anchored. At this time the weather, which had for so long been fine, changed, and a fresh gale blew, accompanied by squalls of rain. At Sheerness all that could be done in the way of demonstration was done. There were Royal salutes from the vessels of war stationed at that place; the ships were dressed in flags, and, but for the untoward state of the weather, there was to have been a grand display of fireworks, including the illumination of all the vessels of war; but this was, perforce, postponed.

Soon after ten o'clock on Saturday morning the Victoria and Albert steamed away up the river; at twenty minutes past eleven precisely arrived opposite Gravesend; and at the moment that she came alongside the pier, the telegraph communicating with the railway station announced that the train which conveyed the Prince of Wales had reached the terminus. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Viscount Sydney, Lord Lieutenant of Kent; General Knollys, Lord Alfred Paget, and a numerous suite, most of whom, as well as the Prince himself, were dressed in plain clothes, entered the carriages which were waiting for them and proceeded to the pier, and thence on board the yacht. As he reached the deck Princess Alexandra advanced to the door of the State cabin to meet him. His Royal Highness, with a quick step, proceeded towards the doorway, and taking his bride by the hand, and, with a natural impulse, gave her a warm loverlike kiss. This greeting was witnessed by a number of persons, in whom it caused but one feeling of sympathy, it being recognised as one of those touches of nature which make the whole world kin. At twenty minutes past twelve the Prince of Wales, with the Princess leaning on his right arm, stepped on shore, and were received in a tastefully-decorated reception-room by about sixty young ladies, who scattered violets, primroses, and sprigs of myrtle on the pathway over which they passed. At the same moment the wife of the Mayor of Gravesend presented to her Royal Highness a magnificent bouquet; and the Mayor and Corporation delivered a suitable address, which was graciously received. The Royal pair, accompanied by Prince Christian and Princess Louisa of Denmark, the parents of Princess Alexandra, then proceeded through the principal streets of the town, which were ornamented with great taste—banners, flowers, triumphal arches, guards of honour of the Royal Marines and volunteers combining to make up a gallant show to the railway station, in the vestibule of which was a superb display of hothouse flowers.

At ten minutes to one o'clock the train containing their Royal Highnesses and their suite started from Gravesend, and, passing through Northfleet, Greenhithe, Dartford, Erith, Abbey Wood, Plumstead, Woolwich, Charlton, Blackheath, Lewisham, and New Cross, arrived at the Bricklayers' Arms station at forty minutes past one. At every station along the route decorations and shouts of welcome from assembled crowds prevailed. The Bricklayers' Arms station was richly ornamented with evergreens, flowers, and flags of different nations; and the platform was covered with crimson cloth. Immediately opposite the place at which the Princess left the carriage were hung the flags of England and Denmark. A reception-room, superbly fitted up, was provided as a resting-place for her Royal Highness. Awaiting the arrival of the train were the Duke of Cambridge, Sir George Grey, the Home Secretary; Mr. Layard and Mr. Locke, the members for Southwark, and the High Bailiff of that borough. On the Princess's arrival she was welcomed by the chairman and directors of the South-Eastern Railway, and again a splendid bouquet was presented to her.

Exactly at two o'clock the Roya personages entered six carriages which awaited them in the courtyard of the station. A battalion of guards and another of the 60th Rifles were on duty as a guard of honour, and two escorts of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) and the Life Guards surrounded the carriages, and contributed the only appearance of splendour which the very simple cortége exhibited. In the first carriage were General the Hon. Sir C. Grey, Colonel Seymour, Captain Lund, and Mr. Funck; in the second, Countess Hilda Reventlow and Mdme. Vauville; in the third, General Oxholme and Mdme. Oxholme; in the fourth, Prince Waldemar and Prince William; and in the fifth, Prince Frederick, Princess Dagmar, and Prince Thyra of Denmark, brother and sisters of Princess Alexandra. In the sixth and last were seated Princess Alexandra, having on her left her mother, Princess Louisa, and opposite to her the Prince of Wales and her father, Prince Christian. Along that somewhat dreary district which leads from Old Kent-road into the Borough, and which, in spite of much decoration and more than one triumphal arch, scarcely emerged from its normal dinginess, and amidst the roaring rather than the shouting of an excited multitude, composed, no doubt, of persons who seldom if ever see a pageant of any kind pass through their bounds, the procession passed slowly along until it reached St. George's Church, in the widest part of the High-street, Borough, where was upreared a pretentious triumphal arch, spanning the road, and rising to a height of fifty feet. At this time the festivities of the day were for a short time damped by a smart shower of rain, which compelled the occupants of the Royal carriages to take shelter beneath umbrellas; but it passed off in a few minutes, and all was well again.

At the south side of London Bridge the Southwark authorities filed off and delivered the Princess to the care of the Corporation of the city of London, which, with the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs at their head, was waiting to receive her. And here was unquestionably the great feature of the day. At this point her Royal Highness may be said strictly to have entered the metropolis. The spectacle presented by London Bridge was striking in the extreme. Gaily decorated with banners, brazen tripods, in which incense was burning, the parapets hung with medallion portraits of the Kings of Denmark, the pedestals on the south side crowned with gigantic statuary, and a massive and elaborately-embellished triumphal arch spanning its northern extremity, the vast area of the bridge was clear of persons on foot, and the centre only occupied by the line of carriages in which the Corporation of London was conveyed, which, moving, left ample verge for the approach of the Royal cortége proper. As the carriages arrived on the bridge, the Danish members of the suite involuntarily rose from their seats and gazed on the tremendous spectacle which was formed purely of the people, who crowded every building from the ground to the roofs, who were massed along the quays on both sides of the river and thronged the shipping in the Pool to the right of the bridge. As soon as the carriage in which the Princess was seated, and which was divided from the rest by a special escort, appeared on the south side of the bridge, where it became distinctly visible to the persons who occupied elevated positions on the buildings on each side of the approaches, a shout simultaneously broke out which was almost terrible. For an instant the Princess seemed alarmed, but an assuring word from the Prince of Wales restored her equanimity, and she acknowledged with repeated bows the greetings of the somewhat distant spectators. Owing to circumstances connected with the utter absence of organisation in the arrangements along the route from the north side of the bridge to the Mansion House, the Princess was detained for nearly twenty minutes on her passage towards the triumphal arch, where she was received by the infantry brigade of the Royal Artillery Company, with their band and colours. From this point a scene was witnessed which, but for the real good feeling of the people, might have changed a demonstration of joy into one of riot and danger. Although the horse brigade of the Artillery Company, several bodies of volunteer cavalry, and the City volunteer brigade were ranged in line on one side of the route from Adelaide-place to the Mansion House, the other side was left to be guarded by a very few troopers of the Royal Horse Artillery and a most scanty body of police, so that the crowd had the roadway pretty much to itself; while, to add to the blockade of the street, a number of the carriages of the members of the Corporation which ought to have gone on in advance were drawn up in the street. Accordingly, it was only by forcing the horses through the crowd that sufficient space was obtained for the Royal carriages to pass, and for a time the Princess was literally in the rough, but happily kindly and sympathetic, hands of an enthusiastic and excited mob, who surrounded the carriage and uttered their hoarse but hearty welcomes in her very ear. This continued until the Mansion House was reached. There the Lady Mayoress, issuing from beneath the splendidly-decorated portico of the official residence of the Chief Magistrate of London, greeted her Royal Highness on behalf of the ladies of the City, and presented her with the inevitable bouquet. Along Cheapside, though access was not satisfactorily attained, there was just space enough kept for the procession to pass, beneath a perfect canopy of flags and banners, and between houses radiant with tapestry and gay-coloured cloths and festoons of flowers, until the very atmosphere of the dingy old street glowed with a bright hue. Past St. Paul's, the grand old Cathedral, transformed by means of many-coloured stands into a gay secular appearance; down Ludgate-hill, up Fleet-street, the whole way illustrated in the same gala fashion as the streets which had been left behind, swept the procession until Temple Bar was reached. On this structure the hand of the transforming artist had been laid heavily in gilding and artistic decoration, and it looked much more like one of the temporary triumphal arches which one had seen elsewhere than the solid obstructive erection which it really is. Here the City authorities gave place to the official dignitaries of the city of Westminster, headed by the Duke of Buccleuch, High Steward the members for the borough, the High Bailiff, the Burgesses, and the Rector and parochial officers of St. Clement Danes.

From this point excellent arrangements, carried out with their usual skill by the household cavalry and the metropolitan police, were made for the clear and pleasant passage of the procession, which wended its way past St. Clement's Church, piled up to its roof with seats crowded with spectators, by St. Mary-le-Strand, which presented a similar spectacle, and along the south side of St. Martin's Church into Trafalgar-square. How that large area was made available by the crowd it is hardly necessary to say.

The clubs in Pall-mall and St. James's-street contributed largely to the decorative features of the day; and the aristocratic mansions of Piccadilly, notably the Duke of Devonshire's, Lord Ashburton's, and Lord Palmerston's, wore the garb of festivity and welcome with the utmost lavishness.

When the procession turned into Hyde Park the whole character of the scene changed. Hitherto the military element of this country had been but feebly represented by an occasional detachment of troops stationed at points along the route, and by scattered videttes of cavalry who were performing civil functions in keeping the line. But in Hyde Park were massed, four deep on each side of the road along which the procession passed, 17,000 men of that national army, the Volunteers. Cavalry, artillery, and infantry were represented by picked corps of the force; and a gallant show they made, not so much from any gaiety and glitter of their uniforms and accoutrements as from the serviceable, efficient, and compact appearance of the men. The force was divided into eight brigades, and was under the command of Major-General Rumley, and under the immediate supervision of Colonel M'Murdo, Inspector-General of Volunteers, and his Staff. At three o'clock the disposition of the force was complete, and they awaited the approach of the procession until half-past four, at which hour it filed into the park, passing along the line, and proceeded to the Marble Arch.

Issuing thence into the Edgware-road, it made its way to the terminus of the Great Western Railway at Paddington. Here preparations had been made for an honourable reception of the Princess; but, although the ornamentation and decoration were perhaps adequate, they were by no means lavish. Accommodation, however, was provided for some fifteen hundred or two thousand ladies and gentlemen to witness the departure for Windsor. The Royal train was ordered to be in readiness at four o'clock, and at that hour all the arrangements for the transit by rail were complete. It was, however, ten minutes past five when the Royal carriages entered the station. Five minutes only were occupied in passing to the carriages, and at a quarter past five the train started, the engine being driven by the Earl of Caithness, a well-known amateur locomotive engineer. On arriving at the station at Slough it was found that the elaborate preparations which had been made by the railway directors and the authorities of the town were unfortunately thrown away, for a dense and pouring rain intervened, and all the incidental features—such as a gay procession and a reception by the boys of Eton—were marred or else omitted. In close carriages, and amidst the darkness, scarcely pierced by partial illuminations, the Royal party proceeded rapidly to the castle, where they were received by her Majesty, and rested after the fatigues of a long and, to every one concerned, most exciting day.

In summing up this outline of the proceedings, it is only necessary to say that, although much was done, and successfully, to make London materially gay and bright, yet the real sight, and the real reception, came from the people, who emphatically, and in the widest sense of the term, united to bid the Princess of Wales heartily welcome.

THE MARRIAGE OF THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES.

The Royal borough on which the privilege was conferred of being the marriage-place of the Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra of Denmark was astir at an early hour on Tuesday. There is no doubt that Windsor loyally exerted itself to do honour to the occasion, and everything that decoration, triumphal arches, pyrotechny, and all the outward signs of rejoicing could effect was done, and done well. The morning was at first somewhat dull and chilly; but in a short time the sun shone bright and warm, and even the inconstant weather smiled on the conspicuous event of the day. At about nine o'clock, when thousands of persons, adorned with emblematic wedding favours, were moving along the streets, two companies of the Coldstream and three of the Grenadier Guards, with their bands and colours, marched into Windsor, the bands playing for the first time in the town since the death of the Prince Consort, a circumstance to be marked. Although of course great exertions were made, it was not till eleven o'clock on Tuesday that the preparations in St. George's Chapel were finally concluded—not a moment too soon, for at thirty-seven minutes past that hour the first of the Royal State carriages appeared at the gates of the chapel, the procession having been formed at, and proceeding from, the castle. These carriages contained the "Royal guests," comprising the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, the Prince of Leiningen, the Duke of Holstein-Glücksburg, Prince William of Denmark, Prince Frederick of Hesse-Cassel, Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg, Princess Dagmar of Denmark, Prince Frederick of Denmark, the Duchess of Brabant, the Count of Flanders, Princess Christian of Denmark (mother of Princess Alexandra), Princess Thyra of Denmark, and Prince Waldemar of Denmark. The second portion of the procession consisted of members of the Royal family, with their suites, and members of the Queen's household, who came in eleven State carriages. The principal personages were Earl St. Germans, Lord Steward; the Duchess of Wellington, Mistress of the Robes; Viscount Sydney, Lord Chamberlain; the Marquis of Ailesbury, Master of the Horse; Princess Mary of Cambridge and the Duchess of Cambridge. Then came the Royal children—namely, Prince Leopold, Prince Arthur, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, and Princess Louis of Hesse (Princess Alice), and Prince Louis of Hesse. In the last carriage were the Crown Princess of Prussia (Princess Royal of England) and her youthful son, Prince William of Prussia. With much interest the outdoor spectators watched the passage to the chapel of the procession of the bridegroom, which came next, which consisted of six carriages, the front five being occupied by members of the household of the Prince of Wales and the suite of his "supporters," and the Crown Prince of Prussia and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, who sat in the sixth carriage with his Royal Highness. The bridegroom was much cheered as he passed by, but, as was natural, the interest seemed to converge towards the next and last part of the procession which was approaching, and which was that of the bride. The cortége consisted but of four carriages, in the last of which sat the cynosure of every eye, Princess Alexandra, with her father, Prince Christian of Denmark, and the Duke of Cambridge. It was observed universally that her Royal Highness looked pale—far paler than even at those moments on Saturday when she was in the very hands of an excited crowd, whose good intentions were so roughly expressed as not to be quite apparent; and the serious expression of her countenance was in strong contrast to its smiling and animated aspect on that day.

Within St. George's Chapel the scene was most imposing. In exercise of a sound judgment little was done in the way of ornamentation which would have the effect of changing the character of a place of worship which has its own special beauties, into something not unlike a theatrical "salle." Although due preparation was made in the way of carpets, tabourets, and seats for the comfort and convenience of those who were to take part in the ceremony, the chapel preserved its distinctiveness, and its appearance was at once solemn and picturesque. At one end a crimson curtain hid from the spectators previously assembled within the chapel the space in which the processions were marshalled. Amongst the earliest arrivals of those personages who were, so to speak, on duty, were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and the Dean of Windsor, the appointed officiating priests. Ladies in sufficient numbers to fill the comparatively limited space which could be allotted to mere lookers on soon pressed in, and several Knights of the Garter, in their superb robes, amongst whom were Earl Granville, the Earl of Clarendon, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Duke of Somerset, Earl Russell, and Lord Palmerston, entered and took their prescribed places. In due time, and in good time, all was arranged, and the advent of the real actors in the ceremony was anxiously expected. Soon after, attention was attracted to a closet placed over the north side of the communion table, and hung with drapery of purple and gold, and which it was known her Majesty would occupy. Every one was gratified at seeing the Queen advance and seat herself in front of the pew. Her Majesty was attired in a widow's dress of the utmost simplicity, and the ladies in attendance upon her were also in deep mourning. Immediately afterwards a loud flourish of trumpets announced the arrival of the first part of the procession—namely, "The Royal Guests," of whom a list has been given, headed by the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, glittering in cloth of gold, diamonds, rubies, and emeralds, and closed by Princess Christian of Denmark leading her two young

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children, Princess Thyra and Prince Waldemar of Denmark. A cloud of attendants, grooms in waiting, equerries, aide-de-camps, &c., preceded and followed the principal personages of the procession. It need hardly be said that the members of the Royal family of Denmark, and the nearest relatives of Princess Alexandra, were objects of earnest but respectful curiosity, and much attention was bestowed on Princess Christian, the mother of the bride. Some little time was occupied in passing these personages to their seats, on what was called the *haut pas*—namely, the range of places set apart for those specially entitled by their rank to be so distinguished. At this time the Lord Chancellor, and immediately after him the Lord Mayor of London, passed to their allotted places in that section of the chapel. Scarcely had the "Royal guests" had time to settle into their places than another flourish of trumpets heralded the entrance of the next division of the procession—namely, "the Queen's household and the Royal family," whose names, already stated, it is not necessary to repeat. It ought to be mentioned, however, that the appearance of the children of the Queen caused a marked stir of sympathy and feeling amongst the necessarily decorous congregation; the youthful Princes Arthur and Leopold, Princess Alice, and the Crown Princess of Prussia inspiring evidently a large share of the emotion which pervaded the assembly. Preceded by Heralds, Pursuivants, and Kings-at-Arms, and surrounded by a splendid suite, the "procession of the bridegroom" then swept into the Chapel in the same order and numbers as that already described when speaking of the carriage procession. The Prince of Wales wore the uniform of a General in the Army, the orders and collars of the Garter, and the star of India, and the rich, flowing purple velvet mantle of a Knight of the Garter; and it was universally admitted that he demeaned himself right royally. Indeed, he seemed almost to have increased in stature; and as he passed along, bowing to assembly, and especially bending low in reverence to the Queen, who was looking down upon the scene, his appearance was composed and dignified, as became him. Having reached the altar, his Royal Highness took his place there and remained standing, awaiting the arrival of the bride. Up to this time there had been no music heard in the chapel except the successive fanfares of the trumpets as the different processions appeared; but at the entrance of the Prince the organ and the Queen's private band played Mendelssohn's March from "Athalie," until the sound of the trumpets announced the approach of the bride. As the head of the "procession of the bride" entered the chapel etiquette was forgotten, and in the excitement and interest of the moment there was a general rising and turning towards the nave along which her Royal Highness was to pass, a sudden rustle and stir, and even hum, succeeding to the deep silence which had hitherto prevailed. In the same succession, and consisting of the same personages as preceded her Royal Highness in the carriages, of whom a list was given in the previous part of this narrative, the procession moved on. Under the protection, so to speak, of the Duke of Cambridge, and her father, Prince Christian, walked the bride; her long train being carried by eight unmarried daughters of Dukes, Marquises, and Earls—namely, Lady Victoria Scott, Lady Eliza Bruce, Lady Emily Villiers, Lady Feodore Wellesley, Lady Diana Beauclerck, Lady Victoria Howard, Lady Augusta Yorke, and Lady Eleanor Hare. The dress of the Princess was of pure white silk, covered with costly lace, and she wore a profusion of orange-flowers, and a necklace of diamonds and pearls, a present from the Prince of Wales. As the bride entered the choir the band played a march from Handel's "Joseph," and, while the procession was arranging itself for the marriage service, the choristers sang a chorale which had been composed by the late Prince Consort, with appropriate words by Mr. T. Oliphant. Princess Alexandra was, in the first instance, conducted to a seat near the altar, but not before she had advanced to its foot and knelt for a moment in silent prayer. At this moment it was observed that the Queen seemed to be absorbed in gazing on the young bride of her eldest son, and for a few moments gave way to unsuppressed emotion. The marriage service was then commenced, and was conducted with commendable simplicity, everything being read by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and no chanting being interpolated. At the critical moment when the bride and bridegroom were asked the solemn question, the answer to which bound them together for better and for worse, every ear was strained to catch the simple but important response "I will," but it is believed that, except by the bridemaids who were grouped near her Royal Highness, not even the reply of the Prince, far less that of the Princess, was heard. The placing of the ring on the finger of the bride was seen by almost every one present; and to the final blessing, which was pronounced with great earnestness by the Archbishop, there was a fervent "Amen" from the lips of all the spectators.

As soon as the ceremony was concluded, the bride and bridegroom turned to the congregation, and stood hand in hand, bowing low to the Queen, who, in returning the salutation, made a gesture of blessing rather than a ceremonious acknowledgment. Her Majesty then quitted the closet; and, the procession having been again formed, marched from the chapel to the carriages, the organ, band, and chorus pealing out the "Hallelujah" of Beethoven. The "united procession" of the bride and bridegroom presented some different features to those in which the approach to the chapel was made. It consisted of twelve carriages, which contained the personages here written, besides the members of the household and the suites of the different Princes and high personages. In the second carriage were the bride and bridegroom alone; in the third the Crown Prince of Prussia, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian of Denmark, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg; in the fourth were the Crown Princess of Prussia, Prince William of Prussia, and Prince Arthur; in the fifth, Prince Louis of Hesse, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold; in the sixth, Princess Louise and Princess Helena; in the seventh, the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary. In all the rest were the official attendants. The carriages drove rapidly to the castle, where a superb wedding breakfast was served in St. George's Hall.

At four o'clock the Prince and Princess of Wales took their departure from the castle and proceeded to the terminus of the Great Western Railway, on their way to Osborne, her Majesty's marine residence in the Isle of Wight. The route taken was by way of Southampton, through which town they passed, amidst every possible demonstration of honour and respect, at a quarter to six o'clock, embarked from the docks at half-past six on board the Royal yacht Fairy, and finally arrived, in due course and safely, at Osborne, where they will pass their honeymoon.

THE RECEPTION OF PRINCESS ALEXANDRA (PRINCESS OF WALES) BY THE PEOPLE OF LONDON.

THE welcome which the metropolis gave to Princess Alexandra on Saturday last was emphatically spontaneous and individual. Without at all desiring to detract from the merit due to the efforts which corporate bodies and the public made to greet the arrival of her Royal Highness in her future home, there can be no question that the spectacle of her entry into, and progress through, the metropolis, was signally wanting in those accessories which constitute a pageant in the ordinary sense of the word. Anxious as the country was to lavish upon its welcome of Princess Alexandra all that it could of its wealth and means, it never dreamt—it would not, indeed, have brooked had others suggested it—that she should have been met with the show of authority and the pomp of war which constitute so large a part of such receptions elsewhere. It would very likely have proved somewhat fretful and impatient had anything of the kind been allowed to come between that fair young presence and the friendly warmth of the simple welcome that it had prepared for her. As it was, the long line of civic procession which, east of Temple Bar, preceded the Royal cortège, was endured with scant patience, and the countless thousands who had filled the streets and windows, and looked down from perilous heights among the housetops, were content to have done so much and waited so long for the few moments' gratification which they experienced, when a plain carriage drove by in which were seated a young girl, of whom the nation had agreed to expect great things, and the fortunate Heir to virtues which have rarely graced an earthly throne.

The demonstration of Saturday last, incomprehensible as it must have appeared to foreigners, has somewhat startled the more apathetic among ourselves, and set them upon suggesting causes, more or less wide of the mark, that should explain it. But to us the explanation seems simple enough. It is impossible to doubt the depth of the feeling that this incident of the marriage of the heir of the British throne has stirred among us. It is as impossible to doubt its general and universal character. It is probable, indeed, that there were not a score of reasonable persons in our huge metropolis who had any hesitation in contributing their share to the welcome which the Princess received. It is more than probable that of those, supposing so many to have existed, the majority were suffering from that irritable disorder which is said to

Make all Styx through one small liver pass.

But it is as certain that the demonstration of Saturday was not indicative simply of an attachment to an abstract principle; that the populace, high and low, did not throng the streets to bow before the heads that should some day wear crowns; and that their shouts were not given to lay figures clad in Royal robes. No; the popular rejoicing of that day was but an indication of the rich harvest of sympathy and affection which will be certainly reaped, under every circumstance of her life, by that Royal lady who awaited her future daughter at Windsor, and who for nearly a quarter of a century has been establishing herself in the hearts of her subjects as the first of England's Queens—the best of English women. As the nation shared, from its heart, in the gloom and desolation of that December morning when the sun of her life was suddenly and awfully eclipsed; so now, at the merest indication of her will that her son's bride elect should receive a hearty welcome to her future home among us, the Queen found every heart beating in unison with her own—every will furthering hers. It is as well that those, who saw us in our holiday garb for the first time last Saturday should know that London has seen Royal processions to which a very different reception has been given, and that the warmth and heartiness of our greeting of the Prince, who with such just and manly pride introduced his bride to us, had been thoroughly and justly earned.

It can scarcely be supposed that the spectacle of Saturday suggested thoughts like these to the fair young Princess who, with so winning an expression of surprise and confidence, returned our greetings so gracefully. But there were those with her to whom the aspect of London and the welcome which it gave to the Danish Princess could scarcely fail to provoke some such reflections. To them, indeed, as to the more thoughtful among us, the aspect of the capital from one end to the other must have been pleasantly indicative of a past that has been well appreciated and a future full of hope. For, as it happened, the route which the Royal cortège pursued was one which led it through districts in which every class of the great city was fairly represented. Through the populace, amid whom the Royal carriage surged its way like a ship in a troubled sea, and who might, not unnaturally, be expected to make holiday upon any provocation, the procession wound its way between assembled crowds of the richest citizens, coming in time to Pall-mall, where all that was most distinguished in the social and political world was awaiting it, to Piccadilly, where it received the greetings of the Prime Minister and many other members of the nobility, and coming at last to what, in our pride for the manhood of Old England, we are inclined to rank as the greatest sight of all, the army of volunteers in Hyde Park. Here, at all events, were other evidences wanting of the nation's personal attachment to the Royal family—an attachment which, expressing itself as it does, must have root in our hearts—undoubtedly convincing evidence was offered. Here, in the magnificent area of Hyde Park, was collected an army of 17,000 citizen soldiers, the very pick of the youth and manhood of the country. Certainly, through such a guard of honour never Princess passed before. For it was composed mainly of the English middle class—that class which has been always somewhat famous for its sturdy self-assertion and cautious reticence, and which is assuredly not given to permitting feeling to take the place of judgment. Whatever unreasoning impulse might have filled the streets of the city and drawn the people to their windows, that army of men—soldiers not by profession nor by choice, but bearing arms to prevent the possibility of an insult being offered to their country—told beyond a doubt of the perfect character of the homage rendered to the future wife of a Prince, whom we cannot bear to regard but as the heir to the virtues as well as to the responsibilities of his Royal parents.

We cannot conclude these remarks without once again giving expression to our admiration of the share which the volunteers now take on all occasions like the one which we are considering. As a people, we have always been somewhat suspicious of a large standing army: we are all the more ready to regard with complacency the existence among us of a great national force, strong for defence, powerless for offence, to whom the protection of our honour and the integrity of our coasts may safely be confided, but whose constitution forbids the fear that the possession of so powerful a weapon should at any time encourage our rulers to enter upon an unjust or unnecessary war. It was impossible for any one to view the gathering of the volunteers in Hyde Park, or to watch them, as, the day's great event over, they tramped gaily through the pitiless rain and mud to their homes, to the music of the bands and their own manly voices, without sharing in the feelings that stirred the hearts of the Prince and Princess, and moved them to more than usual warmth in the manifestation of their pleasure and admiration as they drove between their close ranks—soldierly silent.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE PROGRESS OF PRINCESS ALEXANDRA (PRINCESS OF WALES).

IN addition to the continuous narrative, given in another column, of Princess Alexandra's triumphal progress from Copenhagen to Windsor, we give further details, gathered from our own special correspondents and the daily journals, of the incidents in the Royal route illustrated in our present Number.

DEPARTURE FROM COPENHAGEN.

Her Royal Highness left her father's palace, to become the wife of the future King of Great Britain, at three o'clock on the afternoon of Thursday, the 26th ult., accompanied by her parents, her brothers and sisters, the British Minister at the Court of Copenhagen, and other distinguished personages. The carriage containing her Royal Highness proceeded at a slow pace through the town to the railway station, and in her progress the Princess was hailed with the most enthusiastic cheers from the people, who thronged the windows and roofs of the houses and filled the streets through which the cortège passed. Upon her way so many bouquets were offered to and accepted by her Royal Highness that the carriage was soon filled with flowers. At the railway station the grand-parents of her Royal Highness, with others of her relations, many members of the Court and aristocracy, the high clergy, civil and military officials, the President of the city, and the municipal authorities of Copenhagen were assembled to bid her Royal Highness farewell. The station was dressed gaily with garlands of flowers and flags (English and Danish), while along the broad staircase a band of ladies waited to strew flowers before the Princess. At a quarter to four o'clock a salute of twenty-seven guns, and the hurrahs of the multitude without, announced the approach of the Royal cortège. Arrived at the top of the staircase, her Royal Highness greeted the brilliant assembly with affectionate warmth, and passed through the principal saloons, taking leave of the friends that crowded about her. In the course of this interesting ceremony the President of the city of Copenhagen addressed to her Royal Highness the following words of farewell:—"Your Royal Highness,—On the part of the municipal authorities of this ancient city, I beg to offer you the parting farewell of Copenhagen. Your Royal Highness carries with you the affectionate love and sympathy of its inhabitants, and you also carry with you those virtues which will win you similar attachment and affection from the magnanimous people in whose midst you are about to find a home, and from the illustrious Prince to whom you are about to be united. May happiness attend you. Long live the Princess Alexandra." When the cheering which greeted this address abated, his Royal Highness Prince Christian stepped forward and said:—"Mr. President,—Receive the heartfelt thanks of my daughter and myself for all the sympathy and kindness of which we have received so many proofs from the municipality and people of Copenhagen. Be assured that my daughter will never forget the dear city of her birth. Long life to the people of Copenhagen!" The preparations for her Royal Highness's departure being now complete, the band struck up "God Save the Queen," and, at a quarter past four, the locomotive, gaily dressed, moved away under a Royal salute and the hearty cheers of the spectators. Among the many triumphs which marked the Princess's progress from her native city to her new home none is likely to remain longer or more pleasantly in her mind than the honest and heartfelt farewell of the capital of Denmark.

ARRIVAL AT KORSÖR.

Upon her way from Copenhagen across the island to Korsör—the port whence her Royal Highness was to take ship for Kiel—the Princess received unbounded proofs of the sympathy and affection of the Danish people. At the stations along the line and in the villages through which the train passed, all—old and young, high and low—had gathered to do her honour. At the small town of Korsör the authorities had been unusually active. The railway station, which is opposite the town and separated from it by the harbour, was superbly decorated; and a platform had been built from the station through a triumphal arch to the quay where the Royal yacht, dressed with flags and streamers, was in waiting. Towards dusk the town and station, with the ships in the harbour, were brilliantly illuminated, and an immense assembly awaited anxiously the roar of the guns which should announce the approach of the Royal train.

At a quarter past six the Royal party arrived, and, being conducted by the committee into the saloon of the station, received the hearty congratulations of the civil and military officials and other dignitaries assembled there. Her Royal Highness was then conducted to the platform, and when the cheering had subsided the Governor addressed her as follows:—

"This is a moment of great importance to your Royal Highness and the Danish people. Your Royal Highness is about to leave your beloved native country, where your many virtues have caused you to be loved and venerated by all of us. Your Royal Highness is also about to be united to a Prince who is heir to a great throne and a glorious future, and of whom all have formed the highest expectations. This alliance is one which is in accordance with your Royal Highness's affections, and promises happiness to you and glory to your native country. Here, at the port from which your Royal Highness has to leave the coasts of Seeland, the people of the country from far and near have gathered to convey to you their respectful greetings, and their warmest wishes for your future happiness. For ourselves we have only to express our hope that your Royal Highness will keep Denmark in your memory, and occasionally give us a friendly thought."

His Royal Highness Prince Christian having duly acknowledged this address, an exquisite song, which had been composed for the occasion, was sung, and the Burgomaster of Korsör then stepped forward and addressed her Royal Highness:—

"With the permission of your Royal Highness I desire to wish long life to your affianced bridegroom. The Royal house of England, of which you are about to become a member, is one of the most exalted in Europe; and the people of Great Britain, whose shouts of welcome, louder than our farewell greeting can be, will soon reach your ears, is the greatest in the world, while Denmark is, as our own poet has admitted, but a poor, small country. But—and we say it with just pride—for all its insignificance, we have been important enough for the son of England to come to us for a bride. Fully conscious of the value of the pearl we give away, we send greetings to our kindred, the great English people, and to the Prince the chosen of your heart. We pray that the happiness he has found in your Royal Highness may be preserved for many, many years, an ornament of the throne of Great Britain and a support of the liberty of the people. Long life to the Prince of Wales."

This speech was greeted with an enthusiastic response, the Princess thanking the Burgomaster warmly for the good wishes of which he was the exponent. The Royal party then passed on board the Royal Danish steamer Sleswig, which was to convey them to Kiel.

ARRIVAL AT KIEL.

The Sleswig left her moorings at Korsör at half-past six o'clock on the morning of the 27th ult., on her way to Kiel; but, owing to some disturbance of the machinery, the passage was not a quick one. Fortunately the wind, which had been somewhat cold and rough, fell towards noon, when the greater part of the Royal travellers assembled on the deck of the steamer, which presented a very lively and animated scene. Her Royal Highness, who had been affected by the fatigues of travel and the natural emotion consequent upon her departure from her native land, had by this time recovered her usual health and spirits. When the fine Bay of Kiel was at length reached, the town and the ships in the harbour presented an equally gay and holiday aspect. After having taken leave of the commander and officers of the Sleswig, the Royal party landed, and were received by the Duke Carl of Glücksburg, uncle to the Princess, and conducted to the Royal palace. Here, great preparations had been made by the Duke to give a fitting welcome to his illustrious relative. A brilliant party had assembled at the palace. Eighty young ladies, dressed in the national colours, were disposed upon the staircase, and strewed flowers before her Royal Highness, while one of them recited a poem which had been composed for the occasion. A déjeûner was then served, after which the Royal party, which Duke Carl (who had been invited to England) now joined, drove through the gay streets of Kiel to the railway station and left for Altona at half-past six. Altona was reached shortly after eight o'clock, where a magnificent reception awaited the Princess. The Royal party, escorted by a body of dragoons, made their way through the brilliantly-illuminated streets of Altona, which is the last and most southern point of the Danish monarchy, to the gates of the free city of Hamburg. Hamburg was brilliantly illuminated, and awarded its Royal guests as warm a reception as any they had met with on their previous route. It was not until half-past nine that the Royal party ended their long day's journey at the Hôtel de l'Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT, WITH HER ROYAL HIGHNESS ON BOARD, AT GRAVESEND.

Gravesend had put on its very best on Saturday, and for a time the weather was fine. A few minutes before eleven the tall masts of the Victoria and Albert were seen beyond the Lower Hope Point, and the guns from the Shorn Battery were heard to roar out a welcome salute. A little before this the Black Eagle, Admiralty yacht, steamed up, and was saluted by the guns of the Emerald and Racoon, which vessels were anchored off the port. The river presented a scene of great animation—tugs and excursion steamers, boats and barges, everything that could float or steam, or hoist a bit of bunting, were heavily laden with sightseers and gay with decorations. Every moment the tall, raking masts of the Royal yacht grew more and more distinct; soon the Royal ensign and Danish flag could be clearly discerned, and as she rounded the point the guns of the Emerald, of the Racoon, and those mounted on Tilbury Fort, thundered forth the Royal salute. The crews swarmed up the rigging, ran along the yards, and some more venturesome, as usual, mounted to the topmost truck of the masts, to be in readiness to join in the cheering, while, as if by magic, the ships were dressed with flags from stem to stern. Close in the wake of the Royal yacht the Warrior steamed up. The Royal yacht arrived opposite Gravesend at twenty minutes past eleven, and precisely at the moment that she had got alongside the pier, six strokes of the bill of the electric telegraph communicating

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THE RECEPTION OF PRINCESS ALEXANDRA (PRINCESS OF WALES) IN LONDON: THE ROYAL PROCESSION ENTERING ST. PAUL'S-CHURCHYARD.—SEE PAGE 282.

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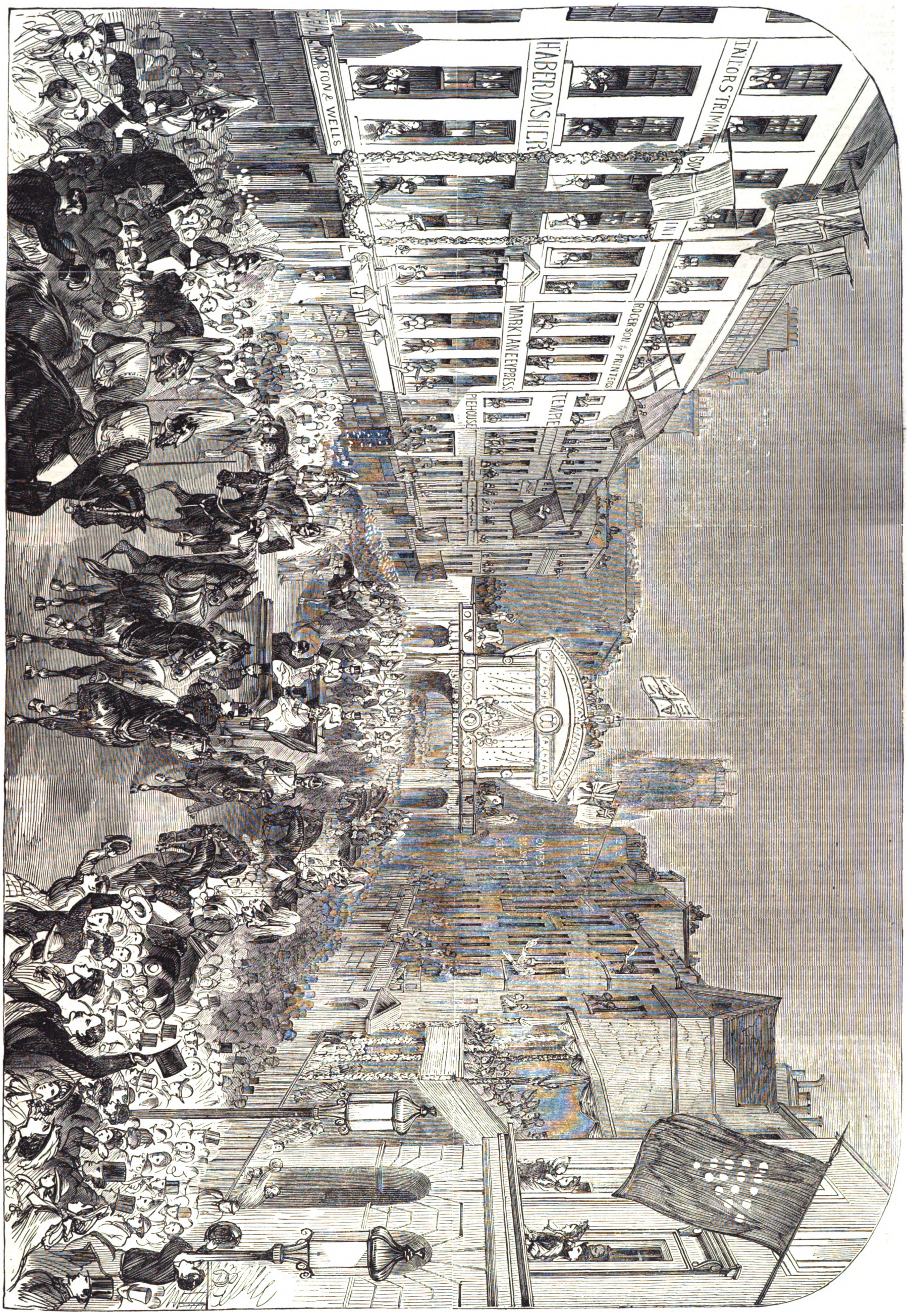

THE RECEPTION OF PRINCESS ALEXANDRA (PRINCESS OF WALES) IN LONDON: THE ROYAL PROCESSION PASSING TEMPLE BAR.—SEE PAGE 282.

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with the railway station sounded to announce that the Royal train conveying the Prince of Wales from London had entered the station.

The Prince of Wales was accompanied by Lord Sydney, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, General Knollys, Lord Alfred Paget, and a numerous suite. On alighting from the carriage he was most cordially received by those who were favoured with tickets for the station, and with acclamation by the thousands who were less privileged outside. The Prince looked remarkably well, and seemed thoroughly to enjoy the scene. He was dressed very simply, in a blue frockcoat and light-grey trousers. He did not remain at the station more than two or three minutes, and then entered one of the Royal carriages and four in waiting. His Royal Highness was received by a guard of honour, formed by a detachment of Royal Marines from Chatham.

While making the necessary arrangement for bringing the vessel to her moorings, Princess Alexandra, with her mother and sisters, were observed in the state cabin on deck, and her Royal Highness was no sooner recognised than she was greeted with loud and repeated cheers. Her Royal Highness immediately left the cabin, walked to the side of the Royal yacht, and most gracefully acknowledged this foretaste of a nation's welcome. After the lapse of a few minutes the Prince of Wales, accompanied by his suite, passed along the Terrace Pier, and went on board to receive her Royal Highness. Every eye was strained to catch a glimpse of the meeting of the Royal couple. General Grey had gone on board, and announced to her Royal Highness that the Prince was close at hand. Princess Alexandra immediately arose, and awaited at the door of the State cabin the arrival of his Royal Highness. With quick step, the Prince proceeded to the door of the cabin, and, taking his bride elect by the hand, saluted her with a kiss. This salutation was seen by hundreds, who cheered lustily. The Prince then joined the father, mother, and sisters of the bride, and the illustrious party proceeded below to take some refreshment. General Grey brought the little sister of the Princess up the gangway on to the pier, to show her the very charming effect of the decorations, which were then complete. Immediately afterwards the mother and sister of Princess Alexandra were also conducted ashore to witness the preparations. A prettier sight has seldom been witnessed than that which the pier at this moment presented. On each side were seated four tiers of ladies and gentlemen, the different hues of whose dresses formed two banks of varied and beautiful colour. The back was draped with flags and small pointed banners, principally red and white, hung at the sides and from the centre of the roof. There were long garlands of blue and white roses, which drooped in festoons through the entire length of the pier; larger festoons of red and white roses and violets and white roses crossed and intersected, at the upper and lower ends; the whole combining very successfully simplicity of detail with agreeable harmony of colour, and having the lightness and almost the elegance of ball-room decoration. The great feature, however, of the arrangement was the bevy of pretty maids who, ranged on each side of the pier, awaited, with dainty little baskets filled with spring flowers, the arrival of the Princess, to scatter these, Nature's jewels, at the feet of the Royal lady.

At twenty minutes past twelve the Prince of Wales, with the Royal lady leaning upon his right arm, stepped on shore.

RECEPTION OF THE PRINCESS AT THE BRICKLAYERS' ARMS STATION.

This station, from which her Royal Highness commenced her triumphal procession through London, was richly decorated, and at the upper end of the platform, facing the reception-rooms, seats were erected for 600 or 700 persons, the whole of which were covered with crimson cloth. In the reception-room seats were erected for 130 persons, and the boudoir and ante-chamber were superbly fitted up for the reception of the Royal party. The Duke of Cambridge and Sir George Grey arrived about half-past one, and were on the platform ready to receive the Royal train, with the Prince of Prussia, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the Count of Flanders, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, Sir Richard Mayne, Mr. Layard, and several members of the Government. The decorated engine drove into the station close to the seats containing the visitors, and when the Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra descended from their carriage they were received with the heartiest cheers. As soon as the Princess arrived opposite the entrance of the reception-room, leaning on the arm of the Prince of Wales, the Hon. Mrs. Byng presented her with a magnificent bouquet. The outer reception-rooms were lined with another favoured party of ladies, and the carpeted floor was crowded with the directors of the company, the Aides-de-Camp of the Duke of Cambridge, and a host of officials, Lords, and Generals. An inner room, richly furnished, was reserved as a luncheon apartment, and a room beyond was tastefully fitted up as a boudoir for the Princess. The elegant déjeûner having been served, several addresses were presented. Precisely at two the Duke of Cambridge led the way to the carriages, and the procession was formed. When the Prince and Princess came forward they presented themselves once more at the door of the reception-room looking on to the platform, and were received with another hearty round of cheers. This seemed to give the Princess confidence; and the Prince of Wales, interpreting her wishes, and yielding to the wishes of the enthusiastic audience, led her up the inclined footway on to the platform, when the cheering was renewed with redoubled vigour. The Royal pair then withdrew, bowing, into the other reception-room, and passed to their carriages out of a side door. The procession was formed with all speed, and they left the station at a good pace about five minutes past two, amidst a tempest of cheering.

THE SCENE AT ST. PAUL'S-CHURCHYARD.

Perhaps no locality along the line of procession attracted more attention than St. Paul's-churchyard. Vast preparations had been here made to accommodate the Dean and Chapter, those members of the Corporation who took no actual part in the ceremony, the chairman and members of the Metropolitan Board of Works with their families and friends, and a number of distinguished persons who had received invitations on the occasion. From the east end of this immense space facing Cheapside, to the west looking down Ludgate-hill, a large semi-circular gallery was erected, divided into several compartments, and capable of accommodating nearly 10,000 persons. Standing at the corner of Cannon-street, it is impossible to describe the effect of this wondrous gathering of human beings massed together in so small a space, while on every side, wherever the eye turned, were to be seen, blended with the flags and banners of many nations, the variegated colours of the ladies' dresses, the infinite variety and hue of the rosettes worn by every anxious spectator, the dark mass of human beings in the street beneath, surging and waving, now here, now there, according to the promptings of the current of active and joyous life. Nearly opposite, in a northerly direction, was the General Post Office, at St. Martin's-le-Grand, decked out in the gayest manner, with its flags and banners waving over the heads of thousands who were placed on its porticoes or perched on its roof. A little lower down, St. Paul's School was hung in front with crimson cloth, the pillars beautifully festooned, and the Prince of Wales's feathers displayed, with the initials of his Royal Highness and the Princess. Turning in the other direction, the palatial buildings on the south side were occupied by an equally dense mass of both sexes. High above all rose the stupendous dome, overshadowing by its giant proportions the entire locality; and far away, on the giddy eminence of the gallery, one could discern the anxious faces of an immense number of persons gazing down upon what must have appeared to them the Lilliputian assemblage that kept continually moving beneath. The galleries were beautifully ornamented, the seats and pillars covered with crimson cloth, and tastefully relieved by English and Danish banners, interspersed with medallions in relief of the Prince of Wales and his intended bride. They were divided into five compartments: the first being placed at the disposal of the parishes of St. Faith and St. Gregory, in which the cathedral stands; the next two, extending southward round the choir of the cathedral to the southern door, to the members of the Corporation, the Court of Lieutenancy, and the Board of Works; the southern entrance to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; and the remainder, round to the locality opposite Ludgate-hill, to various companies and their families, who shared with the Corporation the expense of erecting and beautifying this immense structure. An equal number of seats was appropriated in the upper part of each division to the friends of the members of the Corporation, the Freemen's Orphan School, and the City of London School. Nor were the boys of St. Paul's School forgotten. The whole façade was filled by about one hundred and fifty boys; while the central portion over the portico had been set apart for the Court of the Mercers' Company, who are trustees of the school. Following the hospitable example of the Corporation, who regaled their guests right bountifully, the authorities of the school provided a collation for those whom they had invited, and refreshments in abundance were given to the boys in the playroom of the establishment. This gay scene, to which the churchyard of old St. Paul's had been long a stranger, was further enlivened by flags and banners displayed from every house.

As early as twelve o'clock the crowd in the churchyard was enormous, and from that time down to the arrival of the procession the people continued to pour in by thousands. At two o'clock it was blocked up by a densely-packed mass such as had never before been seen round St. Paul's. And not only was every inch of standing room in the street covered, with the exception of the narrow space left for the expected carriages — not only were all the windows commanding even the most distant view of the churchyard filled with rows of eager heads—but the rooftops of the houses on the north side of the cathedral were as thronged as the roadway itself. Upon the lofty warehouses along the south side of the churchyard, positions on chimney-stacks, at an elevation of 10 ft. or 12 ft. above the coping-stones, were stoutly contended for after the roofs would hold no more. Along Aldersgate-street, St. Martin's-le-Grand, and Newgate-street on the one side, and Cannon-street and Watling-street on the other, omnibuses and cabs were pressed into the service at incredible prices, and their roofs converted into platforms, on which women and children scrambled at the risk of breaking their legs and arms. The appearance of the pageant, as the procession turned in from Cheapside and defiled round the cathedral, was truly gorgeous. At the statue of Sir Robert Peel it was flanked by the 3rd City of London Volunteers and a portion of the 2nd corps, and at the corner of Cannon-street by the City of London Engineers and the remainder of the 2nd corps. The bands of all three regiments were with them, and played the Danish and English National Anthems. The brilliant scarlet uniforms of these volunteers contrasted very effectively with the blue uniforms of the Royal Horse Artillery, who kept the ground, and with the dark clothing of the mass of the spectators. Respectful demonstrations were made in favour of the occupants of each of the Royal carriages, but the scene that took place when the personages of the day came in view was one of the most extraordinary in the whole route of their Royal Highnesses. Every lady of the many thousands seated round the glorious edifice that presented itself to the admiring eyes of the Princess sprang to her feet, a myriad of handkerchiefs were waved simultaneously, the boys of St. Paul's school gave "the fire," and the exuberant joy of the multitudes in the streets, at the windows, and on the rooftops broke forth in deafening cheers that the roar of artillery would scarcely have drowned, and which were kept up till the Royal party had passed into Ludgate-hill.

TEMPLE BAR.

This point of the Royal progress was necessarily one of the most interesting spots of the whole line of procession. Marking the common boundaries of the jurisdiction of London and Westminster, it was here that, in pursuance of previous arrangements between the authorities of the two cities and the Government, the cortége formed by the civic magnates of London was to quit the procession, and the City dignitaries themselves to take their leave of Princess Alexandra; while the members of the Court of Burgesses of Westminster were to welcome her on her arrival in the ancient city of the Kings and Queens of England, and head the procession westwards. In the vicinity of Temple Bar, accordingly, and on both sides of it, the throng of pedestrians was extremely dense. The transformation which had been effected at this point by many artistic hands in an extremely short space of time was so marked as to present a complete contrast with every former aspect of the structure, though it has undergone not a few changes at various periods. The decorations were worthy both of the occasion and of the historical associations of the spot. It is not too much to say, indeed, that civic magnificence has never displayed itself more effectively than in the decorative treatment which made this somewhat incongruous structure harmonise with the salient features of the occasion. This, however, it did most thoroughly. Both fronts of the structure were one blaze of burnished gold, but applied in a manner so judicious as to produce a pleasing effect. Over the centre of the arch on each side was a medallion of the Prince and Princess, surrounded by tastefully-disposed groups of the national flags of England and Denmark. Over the central window the arms united, and were surmounted by a beautiful statue of Hymen. The curved cornice at the top of the Bar contained the initial letter "A." of the Princess's name, with other emblematical devices, several times repeated; while at each end of the building was an iron tripod, from which incense of delicious fragrance (supplied by M. Eugene Rimmel, of the Strand) was emitted as the Royal carriages passed through the archway. Over the footways, or "posterns" as they were anciently termed, were angels holding bunches of orange blossoms, and above these were other tripods sending forth perfume. Perhaps the most beautiful picture presented at any point by the procession was obtained here immediately after the civic dignitaries had left the line of route, and the procession itself was about to emerge into the Strand. At that moment the glittering cortége beyond was seen to be inclosed, as it were, within a beautiful gold frame, and the effect was imposing in the extreme. Onward through the gate which divides the sister cities the procession bore its way, and as it threaded the long spaces of the Strand, past St. Clement's and St. Mary's and old "Denmark House," the Royal lady, whom it was specially designed to honour, received ovations vying with those which had accompanied her through the long course of the progress.

TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.

This portion of the metropolis was selected by a large mass of the public as an admirable position to view the Royal procession. The vast area was crowded in every part from an early hour in the morning by loyal subjects of her Majesty, who were anxious to do honour to the affianced bride of the future King of England. The preparations made to give éclat to the occasion by the parochial authorities and the other inhabitants of the locality were of the most effective description. In the front of St. Martin's Church, and along the south side of the edifice, seats were erected by the churchwardens of the parish in a very tasteful manner, the flags of Denmark and of England waving conspicuously from various points of this well-constructed erection. Here accommodation was afforded to between 1400 and 1500 persons, and the profits arising from the letting of the seats are, we understand, to be appropriated to the support of the schools of the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. Across Duncannon-street hung a broad flag, on which were inscribed "The parishioners of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields welcome their future Princess." The recesses at each side of the entrances of the National Gallery were filled with seats, which were assigned to the public and to the friends of the heads of that establishment. They were fully occupied, a great number of elegantly-dressed ladies being amongst the seatholders. At about three minutes to four o'clock the head of the procession was seen advancing along Dungannon-street, and shortly afterwards the loud huzzas of the public proclaimed the fact that the fair daughter of Denmark, whom all desired to see, was near at hand. Presently the youthful Princess passed along, radiant with smiles and graciousness, and bowing with evident satisfaction in acknowledgment of the enthusiastic reception which she met with from "all sorts of people;" and in the midst of this manifestation of respect and regard the Royal cortége entered

PALL-MALL.

The preparations made in this great centre of the political and social clubs of the metropolis, to do honour to Princess Alexandra, were of the most extensive and elaborate character. The Reform Club vied with its neighbour, the Carlton, in manifesting respect and regard for Princess Alexandra. In front of both, extensive and handsomely-decorated balconies were erected, which were filled by many distinguished members of the political world and their wives and families. The other clubs, namely, the United Service, the Athenæum, and the Army and Navy, were all equally conspicuous for the arrangements which they had made to gratify their fair friends by giving them an opportunity of witnessing a sight that could not but afford them the greatest possible satisfaction. A very extensive platform in the courtyard of the War Office, and a balcony in front of Marlborough House, also lent their aid in enabling hundreds of persons to witness the procession. Immediately opposite the latter mansion, this motto appeared in German, "Welcome to Denmark's lovely daughter." It would be impossible to give anything like a perfect description of the appearance of Pall-mall at the moment when the Royal procession entered it. The entire street seemed to be canopied over with flags and banners. They waved from one side of the street to the other, and floated from the windows and the many housetops. While the gay and varied coloured character of the balconies, filled with rank, beauty, and fashion, the prancing of war-horses, and the general ensemble of the place, imparted to it the appearance of the lists of a grand tournament.

Upon the arrival of the Royal carriage at Waterloo-place a company of the Guards who were stationed at the spot presented arms, the band playing "God save the Queen." As the band ceased playing, the cheering of the crowds in the street and the waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies on the balconies commenced, and continued throughout the line as the procession passed. The youthful Princess seemed delighted at all she saw and heard, and bowed her acknowledgments in the most graceful manner. Another company of the Guards were placed at the end of Pall-mall, immediately opposite St. James's Palace; and as the Royal carriages passed the men presented arms, the band playing the National Anthem.

PICCADILLY AND HYDE PARK-CORNER.

It would be tedious to particularise the banners, flags, and devices which adorned the whole of the way from St. James's Palace to Hyde Park-corner, when every house, with but one or two exceptions, displayed more or less prodigality in these holiday emblems. Some waved from poles fixed on the housetops, others streamed from the windows, others again formed festoons from window to window, and at intervals, arches across the street. Homely mottoes, which wished all manner of good things to the Royal pair, abounded through the street; but there was a more emphatic welcome than all conveyed in the hearty goodwill manifested by the hundreds of thousands who extended in one unbroken mass from St. James's-street to Apsley House, Piccadilly. On account of its great breadth and variety, the street presented a very striking appearance, and probably at the time the procession was passing there were not less than one hundred thousand persons from the corner to Hyde Park gate. In addition to these there were thousands of the nobility and gentry assembled on various platforms erected within the inclosures of Devonshire House, the mansion of Lord Ashburton, Cambridge House (the residence of the Prime Minister), and in the balconies of the other stately mansions which extend all the way to the park. There was a large crowd collected in front of Cambridge House; and on the newly-erected platform adjoining the outer wall stood the veteran Premier, with Lady Palmerston and the Duke of Somerset on his left, the Earl of Shaftesbury on his right, and surrounded by a numerous company of ladies and gentlemen. Count Flahault, Earl Russell, and a number of distinguished personages occupied a balcony at some short distance from the Premier's. Higher up, the Duke of Cambridge's mansion appeared in view, and in the balcony were the Duchess of Cambridge, Princess Mary, and a brilliant company. The house was adorned with a magnificent Prince of Wales's plume, and other festal devices. The mansion of Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, the Lord Chamberlain, was literally covered with flags and banners. So, also, the Earl of Cadogan's residence was crowded with wreaths and garlands of evergreens, white hangings, and Danish flags. Baron Rothschild's mansion, adjoining Apsley House, was thronged with visitors, as was also Miss Burdett Coutts's. Apsley House presented a scanty supply of ornamentation to the street; but banners were visible from the roof, and the wall was prepared for a gas illumination, in letters of gigantic dimensions, "Long may they Live."

Inside the palings of the Green Park seats had been placed from end to end. These had all been filled from an early hour. The pavements and the sides of the road were densely crowded; and a detachment of the 18th Hussars was stationed at intervals to assist the police in keeping the line.

The Wellington Arch at the top of Constitution-hill was crowded with spectators. Temporary erections stood in its front, but the arch itself was also crowned with spectators, while on the giddy height of the surmounting platform which sustains the charger bearing the Iron Duke stood a venturesome artist, apparently engaged on a birdseye portrait of the proceedings in Hyde Park. Flags and banners of various kinds were also seen enlivening the scene as the eye pierced forward in the direction of Knightsbridge. All the streets leading from Piccadilly were also fully alive to the great occasion; and right and left, and up and down, wherever the eye turned, there were emblems of festivity to be seen; in fact, an entire population making holiday.

The Royal procession, which had wound its way so far beneath the forest of steeples, of public buildings, of clubs, and merchant palaces, with their undergrowth of private dwellings and galleries erected for the occasion, entered at Hyde Park-corner on a novel phase. The Princess had been welcomed with naval, military, and civic greetings, with the voice of ships at sea, the joyous clamour of multitudes on shore, the deep reverences of England's capital, with every emblem of loyalty and love which taste could suggest; and now, amid a running and ever-renewed roll and current of hearty English cheering, she passed into Hyde Park to enjoy the imposing spectacle which there awaited her—an army of volunteers, citizen soldiers, numbering seventeen thousand men, representing all arms of the service, congregated to prove their fidelity and zeal to the Royal house of England.

WINDSOR.

OUR Engraving of this, the oldest and stateliest of all the kingly seats of Europe, with the town of Windsor, which seems to lie close under the castle's protecting walls, can scarcely fail to interest our readers.

The castle, which has given the name of the Royal county to Berkshire, occupies a commanding position upon the only eminence visible within a circuit of many miles. Its site was the property of Edward the Confessor, who, "for the hope of eternal reward for the remission of all his sins, the sins of his father, mother, and ancestors, and to the praise of God," gave it to the abbey of Westminster; but William the Conqueror, "being enamoured of the pleasant situation of the place, first built several little lodges in the forest for the convenience of hunting," and finally, justly estimating the commanding situation of the hill, obtained it in exchange for some land in Essex, and built a Norman castle on the height. From the time of his reign Windsor Castle has been a favourite and frequent residence of the Sovereign, and occupies a foremost place in history. Henry I. was married here in 1122 to his second wife; hither John fled for refuge when hard pressed by his Barons, and out of its walls he passed on his way to sign the Magna Charta at Runnymede, hard by. From this being his birthplace, Edward III. derived his appellation of Edward of Windsor, and in it he founded the famous Order of the Garter, in 1349. At Windsor, too, was born King Henry VI., heir to many sorrows and a troubled life.

The castle was first changed from a mere fortress into a more commodious Royal residence by Edward III., under the superintendence of William of Wykeham. Nearly five centuries later it was so altered and modernised by George IV., under Wyatt, that it is only at the western extremity of the huge pile that the castle of the thirteenth century maintains anything of its original aspect. The north-west tower, which has been so long used as a belfry and clock-tower that a view taken in the time of James I. represents it very much in the state in which it remained until quite lately, is now also undergoing similar transformation.

St. George's Chapel, in which the late interesting ceremony of the marriage of the Heir of England was performed, was originally built by Henry I. and dedicated to Edward the Confessor. It was, however, rebuilt by Edward III. and dedicated by him to St. George, the patron of his newly-formed order of the Garter. But, with the exception of one doorway and a small portion of a wall, the whole of the existing chapel was erected by Edward IV.

One of the most prominent objects of the castle is the Roman Tower or Keep of the Castle, formerly called La Rose, planted by Edward III. on the summit of a small artificial mound. This was the residence of the Governor of the castle, into whose custody all important prisoners were confided. John, King of France, taken

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prisoner at Cressy, was confined here with David, King of Scotland, whom the same ill-luck befell at the battle of Neville's Cross. Here also James I., of Scotland, suffered a long imprisonment, and in one of its cells the poet Earl of Surrey composed sonnets to his Geraldine. Oliver Cromwell also used it as a State prison, and the last prisoner of State confined here was the Maréchal de Belleisle, in the reign of George II.

Windsor itself is a borough town of some 11,000 inhabitants, and, owing its celebrity entirely to the castle, does not present any especial features of interest.

HOISTING THE ROYAL STANDARD AT WINDSOR CASTLE ON THE MARRIAGE MORNING.

THE ceremony of hoisting the Royal standard on the Round Tower of Windsor Castle takes place at sunrise every morning that her Majesty passes there. We may be sure that on the morning of Tuesday last those who were waiting for the dawn watched with somewhat more than ordinary impatience, and that, as soon as the first streak of light illumined the horizon, the gay standard was run up to the top of the ponderous flagstaff with a will. Nay, we can almost fancy the morning breeze taking more than usual interest in shaking out its silken folds on this occasion.

Our readers may be interested to know that the Royal standard is hoisted as soon as her Majesty enters Berkshire en route for the Castle, and is lowered upon her leaving the county. During her Majesty's stay at the castle it remains up every day until sunset, and is rehoisted each morning at sunrise.

For this auspicious occasion a new standard was prepared, which was used for the first time on the morning of the Prince's marriage. Its dimensions are 36ft. long by 21ft. wide. For stormy weather a smaller standard is provided, which does not try the stability of the flagstaff so severely.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S FEATHERS.

THE origin and history of the badge and mottoes of the Prince of Wales—the ostrich feathers, "Ich Dien," and "Houmout," have exercised the ingenuity of antiquaries and genealogists for the last three centuries. Old Randall Holmes solved the question by roundly asserting that the triple plume (multiplied so manifold in the celebrations of the 10th inst.) was the blazon on the war-banner of the Ancient Britons; but the only resemblance traceable in ancient British heraldry is stated to be three lions' tails, their tips falling like the graceful bend of the feathers in the Prince's badge.

The earliest known appearance of feathers, worn in this fashion, is on a seal appended to a grant of Prince Edward to his brother, John of Gaunt, dated 1370, *twenty-four years after the battle of Cressy*, where Edward is seen seated on a throne, a Sovereign Prince of Aquitaine, with a *single* feather and a *blank* scroll on each side of him; and the same badge occurs again upon the seal to another grant, in 1374. The popular tradition ascribes the assumption of the *three* feathers to Edward the Black Prince, who took this crest, arms, or badge from John, King of Bohemia, slain at the battle of Cressy; but, until recently, this tradition was not traceable to any credible authority. It is first mentioned by Camden (Clarencieux), who, in his "Remains," says:—"The victorious Black Prince, his (Edward III.'s) sonne, used sometimes one feather, sometimes three, in token, as some say, of his speedy execution in all his services; as the Posts, in the Roman times, were *Pterophori*, and wore feathers to signify their flying post-haste." In the *first* edition of the "Remains" Camden states, the *tradition* is that the Prince won them (the feathers) at the battle of Poictiers; but, in the second edition, Camden states "the *truth* is, that he wonne them at the battle of Cressy, from John, King of Bohemia, whom he there slew!" The change from the *tradition* to the *truth* would be important, did Camden add his authority, which he fails to do; and neither Froissart, Walsingham, Knighton, nor any contemporary historian, alludes to so interesting an incident. Barnes, in his "Life of Edward III.," quotes Sandford's "Genealogical History;" Sandford quotes Camden, and Camden quotes *nobody;* but admits that even in his time it was a disputed point.

Mr. Planché, in his "History of British Costume," considers there to be no reason for Edward's selecting the German motto, "Ich Diene," ("I serve,") to express his own service to his father, as surmised. Again, the crest of John of Bohemia, was the *entire* wing or pinion of an eagle, apparently from its shape (as may be seen on his seal, engraved in Olivarius Veredius), and not one or three distinct ostrich feathers. Then, it is suggested that the feathers may have been plucked from the crest of the King of Bohemia, as a symbol of triumph, and granted as an heraldic distinction by King Edward III. to his gallant son; but the feathers are henceforth borne *singly* by all the descendants of Edward III.; they are clearly those of the ostrich, and not those of the eagle, such as we see in the helmet of John, King of Bohemia, and the seals in Olivarius Veredius. In that distant age the ostrich feather may have been assumed by the Prince as emblematic of his warlike propensities, from the reputed powers of the ostrich to digest both iron and steel; so that the badge may have been merely a quaint conceit. The motto, "Ich Dien," probably, had no connection with the badge. The feathers singly appear, with blank scrolls upon the seals or tombs of nearly all the Princes of the houses of York and Lancaster, down to Arthur Prince of Wales, son of Henry VII., upon whose monument at Worcester they first appear as a plume in a coronet, as well as singly. It may here be stated that a writer in the *Quarterly Review* attributes the feathers to the *banner* of the King of Bohemia, "and not to the helmet, as is generally supposed."

Sir Harris Nicolas, in the *Archæologia*, xxxi. 350-384, minutely examines all the contemporary and other early evidence on the subject, from written statements, seals, and paintings. Sir Harris states that the first time the feathers are mentioned in any record is in an indenture (not hitherto known) of "the Queen's Plate, date, after 1369, which is an alms-dish, marked with a sable escutcheon, charged with ostrich feathers, believed to have belonged to Queen Philippa, either as a badge of her family or as arms borne in right of some territories appertaining to her house." On this piece of plate the feathers are found for the first time.

The next and most remarkable notices of the ostrich feathers occur in the will of the Black Prince, directing that his body should be buried in Canterbury Cathedral, and that in six of the escutcheons on his tomb should be placed ostrich feathers, as well as a banner and a pennon with ostrich feathers. The Prince also bequeaths to the church of Canterbury his hangings of ostrich feathers of black tapestry; he desires that his chapel should be ornamented "with our badge of ostrich feathers," and he mentions "a blue vestment with gold roses and ostrich feathers," also "arras, embroidered with ostrich feathers," &c. Mr. Willement, from the Lansdowne MS., 932, states there were formerly in the church of St. Katherine, near the Tower, two shields, one charged with six ostrich feathers, erect, each fixed on a scroll inscribed Ich Dien; and that a shield, similarly charged, once stood in a window of St. Olave's Church, Old Jewry.

Although the Prince directs in his will "Houmout" as a motto, it occurs only over the shields containing his arms; and over the shields with ostrich feathers is placed "Ich Dien," as well as in a scroll upon the quill of each feather. That the Black Prince did use the motto Ich Diene as well as Houmout is placed beyond dispute by evidence which Sir H. Nicolas published for the first time.

In further refutation of the Cressy tradition, Sir H. Nicolas shows that the crest of the King of Bohemia was two wings of a *vulture* semée of linden-leaves of gold expanded, and not a plume of ostrich feathers. An ostrich is said to have been the badge of the Emperor Charles IV., King of Bohemia, son of John, King of Bohemia, who was slain at Cressy; and it was undoubtedly the badge of his daughter Anne, consort of King Richard II. Queen Philippa's grandmother was the sister of Henry, Count of Luxemburg, great-grandfather of the Emperor Charles IV.; and if, as there is reason to suppose, an ostrich was the ancient badge of that house, the ostrich feathers borne by Queen Philippa and her sons may have been derived from that source.

Sir H. Nicolas adds, in a note:—"Queen Anne, the first consort of Richard II., is represented on her tomb in Westminster Abbey wearing a dress richly embroidered with ostriches." An ostrich was also worn pendent to the collar of the Queen's livery. Mr. John Gough Nichols's hypothesis respecting the ostrich's feathers is as follows:—

That the Bohemian King, who was a relation of Queen Anne no more distant than her paternal grandfather, may very probably have used the badge of an ostrich, as well as his son the Emperor Charles, the Queen's father; and that the Prince, upon his victory over this Monarch, who, from such a badge would be called the ostrich, possibly adopted the conceit that the feathers of the conquered bird formed an emblematical trophy very significant of his success. Such a conjecture may be the more acceptable from accommodating itself with the received tradition respecting the field of Cressy; and may, therefore, be adopted, unless it should appear that the feather (which we also find borne by the brothers of the Black Prince) was used by our English Princes before that event, which, I confess, I think not improbable.

The only other contemporary evidence of the usage of the feathers in the reign of Edward III. is upon seals. The feather is only to be found upon one seal of this Monarch. Sir H. Nicolas then describes eight of the Prince's seals; from which it appears that the feathers were omitted on some of the Prince of Wales's seals which were engraved after the year 1346; whereas no inference in favour of the supposed connection of the badge with the battle of Cressy can be drawn from the omission of the feathers on a seal which was certainly engraved before that event.

It is next shown that the ostrich feathers were borne, with a slight difference, by some other, if not by all, of the sons of King Edward III. besides the Prince of Wales. And the Prince's widow, Joan, Princess of Wales, by her will in 1385, bequeathed to her son, Prince Richard, a new bed of red velvet, *embroidered with ostrich feathers of silver*, and leopards' heads of gold, with branches and sleeves of silver. Sir H. Nicolas proceeds with examples to the ostrich feathers borne by Arthur Prince of Wales, son of Henry VII.; and the feathers and motto, in a novel but picturesque form, as they occur on stained glass of the time of Henry VIII., in the Porter's Lodge, in the Tower of London.

The badge seems thenceforth to have been considered to belong exclusively to the Sovereign's eldest son; but Prince Edward (afterwards King Edward VI., but who was never Prince of Wales) used it in an unprecedented manner. In St. Dunstan's Church, London, were the arms of Henry VIII., having on the dexter side one of his badges; and on the other a roundel, per pale, sanguine, and azure, within a wreath composed of leaves and roses, and charged with the letters E.P. Between the letters was a plume of *three ostrich feathers argent, penned or*, passing through a label inscribed *Ich Dien*, the feathers being surmounted by the Prince's coronet. Another, but somewhat similar example, occurs on a piece of glass which is supposed to have come from Reynold's Place, Horton Kirby, in Kent.

Henry, Prince of Wales, son of King James I., sometimes bore the feathers like his predecessor, Arthur Prince of Wales; and on other occasions he placed the feathers on a sun. Since that period the usual manner of bearing the feathers is as a plume encircled by a coronet; and from ignorance of the real character of this ancient and beautiful badge, it has sometimes been considered as the *crest* of the Princes of Wales.

Sir Harris says of the motto "Houmout," sometimes erroneously printed "Houmont," that it is formed of the two old German words, 'Hoogh, moed,' 'hoo moed,' or 'hoogh-moe'—i.e., magnanimous, high-spirited, and was probably adopted to express the predominant quality of the Prince's mind.

In conclusion, Sir H. Nicolas repeats his opinion that there is no truth in the tradition which assigns the badge of the ostrich feathers to the battle of Cressy, or of Poictiers; and he is strongly impressed with the belief that it was derived, as well as the mottoes, from the House of Hainault, possibly from the Comté of Ostrevant, which formed the appanage of the eldest sons of the Counts of that province.

A piece of contemporary evidence is, by some, considered to have set the question at rest: this is a manuscript of John de Ardern, physician in the time of the Black Prince; and who distinctly states that the Prince derived the feathers from the blind King of Bohemia.

A WELCOME TO PRINCESS ALEXANDRA.

BY THE POET LAUREATE.

(From the *Times*).

Sea-kings' daughter from over the sea,
Alexandra!
Saxon and Norman and Dane are we,
But all of us Danes in our welcome of thee,
Alexandra!
Welcome her, thunders of fort and of fleet!
Welcome her, thundering cheer of the street!
Welcome her, all things youthful and sweet,
Scatter the blossom under her feet!
Break, happy land, into earlier flowers!
Make music, O bird, in the new-budded bowers!
Welcome her, welcome her, all that is ours!
Warble, O bugle, and trumpet, blare!
Flags, flutter out upon turrets and towers!
Flames, on the windy headland flare!
Utter your jubilee, steeple and spire!
Clash, ye bells, in the merry March air!
Flash, ye cities, in rivers of fire!
Welcome her, welcome the land's desire,
Alexandra!
Sea-kings' daughter as happy as fair,
Blissful bride of a blissful heir,
Bride of the heir of the kings of the sea,
O joy to the people and joy to the throne,
Come to us, love us and make us your own:
For Saxon or Dane or Norman we,
Teuton or Celt, or whatever we be,
We are each all Dane in our welcome of thee,
Alexandra!

The very lucid and instructive *Manual of Heraldry* by Charles Boutell, M.A., with its 700 illustrations, is just the book that has long been needed. It is evidently the work of a scholar and a gentleman, and of one thoroughly proficient in the art he would inculcate. It is to heraldry what to pedigree are the works of Brydges, Nicolas, and Burke; and, unlike the catchpennies on these themes, it *is* written with a knowledge. It is also, though hardly large enough, a work of some dimensions; and this is an advantage, for small heraldry and peerage books are mere nuisances. They cannot give the full information so absolutely necessary, and the garbled matter they do give is worse than useless. As a grammar of that beautiful science, heraldry, the sister and ever requisite companion of history, architecture, archæology, genealogy, and the fine arts—the gentle science which decorates present society while it links it with the past, Mr. Boutell's production is a plain and perspicuous guide for the student, leading him, step by step, from the incipient explanation of the shield, its divisions and tinctures, to the full acquisition of the subject. The illustrations, which are exquisitely drawn and engraved in true mediæval style, greatly aid the instruction intended. Apart from the actual heraldry, there is further information on genealogies and precedence; but the chapters on these important subjects are much too condensed, owing, no doubt, to the purpose (which had better have been avoided) of bringing the whole composition into a portable size. We wish Mr. Boutell's book every success: heraldic artists are just now sadly wanting, and it is to be hoped this manual may lead to an increase in their number. Heraldic painting is a graceful and most useful study, and we cannot but remark with satisfaction one valuable novelty in connection with this book—viz., that its publishers, Messrs. Winsor and Newton, have prepared a box of heraldic colours, where gules, azure, and or, take the place of our old friends King's-yellow, cobalt-blue, and vermilion, and where the splendid tinctures of heraldic emblazonry may be readily found.

KING CHRISTIAN.

THE NATIONAL SONG OF DENMARK.

TRANSLATED BY MARY HOWITT.

[The splendid Danish national lyric, the singing of which accompanied the Princess on her route through her native country, and of which the following is a translation, was written by Johan Evald, one of the most vigorous dramatic and lyrical poets of Denmark. It was struck off by him in a happy moment, amidst great illness and poverty, and was immediately adopted as the National Anthem of his country. The incident to which it refers took place in the great sea fight between the Danes and Swedes on the coast of Denmark on July 11, 1644, when King Christian IV. commanded the fleet as his own Admiral. Although twelve men fell dead or disabled around him, struck by the splinters of a piece of timber shattered by a cannon-ball, and the King himself was severely wounded, he never moved from his post until the battle had been won. Niels Juel, mentioned in the lyric, was a celebrated Danish Admiral; and "Tordenshield" was the *nomme de guerre* of another famous seaman, Vice-Admiral Pederwessel.]

King Christian stood by the lofty mast,
In smoke and night;
His sword dealt blows so fell and fast,
Through Swedish helms and skulls it passed
Mid smoke and night.
"Fly!" cried they; "fly! fly, all who can—
Who dare face Denmark's Christian
In fight?"

Niels Juel, he heard the tempest blow;
Now for your life!
Aloft he bade the red flag go,
Stroke upon stroke he dealt the blow,
They cried aloud whilst tempests blow,
Now for your life!
"Fly!" cried they all, "to shelter fly!
For who can Denmark's Juel defy
In strife?"

O sea! the fires of Wessel clave
Thy death-smoke dread;
Here to thy bosom fled the brave;
Round him flashed terror and the grave;
The ramparts heard the roar which drave
Through death-smoke dread;
From Denmark thundered Tordenshield,
To Heaven for aid they all appealed,
And fled.

Thou Danish path of fame and might,
O gloomy sea!
Receive thy friend, who for the right
Dares danger face, in death's despite,
Proudly as thou the tempest's might,
O gloomy sea!
And lead me on, though storms may rave,
Through strife and victory to my grave,
With thee!

THE ADVANTAGES OF A BAD TEMPER.—The highest type of character is, of course, that calm, serene, steadfast force which moves onward towards its end without excitement or perturbation; that quiet, noiseless energy, unhasting yet unresting, undemonstrative yet unfaltering in its severe resolve, which acts from fixed principle as by an inner law of its being—which needs no impulse from without, being sustained by its own indwelling resolve. But, in the case of weaker natures, a passionate energy is often almost the only alternative to inefficient languor. Housewives of my acquaintance prefer a bad-tempered servant to any other. They say that when a girl is in a passion she scrubs with unusual force and dispatches her work with marvellous celerity. The excitement of feeling struggling to find vent somewhere passes off, as if by a safety-valve, in the broom and scrubbing-brush. Where a good-tempered girl would sit apathetically amongst her pots and dishes, opposing a sluggish and imperturbable good humour to all the objurgations of her angry mistress, an irascible one takes fire at the reproaches addressed to her. *Furor arma ministrat.* She delivers mighty blows at the demon of dirt, wishing, the while, that it were her mistress she had in her clutches, or even for the moment imagining it to be so. Our irate Betty furnishes an example of multitudes in every condition of life whose bad temper is notorious, but who accomplish an amount of work at which languid, impassive amiability can only gaze with stolid wonder.—*The Christian Spectator.*

SOME EXPERIMENTS ON OZONE by M. Soret have been communicated to Professor Tyndall, who has inserted the letter in the *Philosophical Magazine*, of which he is one of the editors. In reference to former researches, M. Soret says that he formerly ascertained that the quantity of ozone was greatly increased when the voltameter employed was cooled (as Professor Tyndall had found). He made some analyses with arsenious acid, but the method was not perfect. He resumed experiments of the same kind, using Bunsen's method with sulphurous acid and a standard solution of iodide of potassium. "My first idea," says he, "was to try and ascertain whether less or more ozone was produced in light than in darkness. I found no appreciable difference; but I found that with the voltameter which I used I produced even at ordinary temperatures very considerable proportions of ozone. I worked with a voltameter of 500 to 700 cubic centimes capacity, filled with acidulated water (one volume of SO_3HO to five volumes of water), with very fine wires of platinum-iridium for electrodes; the negative electrode was surrounded by a porous cell, and the gases were consequently not mixed. I obtained at ordinary temperatures much higher than that of 0 deg. centigrade, a quantity of ozone varying with the circumstances, but amounting almost to one per cent for the whole of the oxygen disengaged. The gas appeared to be capable of being dried by passing through sulphuric acid without appreciable loss of ozone. By surrounding the voltameter with a mixture of ice and salt, and allowing the oxygen to pass directly into iodide of potassium, I obtained a quantity of iodide corresponding to 20 milligrammes of oxygen; the oxygen collected, after passing through the iodide, filled a flask of 720 cubic centimes capacity. If, then, we assume that the 20 milligrammes of oxygen absorbed represent ozone, we obtain a proportion of 2-105ths. By collecting the gas under water, and absorbing with iodide of potassium after all the gas been disengaged, less oxygen is found, because water dissolves a considerable proportion (about one-fifth of the ozone liberated in an experiment in which the water was analysed).

ELECTRO-CHEMICAL DECOMPOSITION OF INSOLUBLE SUBSTANCES.—Since the decomposition of water by the galvanic pile or battery, about 1800, philosophers have not ceased to employ the chemical action of electricity, which in the hands of Davy became the point of departure of so many brilliant discoveries. In his remarkable memoir of 1806 he demonstrated that, with a pile of 150 elements, we can obtain from insoluble substances, by the intermediation of distilled water and two plates of platinum or gold as electrodes, the acid, alkaline, or earthy elements, which enter into their composition, or which are found there in a state of mixture. Thus he succeeded in obtaining from glass and a number of other bodies the chloride of sodium they contained; and thereby he concluded that the most part of the minerals have been immerged in sea water. In M. Becquerel's recent researches on this subject his method has been to plunge into water the insoluble body to be decomposed by means of the voltaic battery, and observe the evolution of oxygen and hydrogen. The insoluble body is then brought into contact with the electric current, and dissolved. He has also occupied himself with silica, alumina, and the sesquioxide of iron, soluble in water, which Mr. Graham obtained by his beautiful experiments on dialysis. With the view of ascertaining the condition of these bases, he submitted these solutions to the action of ten elements. He observed on the negative wire silex, alumina, and sesquioxide of iron as a jelly, which could not occur if these bases form soluble hydrates. In electrolysation the water which plays the part of the acid went to the positive pole, where it was decomposed, and the base went to the negative pole. During the experiment a quantity of hydrochloric acid was disengaged abundantly, which proved that the solutions, though neutral, still contained chlorine. In seeking to oxydise silicium at the positive pole in distilled water with a pile of eighty elements containing sulphate of copper, M. Becquerel recognised that this metalloid is not a non-conducting body, as generally believed, but possesses a sufficient amount of conductibility to produce remarkable effects of heat when it is traversed by an electric current, by reason of the great resistance which it undergoes. For further details we must refer to the memoir in the *Comptes Rendus* of the Academy of Sciences, and give only the conclusion:—The facts stated in evidence show the influence of the contact of the electrodes with insoluble matters in producing decomposition (employing for the purpose a battery of medium intensity), not by the direct action of electricity, but by the effect of secondary actions which nature so frequently employs.

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THE RECEPTION OF PRINCESS ALEXANDRA (PRINCESS OF WALES) IN LONDON: THE ROYAL PROCESSION PASSING TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.—SEE PAGE 282.

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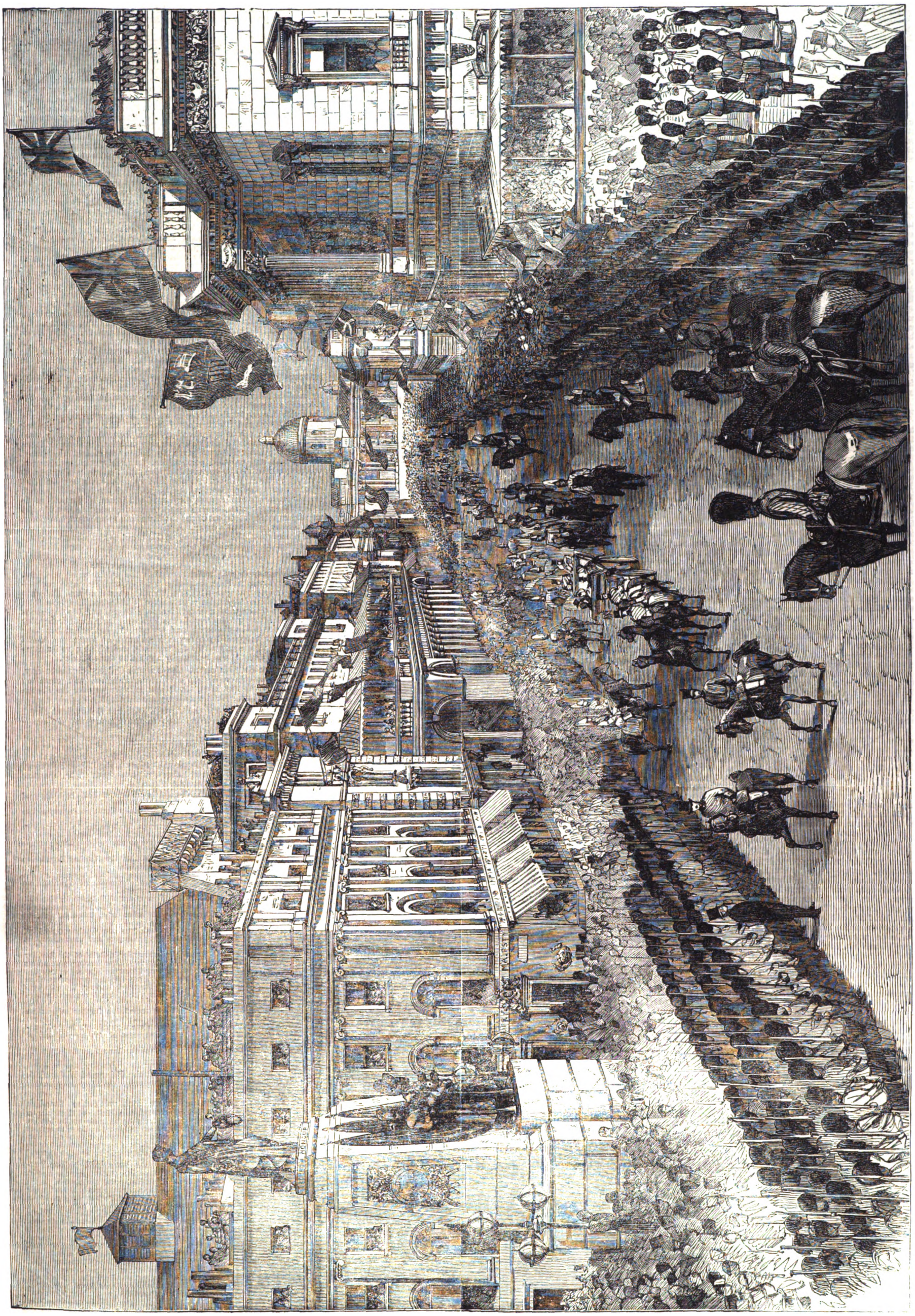

THE RECEPTION OF PRINCESS ALEXANDRA (PRINCESS OF WALES) IN LONDON: THE ROYAL PROCESSION PASSING WATERLOO-PLACE.—SEE PAGE 282.

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SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

IT seems that all the expediency and compromise of her Majesty's Government are not effectual to extinguish, however their Parliamentary policy may neutralise, opposition. The regular occupants of the benches opposite content themselves with skirmishes; or, if they get up something like a general tourney, the combat is carried on with headless lances. But a leader of Opposition *de facto* has arisen, who is gradually being joined by more and more of the class of members who call themselves independent, principally because nobody depends on them, and they do not exactly know how to depend on themselves. They are noted for sitting on the right flank of the Government and its more assured supporters, and are designated, when leaders intend to be fearfully ironical, as gentlemen below the gangway. This term "gangway" has a political as well as a Parliamentary significance. It is a species of House of Commons rubicon, crossing which an independent member is supposed to have abandoned abstract theories and to have become practical; that is, he listens to the soft utterings of the whippers-in, and goes into the right lobby with an obedient start; while his wife and daughters are made free of Lady Palmerston's Saturday evening receptions, and are sure of being invited to at least one of the Queen's balls in the season, when there are any. Few persons know how greatly the management of the voting power of the House by Government has increased in difficulty in the last two years, when all Court festivities have ceased. Now, when they are about to be renewed with additional prestige, it is to be expected that plunges across the gangway will become frequent, and mustering for divisions on all occasions when the cry is "Palmerston or a dissolution!" less laborious to Mr. Brand and his satellites. We may illustrate the working of the influences to which we have alluded by what seems to us a very special case. There is a member for a northern borough who has as yet been scarcely two whole Sessions in the House, but who has displayed great ability, both as a debater and what may be called a socio-commercial politician—that is, he is exactly the man to fit into the place of Vice-President of the Board of Trade. He took his seat below the gangway, and very shortly was assigned by custom and a sense of fitness, the principal seat in that section of the House. This gentleman has real claims to be called an independent member, and he is constantly differing from the Government, but when obliged to speak against them, he does so with a tone more of sorrow than of anger; and whenever he possibly can, vindicates and supports them. This excellent member is a plain man, in all senses of the word, and probably cares as little for the outward and visible signs of office as any one in the House; but he is evidently courted and deferred to by Ministers, both Cabinet and subordinate. The reason is whispered to be that the managers of the Government have suffered themselves to believe that there are influences at work upon this honourable gentleman's tenderest feelings, which may some day convert him into a right honourable, whose privileges, both courtly and fashionable, will not be confined to himself. Leaving this digression and turning to the subject of the new opposition, it may be stated that it is led by Mr. Cobden. Under the pressure of a strong mental reaction, that gentleman has returned to Parliamentary work like a giant refreshed. He is constant in his attendance in his place; he speaks on every important debate; and he has originated one set discussion himself, while his whole demeanour indicates the watchfulness, the patience, and the activity of a leader formally appointed.

Every one knows that this year he has opened his fire on the Admiralty; and, with some resemblance to the action of a steam ram, he has been running into wooden ships of war, although he has not yet succeeded in sinking one that we are aware of. When the Navy Estimates were imminent, Mr. Cobden gave notice of a motion which was interpreted as meaning an assault with red-hot shot, and he got his audience accordingly. But a Hampshire member, who has names in duplicate and joined together by a string of hyphens, had precedence, and discoursed in a dovelike manner, amidst a roar of talk, as was believed, about treasure-trove, in which, it seems, his county is rich, and the right of ownership to which he is desirous of settling. He must have alluded to Lord Palmerston, though no one heard the allusion, for that noble Lord jumped up and hilariously confessed that there had been treasure found on a farm belonging to him, which he might have claimed as Lord of the Manor, but which he good-naturedly purchased of the finder. This reminded us of a circumstance to which we were ourselves witness, and which, coupled with the statement of the Premier above mentioned, leads us to believe that Lord Palmerston's land is peculiarly rich. One evening, some persons who had been attending a celebration of some kind at Broadlands passed along the roadway, bounded on each side by the noble Lord's fields, and one of them, perceiving something glitter in the soil beneath the hedgerows, turned the object up with his stick and found it to be a half-crown; while digging a little further six or seven more of the same coin were unearthed—a clear case of treasure-trove; but one by which the Lord of the Manor most certainly did not profit. When the Hampshire member aforesaid was cleared off Mr. Cobden stepped into the arena, and, undoubtedly, he made an admirable partisan speech. He fell foul of Sir John Pakington, who has so long been perched on a factitious eminence as a naval reformer and reconstructor, and succeeded wonderfully in getting that minnikin statesman into a passion hat in some persons would have been called towering, but in him actually was more akin to the rage of a cockrobin. For once, too, he ruffled the statue-like serenity of Lord Clarence Paget, who, generally wrapped in his modest virtue, is impervious to the shafts of criticism. But this time the contrast between the Naval reformer in opposition, who talked like what he himself called a plain, common-sense, seafaring man, and the Admiral, who is also Secretary to the Admiralty, was too vigorously and keenly drawn not to cause Lord Clarence to wince. He ought, however, to have been comforted when he looked at the gentleman next him, whose portrait was also being drawn, when Mr. Cobden described the process by which Reformers who attain the Treasury Bench sink into officials; and by all means Mr. Milner Gibson, though he was not exactly named, should have performed the Parliamentary courtesy of raising his hat, for the allusion was wide enough to comprehend him. It is curious, that though Mr. Cobden's speech was a success as he went along, yet the debate, from his point of view, was a failure. It nearly lapsed when he concluded; and, but that Lord Romeo Montagu, after a pause, intervened with one of his clattering speeches, and from his countenance and demeanour it was evident he believed he was smashing Mr. Cobden into very little pieces indeed, it is undoubted that Mr. Cobden has not yet managed to get the House to believe in him as a leader, nor to dissipate the notion which will prevail that his mission was accomplished when the corn laws were repealed. Even such credit as belongs to the commercial treaty most of them will not give him, holding that the idea and the working were the Emperor's, and Mr. Cobden only in the position of the hander over of the hot chestnuts.

It is natural enough for a Brazilian merchant to wish to have things pleasant with Brazil, and therefore Mr. Bramley-Moore may have been justified in a fling at the Government on the storm in a teacup which they have raised about the infraction of the rights of the "civis Romanus" at Rio Grande. The debate was an animated one, by fits and starts, for it was evident at one time that Ministers would have liked to have left their defence to the elaborate speech of Mr. Collier, who, with legal respect for precedents, followed suit to Cockburn and Page Wood in bidding for a solicitor-generalship by a monster defence of Ministerial policy. It would, perhaps, have been well for Ministers if they had succeeded, and so have been spared the dangerous excitability of Mr. Layard, who seems to have selected foreign affairs as his specialty because he has none of the qualities of coolness and reticence which are the stock-in-trade of diplomatists; indeed, it took all the forensic skill of Sir Roundell Palmer (how nervous he still is in the House!) to put the case of the Government on a subtle stratum of right and justice after Mr. Layard's blind rushes into something very like a personal quarrel with the Brazilian nation. Here again Mr. Cobden asserted his claim to that new-born leadership of opposition, which, as we have said, he seems to have assumed. No private member, even of his pretensions, intervenes in every debate against Ministers without its being apparent that he is practising that readiness of fence on all occasions which is the chief qualification of a Parliamentary leader.

There was some talk of the coming off of the first "count out" of the Session on Monday night, and Mr. Adderley would have given good reason for it. But it is probable that few, if any, members of the House of Commons were included in the ceremonial of the Prince of Wales's marriage on the next day; and there was no reason why they should not keep together and be clubable on that evening. Accordingly, the Government obtained an opportunity for moving the Army Estimates and getting one vote. A good man struggling with difficulties is said to be a sight for the gods; but, as mere mortals, we would rather not witness such a concatenation when it presents itself in the shape of Sir George Lewis battling for his Estimates. Imagine Diogenes Secretary for War!

FINE ARTS.

BUST OF PRINCESS ALEXANDRA.

The auspicious marriage will receive no more singularly appropriate commemoration than in the fact that a most charming bridal bust, in marble, of Princess Alexandra is—at, we understand, the express wish of the Queen—in course of being executed by one of the Princess's own sex, the accomplished sculptor, Mrs. Thornycroft.

It was, we believe, during the winter of 1842, spent in Rome with her husband, that Mrs. Thornycroft—both wife and daughter of a sculptor—executed the model of a "Sleeping Child," which made so favourable an impression upon our great English sculptor Gibson that, when asked by the Queen who was best fitted to model the portraits of the Royal children, he referred at once to its author. Since this time Mrs. Thornycroft and her gifted husband have executed statues and busts of the whole Royal family. The late Prince Consort, who was not only a most accomplished connoisseur in every department of art, but also himself—though not generally known—could handle the modeller's tools, always united the most kindly interest and personal superintendence to his liberal patronage of both Mr. and Mrs. Thornycroft. Such a tribute, from such a source, would alone be a proof of merit; and it was certainly not misplaced. The bust of the young affianced bride of England's future King promises, from the finished model which we have had the pleasure to inspect, to equal if not surpass any of the portraits of the Royal family hitherto executed. The model was taken from life, and is, we believe, the only bust for which the Princess has ever sat. After a careful study of the photographs lately taken by Mr. Mayall we may pronounce the likeness to be unquestionably faithful, and not in the least degree "treated." And, in truth, there was no need of—or room for—flattery. In the model the forms and proportions are at once recognised as being more near the old Greek ideal than is hardly ever seen in the nature with which moderns are familiar. The deviation is only to be perceived in the profile. But in regard to the slightly greater angle formed by the lines of the nose and forehead, every person upon comparison would prefer the more human and intelligent fulness of the forehead, and the delicately-aquiline curves of the nose to the mindless, albeit supernatural, antique. The "chiselled" portions of the nose, as they are termed (i. e., the nostrils and the cartilaginous extremity and septem), have, however, the character common to all representations of both sexes in ancient marbles. The mouth has a very sweet and ingenuous play, particularly in the somewhat full upper lip. The forms of the lower part of the face are, as far as possible, removed from the heaviness of some pretended portraits. The hair recedes from the forehead, *à l'Impératrice*, in easy undulating curves, hardly sufficiently short to be called a ripple. The expression given is that of the happiest medium between the two extremes which we have indicated in the photographs. Verily, we are proud of our Princess. And, although many and costly devices will signalise this marriage, no more fitting memorial will be found by the women of England than this dedication, by one of their own sex, of the purest form of art to the commemoration of an alliance which will, we trust, not only be matrimonial but national, and as enduring as marble. We believe a small parian reduction of this bust will be executed and shortly published.

The photographic portraits of the Queen have not always been entirely successful. One of the best we have seen is, however, a carte de visite just published by Messrs. Cundall and Downes. This photograph originated in the following circumstances:—In the autumn of 1861 the Queen of Spain sent her portrait, taken by the late Mr. Clifford, of Madrid, to Queen Victoria, asking to have one of her Majesty in return. To this the Queen assented, and Mr. Clifford took two negatives in November of the same year, from one of which this carte de visite is reduced.

The late Prince Consort, not long before his death, suggested the opening of the Horticultural Society's gardens, South Kensington, for the reception and exhibition of works of sculpture, in the belief that while for the time this arrangement would contribute to the interest and decoration of the garden, it would also give an impetus to this branch of art and lead to its greater encouragement by the public. The council, in following out the course indicated by his Royal Highness, have made arrangements for holding an exhibition of British and foreign works of sculpture in the gardens during May, June, and July in the present year, inviting the Sculptor's Institute to take charge of the exhibition, with full powers to carry out all details of management. The institute have accepted this duty, and appointed a committee for the purpose. The Horticultural Society have devoted a sum of £500 for the purchase of one or more approved works of high art, which may be shown at the proposed exhibition; but the council will not feel bound to expend that sum if no work or works of sufficient merit be sent in. A like sum is intended to be devoted by the society for the same purpose in each of the two following years. Mr. Weekes, the sculptor, and Mr. Boxall, the portrait-painter, have been elected to the full honour of Royal Academicians, and upon Mr. Le Jeune has been conferred the preliminary honour of associateship.

The marble memorial statue of the late Admiral Lord Lyons, by Mr. Noble, has been placed in the south aisle of St. Paul's Cathedral. The committee of the memorial fund have handed over to Mr. Noble the sum of £1114 15s. 7d., the amount subscribed. We regret to say that the statue, taken as a whole, cannot be ranked with the sculptor's most successful works. It compares very disadvantageously with the peculiarly lifelike and characteristic statue of Dr. Babington, by Behnes, which directly faces it. The chief fault—and it is a very common one—seems to have arisen from due allowance not being made for the comparatively confined space in which the statue can be conveniently viewed in its destined situation. Looking up at it on its pedestal, the whole figure is too heavy and square. From the exaggerated breadth across the shoulders, the arms seem dislocated from the body; and this effect is not diminished by one arm being akimbo, the hand resting on the hip. Moreover, from any point of view, we think the attitude would appear stiff and constrained. The weight of the body is too evenly balanced, seeing that one foot is advanced. The head, however, is undoubtedly a good likeness. The character and expression of the face convey the impression of honest, hearty *bonhommie* and daring personal courage—qualities which pre-eminently distinguished the gallant sea captain and pleasant companion, the late Admiral Lord Lyons.

The Society of Arts is manifesting an earnest desire to encourage the comparatively neglected art of wood-carving. We announced last week that an exhibition of ancient and modern wood-carving is to take place in the society's rooms, in June next. The society has now decided to award premiums on this occasion to the amount of £30, and its silver medal. The Society of Wood-carvers will add £15, and there is to be at least one supplementary prize. The Wood-carvers' Society also offer the like amount for works which may be sent to the Exhibition of the Society of Sculptors of England, which is to open in April next, at the galleries of the Architectural Society, in Conduit-street, Regent-street. The committee of the Architectural Museum, South Kensington, likewise offer £25, in two prizes, for the best-carved miserere seats in oak. The prizes already offered make, together, £88 3s.; and probably the large employers of carvers will give additional sums. Such encouragement will, let us hope, stimulate to the production of a less mechanical style of carving than we too commonly find, especially in our Tudor Gothic. We may add that the Society of Wood-carvers (22, Newman-street, Oxford-street), which is, we believe, entirely composed of working men, invite donations of photographs, &c., of an art character, to assist the members in their studies.

The fend which we have referred to from time to time, as existing between the Liverpool Academy and the more successful Society of Fine Arts in Bold-street, no longer exists. A correspondent informs us that there will be this year no separate exhibitions. An amalgamation has taken place: a united exhibition will be held in the rooms lately occupied by the academy, the directing body will be independent, and there is no danger of a recurrence of those Pre-Raphaelite preferences which were formerly complained of at the academy.

In Messrs. Sotheby's new gallery adjoining the Lyceum Theatre, Wellington-street, Strand, five tapestries are exhibited by Mr. George Attenborough, which have some interest in connection with the history of art, and are besides remarkable as belonging to one of the most extensive and elaborate series of tapestries in Europe. The five now on view form part of a series of twenty-four which formerly decorated the *Casa Archinta*, so named from an ancient noble Milanese family who descended from the Kings of Lombardy. As the "Archinte Arazzi" they will be known to many travellers. The few exhibited fill a spacious gallery, and with the remainder, which are of like proportions, convey a striking idea of the vast and stately palaces of Italy. Sixteen of these tapestries were executed (but something like a century later) from cartoons attributed to Giulio Romano. The designs are not, however, mentioned by Vasari or Lanzi. But this does not absolutely prove anything, for many of the works of Giulio and his pupils, both architectural and pictorial, especially those executed in Mantua, are only spoken of generally by his biographers. It is difficult—indeed, impossible—to speak decisively of the authorship of the designs for the tapestries from them alone; but from the tradition of the family and from internal evidence it is not improbable, even in the absence of historical evidence, that Giulio designed the original cartoons, assisted, doubtless, however (as in similar great works), by his pupils. At all events, they have some of the best characteristics of the school founded by Giulio Romano at Mantua. Eight of these sixteen tapestries represent incidents illustrative of the character, military exploits, and successes of Scipio Africanus. A frieze in the Capitol at Rome is, if we remember rightly, painted in fresco, with similar subjects, by Annibale Caracci. The remaining eight represent the wars and triumphs of the Emperors Vespasian and Titus. The whole have a considerable analogy with the frescoes and designs by Giulio in the Palazzo del Tè and the Vatican. The five exhibited are from the series illustrative of the life of Scipio Africanus, and appear to convey distinct evidence of the marvellously prolific invention, the extremely rich compositions, the masterly drawing of figures in action (though characteristically overcharged and showing the influence of M. Angelo), and the fine decorative feeling in ornamental accessories of the chief pupil of Raphael. Although executed by mechanical means, these tapestries, notwithstanding that the colours have partially faded and the gold and silver heightenings of the lights become tarnished, are so well preserved as to present almost the distinctness and effectiveness of frescoes. It is really astonishing how little the colour and drawing seem injured. To give some idea of their elaborate character, we may mention that one of them, representing the "Banquet given by Scipio to Massinissa," may, for its rich and crowded composition, its architectural accessories, and ornamental detail, be compared with the famous "Marriage at Cana," by Paul Veronese, in the Louvre. Another, depicting the "Interview between Hannibal and Scipio before the battle of Lama," contains some scores of figures, elephants, and horses, all perfectly made out in the tapestry, and conveying a wonderfully complete idea of what we may suppose the aspect of the Carthaginian army might have been when drawn up in battle array. A third and fourth, representing sacrificial processions, after the taking of Carthage, to the Roman capitol, are almost as elaborate as the somewhat similar compositions of Mantegna. We have seen photographs of the remaining subjects, and they appear not a whit less remarkable. The eight tapestries not yet mentioned, and which complete the whole series, are from designs by David Teniers; and—also judging from the photographs—the designs may compare with the Flemish master's most elaborate pictures. All the tapestries were worked in Flanders, like those from the cartoons by Raphael now at Hampton Court, and the tapestries from which are now to be seen in the Vatican. Italy had her tapestry manufactories in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; but they were so much eclipsed by those of Flanders that the name Arazzi (from Arras, then a city of the Netherlands, and which gave its name also to our tapestries) was commonly applied to these fabrics.

The Winter Exhibition at the French Gallery closes to-day, and the Water-colour Society's Winter Exhibition will close on Saturday next, the 21st inst., the former to make way for the French Exhibition, the latter for the ordinary annual display.

The dinner in aid of the Artists' General Benevolent Fund will take place, on the 28th inst., in the Freemasons' Tavern—Lord Carnarvon in the chair.

INDIA.

The overland mail, which dates from Bombay to the 12th of February, and from Calcutta to the 4th of February, has arrived. The following is from the summary of the *Bombay Times*:—

The rebel leader Desput Sing has been slain in Central India by a party of sepoys after a desperate resistance.

It is confidently stated at Calcutta that Sir Charles Trevelyan is prepared to propose the abolition of the income tax.

The Indian Electric Telegraph Department is about to be thoroughly reformed, and the lines now in use are to be superseded by posts and wires of a permanent construction. The reform is due to the representations of the Bombay Government.

The Hon. M. H. Scott has introduced a bill into the Bombay Legislative Council to punish as fraud the adulteration of cotton.

The members of the commission some time ago appointed to report on the adulteration of cotton and other descriptions of produce in Guzerat have submitted the result of their inquiries to Government.

Mr. Denis Hely has been tried in the High Court of Calcutta for riot and murder in the affray which took place in November, 1861, near the estate of the Messrs. Morell, in the Soonderbund, 100 miles from Calcutta, and has been acquitted.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Burmah was completely wrecked off Pulicat, near Madras, on the 27th January; passengers and crew saved, but the cargo and luggage entirely lost.

His Excellency Sir William Mansfield, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army, arrived at Nusserabad on the 30th January, after having paid a visit to Ajmere. He next proceeds to Neemuch, and thence to Mhow.

Colonel Ouchterlony, of the Madras army, has issued a prospectus of an Indian Contract Building Company. Three thousand shares of £10 each have already been taken up in the Madras Presidency, and there is reason to believe the scheme will be supported elsewhere.

His Excellency Sir William Mansfield has recorded a further minute on European vagrancy in India.

The European inhabitants of Calcutta have given a grand ball, in the Town-hall, to the Countess of Elgin, in acknowledgment of the hospitalities of Government House.

The Rajah of Bhownuggur has given £1000 to the Lancashire Relief Fund.

The Queen has subscribed £50, and the Prince of Wales £25, to the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of the thirty-one fishermen who parished in the late gales off Lewes.

The mail steam-packets under contract with the Swedish Government have recommenced their voyages between Hull and Gothenburg. Mails for conveyance by these packets will, therefore, be made up in London on Friday evenings. All letters and newspapers addressed to Gothenburg and Uddewalla will be forwarded by these packets unless directed to be otherwise sent; but letters and newspapers for other parts of Sweden, intended to be transmitted by these packets, must be specially addressed "by Swedish packet."

TRADE WITH CIRCASSIA.—There has been laid before Parliament the diplomatic correspondence with Russia in 1856-7-8 on the subject of trade with the eastern coast of the Black Sea. On the part of Russia Prince Gortschakoff and Baron Brunnow claim that by the treaty of Adrianople Turkey ceded Circassia to Russia; that the treaty of Paris and the protocols of the deliberations which preceded it recognise that state of facts—recognise Russia and Turkey as the only riverain Powers of the Black Sea; that Russia has, therefore, the right to determine at what points trade shall be carried on, and that the ports which are open—namely, Anapa, Soukoum Kale, Redout Kale, Poti, and St. Nicholas—are amply sufficient to meet the present requirements of commerce. On the part of Great Britain, Lord Wodehouse, the Earl of Clarendon, and the Earl of Malmesbury maintain that this country has never recognised the right of Russia to the whole of the Circassian coast; that Turkey could not give Russia a right of sovereignty over country inhabited by independent tribes; that by the treaty of Paris the Black Sea is neutralised, and its ports thrown open to the mercantile marine of all nations, and that it cannot be contended that Russia is entitled, as of right, to prevent the subjects of other Powers from carrying on a trade with those parts of the coast which are not in her possession, and where she has not succeeded in establishing her power. There was, however, no occasion to press the controversy to a settlement, and the correspondence closed, leaving each party asserting its own opinion and claim.

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THE FARM.

THE discussion which followed Mr. Mechi's Farmers' Club lecture was especially important, if only for the light which it threw on the way of getting up Blue-books. The Alderman's views as to the value of sewage on grasses were well supported by Mr. Marriage, of Moulsham Lodge, near Chelmsford, who spoke very highly to their fattening qualities. This was, however, in direct opposition to the Rugby testimony, which went to show that grasses so produced answered admirably for milk and not for meat purposes. One of the speakers from that town, Mr. Campbell, expressed himself, *inter alia*, strongly against the winter application of sewage; and the other, Mr. Edmunds, mentioned as part of his experience that after sewage irrigation the valuable grasses disappeared, and only very soft grass was left, which had such little quality and smell when made into hay that he had declined to buy some at 40s. a ton. The upshot of the discussion seemed to be, that "a little sewage is a dangerous thing," and that it is only those who live close to towns and have "two million gallons a day at their backs," and an economical mode of distributing it, who can turn the system to real account.

The *Journal of the Highland Society* announces that £1170, besides medals, will be given at their next meeting at Kelso. Of this, £594 is apportioned to cattle, £252 to horses, £270 to sheep, and £54 to pigs. Besides this amount, about £600 will be given for forty-two prize essays. The number of members on the books is 3910; so that they are only about a thousand below their great English rival. The latter admitted twenty-six new members at its last meeting, and struck off thirty-seven for non-payment of subscriptions. Mr. Edward Bowley, of Cirencester, a well-known scientific and practical agriculturist, has been selected to fill the place at the council board of the late Mr. Jonas Webb. The analyses furnished to members during the past year have been principally for superphosphates and oilcakes; but among the 379 we find a specimen of mud of the Nile, and cement with a large percentage of nitre, also used for manure in Egypt.

Next week will see, so to speak, the opening of the shorthorn sales by the great cracks of the hammer. On Tuesday Mr. Wetherell sells forty-five of Mr. Leeke's shorthorns at Burnaston Farm, Holbrooke, near Derby. The young stock are principally by Bushire, a son of Messrs. Booths' King Arthur, and a Bates-bred 2nd Duke of Oxford, to whom the cows and heifers are principally in calf. On Thursday Mr. Strafford sells thirty-nine of Mr. C. O. Eston's, of Kelthorpe, near Stamford. They are chiefly bred from Lord Exeter's, Sir Charles Knightley's, and Mr. Kirkham's blood; and include some Rutland show winners, one of them Singwell by Booth's Hamlet and the dam of seven of the lots. Cromwell by Mameluke (13,289) has been principally used.

The Royal Agricultural Society has shown them so good an example, in refusing to admit cows and heifers to their lists which have been doing summer stock and Christmas fat duty as well in the showyards, that it is to be hoped the Smithfield Club will ere long revert to their sound primitive rule of not paying prizes till the weight of the carcass is returned by the butcher. No great change is generally brought about till some "frightful example" has done its work, and we certainly have one in the beef fate of the celebrated Swinnerton's, late Taylor's, ox, which was trained on for a year after he won the Smithfield Gold Medal. He was finally killed at Liverpool last Christmas, but his flesh proved to have become a sort of "milk sponge," and it turned green so rapidly that it had to be destroyed, and the butcher lost fully £50 by his bargain. Such was the end of the beast whose fine points have entitled it to become a Christmas simile among breeders. Mr. Dickenson's bull, Duke of Holland, third at Leeds, and reserve number at Battersea, &c., but still very inferior to his sire, Pope's Eye, and his brother, Duke of Prussia, was sent to the shambles lately. Mr. Hegan has lost his cow, Grand Duchess 4th; and Lady Pigot's conventional Job's comforter has announced the death of the 500-guinea Victoria, soon after calving, and drawn much pleasing consolation to itself from the sad event, by reminding her ladyship that it consistently predicted this end when it saw the poor thing at the shows "so grossly overfed and really unfit to breed." It turns out, however, from her ladyship's letter that Victoria had died of influenza, after her fourth calf, and had never been shown in her life, and that the subject of prophecy (Victoria 35th) had a very fine calf some months since, and is milking capitally. The loss has not been so bad as many, seeing that the cow had produced two heifers and a bull at Branches, for which £400 have been refused as a lot. Mr. Booth's Ravenspur, by Sir Samuel, from Red Rose, is now in this herd, which will not be sold till September, when the leaders have got through their Royal and Yorkshire engagements.

Mr. Rea, sen., of Monaughty, died a short time since, after a long illness. His fame was of forty years' standing as a breeder and exporter of Herefords, and, in addition to some 200 local prizes, he has won ten or twelve at the Royal since his first essay there in 1854. His last sale was in the October of 1860, and his son's present herd is founded principally on his Regent (891) cows, and Grenadier (961) and Chieftain (930) heifers. These were crossed with Sir Benjamin (1387), a purchase whose stock have done wonders, both in the father's and son's hands.

The important steam-plough trial of "Beadel v. Howard" ended in a verdict for the plaintiff on all the issues, with three points of law reserved for the Court above. It seems that, although the public has forgotten all about them, no one could invent a really useful and serviceable steam-plough till the Messrs. Fiskin brought out the balancing principle, or, rather, the "tip action," which enables the ploughs to be depressed into or raised out of the land without difficulty, and the moving anchor to change the position of the machine on reaching the headland after each "bout." For these they took out a patent, and then Messrs. Fowler took out another for improved draught action, and, getting an assignment of the first patent, eventually assigned both to the plaintiff. This gentleman made an arrangement, by which the great firms of Ransome, Shuttleworth, and Howard should use the patents on payment of a sum of £10,000 each; but the latter firm declined to complete their part of it, and it was for the alleged infringements of the two patents by them that the action was brought. The defence was that they had applied the same principle in a different manner, and that they had an independent right to use two parts of the patent through one of the brothers Fiskin and a man called Rogers, who claimed to have invented the balancing power and the moving anchor. Both William Fiskin and Rogers were called, but the first retracted the opinion by which he would seem to have misled the defendants, and the latter and the skilled witnesses failed to convince the jury. The trial thus establishes the right of Messrs. Fiskin to be "the Stephensons" of the steam-plough.

Mr. Smith, of Woolston, of course does not fail to improve the occasion, and speaks in a somewhat grandiose fashion on the last point:—"I shall not go into the question as to whether my plough, that turns at the land's end, is to die out, to make room for the double-action one of the Messrs. Fisken; but I shall and do claim the honour of having been the first to solve the problem, and stand here before you as king upon the question of steam ploughing. Yes; and if I may be permitted to live a few years longer, I shall see the double-action thing a dead letter; for a thing that can live only by working its engine at double its nominal power must die."

Under the title of "A Welcome," Miss Emily Faithfull has just published a graceful volume of original contributions in poetry and prose, dedicated, by her Majesty's permission, "to her Royal Highness Alexandra, Princess of Wales." Among the contributors are Mrs. F. P. Fellows, Miss Mulock, the Earl of Carlisle, Miss F. Rowan, C. G. Rossetti, Viscountess Strangford, the Rev. C. Kingsley, Mrs. Cowden Clarke, William Allingham, Louis Blanc, Owen Meredith, the Hon. Mrs. Norton, Harriet Martineau, and Anthony Trollope.

The trade and navigation returns for the month of January last have been issued. The value of the exports during the month is £8,045,155; in January, 1862, it was £8,439,055; and in 1861, £8,314,701. The falling off still continues in cotton goods, but there is an increase generally in other articles. The tables of imports only come up to the end of the year 1862. During the year the value of the principal articles imported was £84,129,120, as against £179,034,444 in 1861, and £171,789,166 in 1860.

The Chinese expeditionary force, fitting out under the command of Captain Sherard Osborn, to aid the Imperial Government against the Taepings, is progressing rapidly in its equipment. All the officers have been most carefully chosen, and the high pay and nature of the service secure to the naval portion the force an absolute choice among the best able seamen. It has been decided that the best marksmen of the expedition are to be armed with the Enfields, fitted with Storm's American breech-loading chamber.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I. K., Paris.—We have as yet received but one of the documents mentioned by our correspondent. He will, perhaps, be good enough to forward the other at his earliest convenience.

F. G. and I. B.—There can be no doubt whatever, we apprehend, in the opinion of all impartial judges, that, if Mr. McArthur's set of problems are without flaw and Dr. Novotny's are found to be defective, the former is fairly entitled, according to the terms of the competition, to the higher prize. It would, perhaps, have been better to have conditioned that each problem should stand or fall by its own merits; but as this was not done the committee, after deciding, in the case of Mr. Campbell, that one faulty composition vitiated the set to which it belonged, cannot be permitted to decide directly contrary in the case of Dr. Novotny.

E. M. P.—"The Chess Player's Handbook" is published by H. G. Bohn, of York-street, Covent-garden, price 5s.

W. S. P., Chelmsford.—You appear to be in error regarding the amended position by Mr. Campbell. If White play at move 2. K R to Q R sq, Black answers with 2. P to Q B 4th, and escapes the mate.

P. T. D., Wm. M.—Two excellent positions, for which we shall gladly find space when the prize problems are exhausted.

LOVELL.—The prize originally bestowed on Mr. Campbell for the best single problem in the late competition has been transferred to Mr. Conrad Bayer, whose position—published in our Paper of Dec. 27, 1862, as "Enigma No. 1292"—has been selected for the distinction. The problem in question is undoubtedly a beautiful composition, but it appears to us to be inferior in novelty and ingenuity to any one of the three by Mr. Campbell (Nos. 985, 989, 1031), which we have lately published.

HAWK'S-EYE.—Your first move is impossible. How can White play "Kt to K 5th (ch)?"

ETA, Hull.—Black has not got "a forced won game" in the position submitted. White should take the Bishop with his Knight, after which he may make a good fight, unless his opponent choose then to draw the game by perpetual check.

A BATH ARCHER, L. R. D., M. H. (of Peckham).—You are wrong. See the solution in our last Number.

PUZZLED, Guernsey.—The fundamental laws of the game prevent him; for how can he possibly take a Pawn (the Queen's Bishop's Pawn, you say) on which he has no piece bearing? You have evidently yet to learn the names and moves of the chessmen.

A. Z. B. Y.—You are mistaken on both points. Our solutions of Dr. Novotny's problem, No. 992, is perfectly correct, while yours is altogether wrong. In our solution, if Black play as you suggest, 1. R takes K Kt P, White simply answers 2. Kt to Q Kt 6th, and mates by force in two more moves. In your attempt, after 1. Q to K B 5th (ch), 1. K to Q B 4th, 2. B to K 2nd (ch), Black plays 2. Kt to Q 3rd, *checking*, and White cannot mate in four moves.

B. A., Manchester.—Many thanks for the game, which shall be examined. Be good enough to send some details of the tournament, and especially the result.

L. M. W., C. G. G., R. D. THOMSON.—See notice to "A. Z. B. Y.," and examine the beautiful problem you condemn a little more attentively.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 992 by Aunt Sarah, Felix, D. B., Arbocas, Quidnunc, Philip, Sigma, G. W. O. P. Q., R. B., D. of Devizes, Lucky Sam, Nemo, W. M. W., R. V., Denmen, Caroline, Delta, Percy, B. A., Cambridge; Oriel, Lex, Bumble, H. L. S., R. R. O., Major H., Peregrine, Travellers' Club; Larry, Stanley, Cosmos, T. G. D., G. S., Rob Roy, Garryowen, F. L. M., Gamma, Etoniensis, W. L., I. S. B., T. D. H., Rook, L. B. Argus, Dumblodikes, E. M. S., Oxoniensis, Hermes, Tristram, E. H. T., Andrew, Pawn, H. L., B. V. K., Lincoln, Gorilla, Boston Stump, F. C. S., Cavalier, Ludovic, S. B. R., Victoria, Miles, Presis, I. G. F., G. G. O., Rowland, T. C. S., Box and Cox, A Rector, Stanley, I. Levitt, Wilfred, C. H. S., Omicron, Clericus, F. S. A., Wee Pawn, are correct. All others are wrong.

PROBLEM NO. 993.

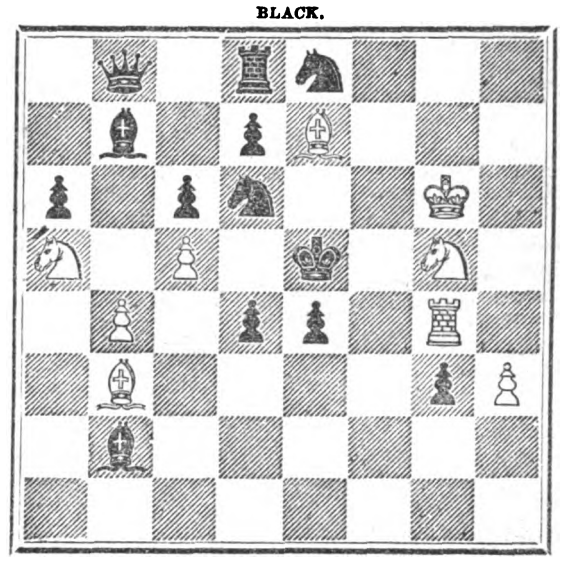
*** At the earnest request of several correspondents, we withhold the solution of this charming little strat agem until next week.

PROBLEM NO. 994.

By Mr. R. WILLMERS.

One of the competing Problems in the late Tourney.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.

The two admirable games which we give below were lately played in Paris at a private sitting between Mr. MORPHY and M. A. DE RIVIÈRE.

(Giuoco Piano.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (M. A. DE R.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
4. P to Q B 3rd	Q to K 2nd
(This move, though not decidedly bad, is certainly inferior to playing Kt to K B 3rd.)	
5. P to Q 4th	B to Q Kt 3rd
6. Castles	P to Q 3rd
7. P to K R 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
8. R to K sq	P to K R 3rd
9. P to Q R 4th	P to Q R 4th
10. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q sq
11. Kt to Q B 2nd	B to K 3rd
12. Kt to K 3rd	B takes B
13. Kt takes B	K Kt to Q 2nd
14. Kt to K 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd
(The weakness of Black's opening is visible now in the want of freedom to his pieces compared to that enjoyed by his opponent's.)	
15. Kt to Q 5th	Q to K 3rd
16. B takes K R P	
(This is very pretty and Morphy-like. If Black take the Bishop, he loses his Queen forthwith by Kt to K Kt 5th.)	
16.	P to K B 3rd
17. B to K Kt 7th	R to K B 4th
(Imperative; for if he had played the Rook to K B 2nd, or to K Kt sq, then followed—18. B takes K B P, Kt takes B, 19. Kt to K Kt 5th, &c.)	
18. P to K Kt 4th	
(Here, too, White plays with his accustomed elegance and finish.)	
18.	R takes K R P
19. Kt takes KBP (ch)	Kt takes Kt
20. Kt to K Kt 5th	Q to Q 2nd
(If Q takes K Kt P (ch), White would have come out of the struggle a winner of the "exchange.")	
21. B takes Kt	R to K R 5th
22. P to K B 3rd	P takes Q P
23. P takes P	R to K R 3rd
24. K to Kt 2nd	Kt to K B 2nd
25. R to K R sq	Kt takes Kt
26. R takes R	Kt to K R 2nd
27. Q to K R sq	Kt takes B
28. R to K R 8th (ch)	K to K 2nd
29. R takes R	B takes Q P
30. Q to K R 6th	Q to Q B 3rd
31. R to Q B sq	Q to Q Kt 3rd
32. R takes Q B P (ch)	K to K 3rd
33. R to K 8th (ch)	

And Black abandons the contest.

THE LATEST DECISION OF THE PROBLEM TOURNEY COMMITTEE.

It must have been thought by those acquainted with the proceedings of the Chess Problem Tourney managers that these gentlemen could hardly aggravate the mistakes they have committed and the irritation they have occasioned. If we are to believe a correspondent, they have, however, accomplished this difficult task in the most effectual manner by a decision they have come to within the last few days.

"Dr. Novotny's set of problems, to which a prize was awarded, have been discovered to contain a faulty position. As the prizes for which he competed were designed for the best sets of six problems, the fact that his budget contains only five admissible positions, should at once, not only according to the published 'conditions' of the tourney, but according to the judgment meted out to Mr. Campbell, have disqualified him for the competition. The committee, with amazing inconsistency, rule otherwise. They hold that, as the marks which have been awarded to his sound problems exceed in number those awarded to the problems of any competitor not holding a prize, they are not called upon to make any change in their last apportionment of the prizes. Now, I contend, and I shall be borne out by the opinion of every impartial player, that the expression 'Prize for the best set of six problems,' cannot by the most forced construction be made to mean 'Prize for the aggregate amount of marks obtained by any number of problems not exceeding six.' When it was discovered that Mr. Campbell's prize problem, No. 1, was defective, the committee decreed that the set to which that problem belonged was not entitled to a prize. Why do they decide otherwise now? Why should the law under which poor Mr. Campbell was made to smart fall harmless on the head of Dr. Novotny? Had the conductors of this unhappy tournament combined together for the purpose of humiliating the pride of English players they could have hit upon no surer course than the one they have pursued. Mortifying as was the position which we occupied on the prize list first announced, every successive piece of tinkering has rendered that position worse. Of the seven prizeholders an Englishman now fills the lowest place; and of the £65 subscribed by British amateurs £2 10s. alone goes into the hands of an English composer."

CHESS ENIGMA.

No. 1312.—By Mr. W. ENSOR.

White: K at Q R 8th, Q at K R 4th, Bs at K B sq and Q B sq, Ps at K Kt 4th and Q R 2nd.

Black: K at K 5th, P at K 4th.

White, playing first, to give mate in three moves.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

"HEAT CONSIDERED AS A MODE OF MOTION."—Under this title Professor Tyndall has presented, not merely to the scientific world, but, as he trusts, to any person of ordinary intelligence and culture, the rudiments of a new philosophy, as laid before the members and subscribers to the Royal Institution, in a course of lectures, in 1862. During the time of their delivery we submitted to our readers, week by week, an outline of the subjects treated on, based on the notes drawn up by the lecturer himself for the benefit of his audience. From the interest taken by our readers in these slight notices we have reason to hope that they will welcome the lectures themselves in their complete form. The descriptions of the experiments are elucidated by engravings on wood; and the topics treated of in several lectures are still further enlarged on in appendixes, and a copious index adds very materially to the value of the book. As experimental contributors to the philosophy of heat we have the names of Rumford, Davy, Faraday, and Joule; as theoretic writers, Clausius, Helmholtz, Kirchhoff, Mayer, Rankine, and Thomson. To their memoirs Professor Tyndall refers those students who desire a still deeper acquaintance with the subject.

BEEKITES are remarkable silicious substances, interesting alike to the geologist, palæontologist, and chemist. They derive their name from the Rev. Dr. Beeke, Dean of Bristol, by whom they were first publicly noticed. They are abundantly found in the conglomerates of the neighbourhood of Torbay, and in various other formations in this country, Spain, India and Australia, and form the homologues of the flints and potstones of the chalk. They are, in fact, not merely minerals, but fossils which have been more or less mineralised in a way not very easy to comprehend. This has given rise to much investigation, especially by Mr. A. H. Church, the chemist, who recently exhibited some interesting specimens of beekite in the library of the Royal Institution. Beekites vary in diameter from half an inch to a foot. Their surfaces are composed of chalcedony, generally arranged in tubercles, varying in size from a pin's head to a pea, each of which is not unfrequently surrounded by one or more rings. When broken, the interior is mostly found to be calcareous, and in a decomposing state, apparently caused by the infiltration of water holding carbonic acid and silica together in solution, as Mr. Church thinks. Sometimes the nucleus has entirely decomposed, in which case only a few grains of matter remain within the crust, and the beekite will float in water. The specimens exhibited showed beekite in various stages of formation—coral in the interior, mammillations, the gradual silicification, &c.

A NEW CLASSIFICATION OF THE MAMMALS has been proposed by Mr. James D. Dana, in the American *Journal of Science*. He remarks that the precise position of man in the system is still the subject of discussion. Cuvier, in distinguishing him as of the order Bimana, and monkeys as of the order Quadrumana, did not bring out to view any profound difference between the groups. Man, on this ground alone, would be far from certain of his separate place. Professor Owen, in his recent classification of mammals, makes the characteristics of the brain the basis of the several grand divisions; but, as he admits, the distinctions fail in many cases of corresponding to the groups laid down. No study of the brain alone would suggest the real distinction between the groups, or prove that man was not co-ordinal with the monkeys. The fitness of the parts of the body of man for intellectual uses, and his erect position, have been considered zoological characteristics of eminent importance, separating him from other mammals. But even these qualities are not to many zoologists authoritative evidence on this point. The criterion which Mr. Dana considers decisive is, that while all other mammals have both the anterior and posterior limbs organs of locomotion, in man the anterior are transferred from the locomotive to the cephalic senses: they serve the purposes of the head, and are not for locomotion. The cephalisation of the body (that is, the subordination of its members and structure to head-uses), so variously exemplified in the animal kingdom, here reaches its extreme limits. Man in this stands alone among the mammals. Mr. Dana suggests the following divisions and classification, or his reasons we must refer to his paper, which is reprinted in the *Annals of Natural History*:—I. Archontia (or Dipoda)—Man alone. II. Megasthena—1, Quadrumana; 2, Carnivora; 3, Herbivora; 4, Mutilata. III. Microsthena—1, Cheiroptera; 2, Insectivora; 3, Rodentia; 4, Bruta (Edentata). IV. Ostiocidea—1, Marsupialia; 2, Monotremata. The orders in II. and III. have a precise parallelism. The bats (Cheiroptera) represent the monkeys (Bimana) the Insectivora; the Carnivora, the Rodents the Herbivora, and the Brutæ the Mutilata. In regard to centralisation, there is in the series of orders an advance by stages to the acme—man.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

PROFESSOR FRANKLAND, in his seventh lecture on "Chemical Affinity" (on Thursday, March 5), resumed the consideration of the laws of electrolysis, or decomposition, by means of the voltaic battery—viz., 6. The quantity of electricity which passes through the electrolyte is always directly proportional to the quantity of the electrolyte which is decomposed. 7. All compound atoms, if decomposible, require the same quantity of electricity to decompose them. Therefore, if the same electric current be passed through a number of metallic solutions in succession, the metals will be reduced in the ratio of their atomic weights (Faraday). 8. The quantity of electricity which a compound atom requires to decompose it is equal to the quantity which that atom evolves when it is decomposed in the generating cell of the battery. 9. The quantity of electricity evolved during the chemical union of two atoms is capable of effecting the decomposition of an atom of any compound body susceptible of electrolysis. After illustrating these laws by experiment, the Professor exemplified, in the case of oxygen and hydrogen, the extraordinary chemical energy possessed by the constituents of an electrolyte at the moment of their liberation at the electrodes, which occurs also in other cases in the act of separation of the elements of a compound. He next proceeded to point out the relation of Time to chemical action. In many cases, as in the combustion of gun-cotton, chemical action is commenced and completed in an interval of time too short to be measured; but occasionally its commencement and completion are delayed for a considerable time. As instances of these were mentioned the oxidation or rusting of iron; the disintegration of stone by the acids in the air; the opacity which occurs in mixtures of sulphate of potash and nitrate of strontium, &c. [Such deferred chemical action may result from a species of polarisation, by which heterogeneous vibrations are gradually reduced to vibrations in one direction.] The lecture was concluded with remarks on the so-called influence of vitality on the production of many substances, such as oil, starch, sugar, gum, and their derivatives, which led to the division of chemistry into inorganic and organic. By the discoveries of Wöhler, Berthelot, and others, the distinction between organic and inorganic compounds has been demolished, and more than 1000 organic bodies can now be produced from their inorganic elements (oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, carbon, &c.), without the agency of vitality; and Dr. Frankland stated that there is no evidence that any peculiar force assists in the production of the chemical changes occurring in living organisms.

Dr. W. ALLEN MILLER, Treasurer R.S., gave the Friday evening discourse, "On the Photographic Transparency of Bodies, and on the Photographic Spectra of the Elementary Bodies." In the radiation from luminous sources are comprised calorific, luminous, and chemical rays. Dr. Miller's investigations were confined to the last, the action of which he had found it convenient to test by the photographic effect exerted upon a surface of collodion coated with iodide of silver, on which the spectrum of the substance examined was allowed to fall. He was thus enabled to produce and exhibit, by aid of the electric lamp, many photographic transparencies of various media—solids, liquids, and gases, taking as the standard of comparison a diagram showing the relative lengths of the visible solar spectrum and the photographic spectrum of the electric spark between silver points. In the latter the chemical effects were shown to be prolonged to an extent between four and five times the length of the visible portion. After some remarks on the researches of Professor Stokes and others, Dr. Miller proceeded to illustrate the results which he had obtained by his own experiments — viz., 1, Colourless bodies which are equally transparent to the visible rays vary greatly in permeability to the chemical rays; 2, Bodies which are photographically transparent in the solid form are also so in the liquid and gaseous states; 3, Colourless transparent solids, which absorb the photographic rays, do so also with greater or less intensity in the liquid and gaseous states; 4, Pure water is photographically transparent; so that many compounds which cannot be obtained in the solid form sufficiently transparent for experiment may be subjected to trial in solution in water. The mode of experiment was then described, and the results tabulated in a diagram) adverted to. After due notice of the researches of Kirchhoff and others in what is now termed solar and stellar chemistry, Dr. Miller exhibited a photograph of a spectrum formed by the light of the star "Sirius," a body said by Herschel to be sixty times larger than our sun, and 130 thousand millions of millions of miles distant from us. Yet its light is in a degree influencing the chemical changes which occur upon the earth's surface; and by suitable means these changes may be recorded, estimated, and measured, by a force which emanated from Sirius twenty-one years before it was registered by the photographer. A photograph of the spectrum of Capella, a star estimated to be more than three times the distance of Sirius, was also shown. In obtaining these photographs, Dr. Miller was aided by his friend Mr. Huggins, and his excellent astronomical apparatus.

PROFESSOR MARSHALL'S eighth lecture (given on the 10th inst.) was devoted to an illustrated explanation of the Mechanism of Aerial Locomotion. In birds, the whole anatomical structure was shown to be subservient to the organs of flight. The wings, and the strong muscles connected with them, corresponding to the arms in man, are restricted to locomotion in the air, the head, neck, and bill being strengthened for prehensile purposes. The air is the fulcrum of aerial locomotion; a bird could not fly in a vacuum. The body of the bird is exceedingly strong and light, and, being of a very high temperature (from 120 to 140 degrees Fahrenheit), the air in the sacs surrounding its bony structure becomes specifically lighter than air, whereby the animal is enabled to rise with great facility. By various wonderful arrangements birds are enabled to regulate all their movements, ascending or descending in the air, either very gradually or with immense velocity. Of all birds the little humming-bird is said to be the strongest in flight, in proportion to its size. The latter part of the lecture comprised an account of the locomotive apparatus of aquatic birds, bats, insects, the fossil flying reptiles, the pterodactyles, the archæopteryx, &c.

On Friday, March 20, BALFOUR STEWART, Esq., F.R.S., of the Kew Observatory, will give the evening discourse, "On the Nature of the Forces producing the Greater Magnetic Disturbances."

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THE RECEPTION OF PRINCESS ALEXANDRA (PRINCESS OF WALES) IN LONDON: THE ROYAL PROCESSION ENTERING HYDE PARK.—SEE PAGE 282.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

Nos. 1194, 1195.—VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1863. THREE SHEETS, TENPENCE

THE DICTATOR OF POLAND.

It is high time now that we gave up calling the insurrectionary movement in Poland by any less significant name than that of a war of independence, entered upon and conducted by the whole people with admirable unanimity and undying courage. There is no longer good reason to doubt the unanimity of this unhappy people, who, maddened by atrocities that have no parallel in modern history, have flung themselves at their oppressors' throats, resolved at least to die gallantly if they may not live as free men. In all great national movements—in this one especially, which was inspired by an uncalculating passion for present revenge, rather than prompted by any revolutionary organisation, which, indeed, was followed rather than originated by the National Associations that have so long and successfully kept the spirit of resistance alive among the Poles—it is not unnatural that jealousies of class and station should for a while threaten to mar the perfect unanimity which is indispensable to, if it cannot always command, success. But there can be little doubt that the movement, begun by the gallant youths of Warsaw who fled from their homes into the adjacent forests and morasses rather than carry arms under a flag which they abhorred, has been adopted and furthered by the whole Polish people, as it has been sanctioned by the civilised world, and is likely ere long to call upon the scene actors who may not be satisfied with obtaining the ends alone for which Langiewicz and his gallant companions are fighting.

The assumption by General Langiewicz of the dictatorship of his unhappy country and his subsequent actions augur well for the cause he represents. A man of the middle classes, removed by education from the peasantry on the one side as far as the circumstances of his birth remove him from the nobles on the other, Langiewicz seems as eminently adapted to conciliate both classes to his political rule, as his rare generalship and ardent bravery must reconcile them to his possessing the highest rank in the field. A soldier by profession,

PROGRESS OF PRINCESS ALEXANDRA (PRINCESS OF WALES) THROUGH LONDON: PRESENTATION OF A BOUQUET TO HER ROYAL HIGHNESS BY THE LADY MAYORESS.

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he brings to his recruits valuable scientific knowledge, acquired by service in the Prussian army; a companion of Garibaldi in the glorious campaign that began at Palermo and culminated in the possession of Naples, he has studied under that great insurrectionary authority the art of partisan warfare; while still young in years the Dictator of Poland is old in all that makes age valuable—political knowledge, varied experience, suffering, and judgment. Of his soldierly qualities; the manner in which he has encouraged and fostered the scattered bands under his command; his steady resolve not to be forced to fight unless he pleased; the fierce, unconquerable ardour that, when he decides to strike a blow makes defeat almost impossible; the masterly manœuvres by which he has outwitted the Russian always; the marvellous skill with which, out of materials unpromising in every element save that of almost superhuman courage, he has constructed an army, and now, in a position chosen by himself, awaits to give the Emperor's forces battle, speak in sufficiently expressive terms. Of his political discretion evidences as cogent are already forthcoming. If, in the spirited proclamation which followed his assumption of the supreme power, he found it necessary to conciliate the peasant classes by guaranteeing to them the possession of the soil they till, at the cost, it may be, of the landed proprietors, he has not hesitated to identify himself with the more conservative instincts of the latter by declining the offers of assistance tendered him by the Red Republican party.

It would be premature as yet to give any very confident expression to the hopes which we, in the interests of humanity, entertain of the ultimate triumph of the great national movement of which this young soldier is now the acknowledged head. Gallantly as he holds his ground, good account as he has hitherto given of such Russian forces as have ventured within reach of his scythemen, there is no denying that his position is most precarious, and that the odds yet to be brought against him may be more than the noblest cause—the greatest skill—the most undaunted bravery may be able to make head against. At any moment we must be prepared to hear that, forced by the circumstances of his position to do what he has hitherto avoided—viz., fight a battle on a grand scale—he has succumbed to overwhelming numbers, aided by resources which his half-armed gallant rabble does not possess. But, although this may be feared—with the defeat of Langiewicz, even with the death of the gallant Dictator of Poland—the Czar's troubles will not have ended. The movement crushed out in one place will most assuredly be found active in others. It is no longer the passionate defiance of a few thousand youths nor the sullen uprising of the peasant class, but the determined appeal of the whole people to the last arbitrement of war, that the Emperor has to stifle and suppress. Of this fact we can now entertain no doubt. From a very early period the Roman Catholic priests of the country—who, for once, found patriotism and sectarianism synonymous terms—have entered keenly into the movement, inspiring the men, encouraging the women. The Russian Emperor had placed at Warsaw a Roman Catholic Archbishop known to be friendly to his power; but he, too, has found the national spirit too strong for further resistance, and, if unable to join in it, has despaired of opposing it, and resigned his office of member of the Polish Council of State. Warsaw belongs to the Grand Duke Constantine by the forbearance only of the national party, which awaits impatiently, yet judiciously, the right moment for rising and endeavouring to rid the city of its hated oppressors. Already the members of the municipality have sent in their resignations; the townspeople express an unmistakable sympathy for the insurgent forces in the neighbourhood; while the women of the place busy themselves in finding recruits for Langiewicz's army, and in preparing lint, bandages, and medicines for the wounded patriots. Away from Warsaw, where the Emperor retains somewhat of the substance of power, not even its shadow is left him, save in the districts which his brutal soldiery holds possession of. Already the Civil Government nominated by the Dictator has taken steps to provide for the administration of the country; has established a postal service; issued national bank-notes; levied taxes, by a method effectual enough in its rude simplicity, payment or death; has purchased arms, and organised a commissariat.

And if the news be true that the conciliatory advances of the Grand Duke Constantine have been repelled, and the offer of a general amnesty and a charter modelled upon the Constitution of 1815 rejected, the Dictator has indeed flung away the scabbard. It would be premature to speculate upon the political wisdom of this daring act. Assuredly there are crises in the history of nations—and this may be one—when what appears reckless audacity may in reality be far-sighted political wisdom. Certainly the statesman worthy of the name must possess the courage to fight as well as the sagacity to treat. It may be that such a rejection of the Grand Duke's advances—supposing Langiewicz to have so acted—does not augur overweening reliance on his own resources, so much as growing confidence in the vulnerability of the military power of Russia, which it has been the fashion to esteem so highly. And the Dictator of Poland may be right. It was little likely that the same hand that threatened to make Poland a heap of ashes and corpses should hold out the olive-branch from any motive but that of conscious weakness. It is more than probable that an army of conscripts, officered by men among whom the leaven of Liberalism is known to be actively working, will not be found trustworthy in a bad cause like the present.

The attitude of Europe, too, may not unnaturally have stimulated the Dictator to the adoption of a daring policy. Its sympathies are assuredly with him and the cause he represents so gallantly. Austria, which from its geographical position can by mere neutrality render Langiewicz signal service, seems disposed to adopt an even more favourable policy; the Prussian King, who declared himself openly hostile to Poland, has been muzzled—it is to be hoped effectually—by the hands of his own subjects; France shows symptoms of interfering actively in its behalf; Italy and Sweden raise their voices in its favour; and England gives its much-tried, gallant people all her sympathy.

And Poland asks no more of us than this. It would disclaim any intervention that would lead to their being required to lay down the arms which the Poles have wielded to such good effect, and to give up the advantages which they have so gallantly, and at the price of so much noble blood, obtained. All that Poland asks of England is just what England can only give—expression to our opinion that the cause for which this unhappy people is once more in arms is a just and righteous one. In the House of Lords and in the House of Commons, at the private preliminary meeting at Lord Townsend's residence, at the public gathering at the Mansion House on Tuesday last, and on many other less important occasions, the people of England, of every class and shade of opinion, have spoken their mind upon this subject in sufficiently plain and expressive terms.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Monday's *Moniteur* publishes decrees of the Emperor, nominating Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour; and appointing the Senator M. Pietri Prefect of the Gironde, in the room of M. Mentque. The *Moniteur* contains the nominations of several Maires to the Legion of Honour.

On Monday the Prince Imperial completed his seventh year, having been born on the 16th of March, 1856. On Sunday afternoon the enfants de troupe of the five regiments of the guard assembled in the courtyard of the Tuileries and manœuvred in presence of the Emperor, after which they partook of the banquet which had been prepared for them. The *Moniteur* gives the following account of the proceedings:

The pupils of the Imperial Guard, among whom is placed the Prince Imperial, were exercised on Sunday, for the first time, at half-past two, in the court of the Tuileries. The Emperor was accompanied by Marshal Regnault de Sain-Jean d'Angely, Commander of the Imperial Guard, and Generals Mellinet and Camon, commanders of the regiments of Infantry of the Guard to which those children belong. The Prince Imperial, in his place in the ranks, took part in the manœuvres, which were executed with great precision. After that exercise the *enfants de troupe* piled their arms and went to partake of refreshment offered them by the Prince. The repast was served in the Galerie de Diane. The Empress witnessed the proceedings from the windows of the palace. The young soldiers successively went through the gun and bayonet exercise, formed in column and in line, and spread out as sharpshooters, all these manœuvres being performed with great precision. The young Prince greatly distinguished himself by his address, and his skill in defending himself with the bayonet was particularly remarked. Among the children of the Zouaves of the Guard was one wearing the uniform of the 2nd Regiment of Zouaves of the Line. This was a son of General Espinasse, killed at Magenta, and formerly chef de bataillon in that regiment.

The Committee of the Senate, to which the petitions in favour of Poland were referred, have come to the conclusion that, in view of the present position of affairs, it would be neither necessary nor justifiable to recommend the Ministry to take the petitions into consideration, and, therefore, they propose to the Senate to leave the matter to the decision of the Emperor, who, they feel persuaded, has done, and will continue to do, all that is just and politic in favour of Poland.

The debate on Poland began on Tuesday in the Senate. M. Bonjean gave an account of the sufferings of Poland, and of the iniquities of which she had been the victim, and foresaw the probability of a remodelling of the map of Europe for restoring to Poland her nationality. M. Bonjean entreated the Emperor's Government "to acquire immortal glory by daring to accomplish a great act of justice and reparation." He stated in conclusion that he should vote for sending back the petition to the Government. M. de la Guéronnière criticised the speech of M. Bonjean, and believed there was still time for Russia to carry out the treaties on the fulfilment of which, he said, the peace of the world depended. M. de Poniatowski then spoke in favour of Poland, and said he could not understand how the Senate could reject the petitions in favour of Poland by disdainfully passing to the order of the day.

The debate was continued on Wednesday. The Marquis de La Rochejacquelin supported passing to the order of the day, and maintained that the movement in Poland was not national, but revolutionary. M. Walewski protested against the Marquis de La Rochejacquelin, and said that the treaties of 1815 did not establish the rights claimed by the Czar over Poland. He also protested against the assertion that the Polish insurrection was a revolutionary movement. Prince Napoleon opposed passing to the order of the day, a course which would, he said, be considered by public opinion much less sympathetic with Poland than if the Senate were to refer the petitions for the consideration of the Government. The Prince continued:—"Simply referring the petitions to the Government without stormy debates would have strengthened the confidence of the Senate in the wisdom of the Emperor, and would have shown France abroad to be intimately bound to the Government on the Polish question." Alluding to the treaties of 1815, Prince Napoleon said they should only be mentioned to be execrated. The insurrection in Poland was, he said, lawful on account of the conscription, which was a proscription *en masse*, directed by the pleasure of the police. The Prince enumerated the barbarous measures taken and the atrocities committed by the Russians, and asked whether the Emperor's Government ought not to do for Poland what preceding Governments had done. In reviewing the position taken up by the Great Powers, the Prince was of opinion that Russia sought to disturb the good understanding existing between France and England in order to carry out her designs in the East. "Russia, in order to hold her troops available against the emancipated serfs, endeavoured to conclude a convention with Prussia." With regard to Austria, Prince Napoleon said that her conduct, though it might cause surprise, was satisfactory. The Prince then drew attention to the unanimity of the Polish movement, and said:—"Men of all opinions and all ranks, up to the Archbishop of Warsaw, take part in the insurrection. With this state of things it would be deplorable to be only able to give to the Poles counsels of resignation. To pass to the order of the day is to vote against the national feeling of France. Circumstances are more favourable than ever. The Emperor is in the prime of his years and his genius. Our prestige is great abroad, and affairs at home are on a solid basis. The moment has come to act." Prince Napoleon concluded by expressing a hope that the Senate would not pass to the order of the day. M. Billault requested the Senate to adjourn the debate, in order that the Government might reply to the many imprudent words that had just been uttered.

Several highly important diplomatic papers on Poland have been published in the *Moniteur*, three of which were written during the present year. In the first, dated Feb. 17, M. Drouyn de Lhuys informs M. de Talleyrand, the French Envoy at Berlin, of the deep concern of France at the unaccountable breach of neutrality by Prussia, and describes the conduct of the Cabinet of Berlin as "a source of anxiety which may lead to complications." In a despatch dated Feb. 18 addressed to the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, M. Drouyn de Lhuys states that "The Polish question has, more than any other in France, the privilege of awakening sympathies equally great among all parties. They are in this respect unanimous: the language of the most zealous upholders of monarchical ideas differs only by imperceptible shades from that of the most advanced organs of democracy. How can we prevent the publication of articles which only appeal on the most unquestioned principles? Not only are we disarmed against them, but, deriving our power from public opinion, we are compelled to take into account sentiments which have for many years been those of the country." M. Drouyn de Lhuys then alludes to the Congress of Vienna, and, after stating that the French Government would fulfil all the obligations arising from its amicable relations with Russia, and condemn any approach to anarchical or revolutionary proceedings, goes on to say:—"Meanwhile, I have not concealed from M. De Budberg that in spite of ourselves events might become more and more embarrassing; that the pressure of public opinion would increase as circumstances grew in importance; and that we must form wishes that in the means which the Russian Government may have to adopt there should be nothing to make our position more difficult as regards the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, Europe, and ourselves." The last despatch, dated March 1, states the offer of France to England and Austria to join in a remonstrance to Prussia concerning the convention; and, secondly, the refusal of England and Austria to join France. It concludes by asserting that France has no intention of pursuing an isolated or private policy on the Polish question.

SPAIN.

The new Cabinet have determined on opening the Cortes on the 8th of April.

The Government have refused permission to the Democratic party to hold a meeting in favour of Poland.

Senor Comyn is preparing to come to London as the new Spanish Minister to the Court of St. James's.

ITALY.

The King has given the Royal assent to the bill authorising the Government to conclude a loan with Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, and the National Bank. The contract holds good for 700 millions, but it is not intended to raise more than 500 millions at present. The amount of the new Italian loan reserved for public subscription in Italy is five millions of rente, or 100 millions lire stock. This latter portion has been fixed at 100 millions of lire, to be issued at 71. The rate of contract with the Rothschilds is said to be 69½, and they will take 380 millions.

By order of the King, the soldiers compromised in the last Garibaldian rising in Sicily, and condemned to penal servitude for life, have had this sentence commuted into twenty years' imprisonment.

Arrests have taken place at Palermo, in consequence of the discovery of a conspiracy, described as partly Bourbonian and partly Mazzinian. Among the arrested persons are Prince Miordinelli, Colonel Bentwegna, and the editors of the *Unita Politica* and a paper calling itself the *Aspromonte*. Palermo is reported perfectly quiet, and the judicial authorities have commenced an inquiry into the matter.

According to a telegram from Turin, Garibaldi's wound has shown symptoms of an aggravated character.

The following appointments have been made by the Pope:—Monsignor Falcinelli to be Papal Nuncio at the Court of Vienna; Monsignor Sanguigna to be Internuncio for the Brazils; Monsignor Orelia to be Internuncio for Holland. The present Internuncio of his Holiness at the Hague, Monsignor Vecchiotti, is appointed Councillor of State.

AUSTRIA.

In order to satisfy the reiterated applications of Russia, Austria has, it is said, sent reinforcements to her garrisons on the frontiers of Russian Poland. The mission of those troops will be to closely watch the frontier, so as to prevent too frequent communications between the insurgents and the Poles of Galicia.

The semi-official paper says that Prince Metternich has been summoned from Paris to report to the Ministry the present condition of political affairs. The *Nation* of Tuesday says:—"The Austrian Ambassador, Prince Metternich, has found, in his interviews with the Emperor and Count Rechberg, that the opinions of the Emperor of Austria are in conformity with those entertained at Paris with regard to the diplomatic questions which have arisen from events in Poland." The *Nation* draws attention to the liberal tendency of the Austrian Government, "whose policy singularly approaches that of the French Government."

The Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian is lying ill of the measles on the Island of Lacroma.

A telegram from Vienna of Monday reports a first sitting of delegates from Venetia, "to deliberate on the scheme of granting a provincial Constitution to Venetia."

PRUSSIA.

The Committee of the House of Deputies has resolved to recommend that the numbers of the army shall be fixed by a special law, and that the military estimates shall be specially and separately voted. The Government Commissioner declared that such a proposal would not be accepted by the Administration, and would only embitter the conflict between the Crown and the Lower House.

GREECE.

The National Assembly has elected a Committee to discuss the question of the succession to the throne of Greece with the Minister of the Interior. Demonstrations in favour of the ex-King Otho have taken place in Sparta, Calamita, Fricala, and Locris. This week the name of Prince William of Baden, instead of a Danish Prince, is uppermost as a probable candidate for the throne of Greece.

The National Assembly has, by 105 against 71 votes, recalled M. Christides, the chief of the French party, who had been exiled by the Provisional Government.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

The National Assembly having during its debate on the Budget passed a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry, the President of the Council on Saturday last read a message from the Throne, commenting upon the conduct of the Deputies, and dissolving the Chamber for refusing to vote the Budget.

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

The Dictator Langiewicz has issued national bank-notes of the value of two Polish florins.

La France asserts that the Dictator has accredited official agents to all foreign Governments to protect the interests of the insurrectionary Government of Poland.

The Dictator-General has appointed the insurgent leaders Jesioranski and Waligorski Generals.

A decree of Langiewicz has been published, constituting the civil Government of Poland by the nomination of four directors and two secretaries.

General Langiewicz has received the following letter from Garibaldi:—

Caprera, March 1.

My dear Langiewicz,—May God bless you, and with you the sacred cause of your country! You will triumph by conducting your insurrection, as you do, in detail; and by propagating the movement through the whole of ancient Poland—and beyond those limits if you can. You will thus afford time to realise in fact the sympathies which you merit from all the world. You have already accomplished wonderful things—well worthy of the name of Poland. At the head of your youth you achieve miracles. We will all be with you—and soon.

JOSEPH GARIBALDI.

The *France* asserts that Langiewicz has declined the proffered services of Garibaldi, on the ground that, the movement in Poland being essentially national, he does not wish to offend those classes of Poles who might object to succour of an exclusively revolutionary character.

In a proclamation addressed by the Central Committee to the Poles placed under Prussian and Austrian rule, they are conjured to remain quiet and to confine themselves to aid the insurrection by sending money, arms, and volunteers, and by enlightening Europe as to the true state of Polish affairs.

A correspondent of a Lemberg journal, who has visited Langiewicz in his camp, writes as follows:—

At the entrance of the General's residence stand two powerful scythemen, with their weapons crossed. These form the body-guard of the insurgent General. On the left is a chamber of moderate dimensions, in the centre of which is a table of a long and oval shape, and around this sit and stand many men, who carry on so lively a discussion that one scarcely comprehends its purport. Some of these are strong and wiry, others are in the bloom of youth; but among those present there are weatherbeaten men, with grey beards and locks. At the end of the table, somewhat sidewards, sits General Langiewicz, engaged in writing. The noise does not disturb him. In this respect, according to the report of those around him, he possesses much presence of mind. He writes, and at the same time answers many questions, and also distributes various orders to his officers, who continually come and go. His answers were short and decided, as were his orders. At last he raised his head a little, and I could observe him more narrowly. Persons entirely disinterested would declare his appearance to be quite an ordinary one, but he pleased me on the instant. I will describe him as briefly as possible. He is of small stature, something over thirty years of age; thin, but muscular; the head in proportion, but with a weatherbeaten though fresh complexion; dark hair and somewhat spare beard; the eyes

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dark and large, but very beautiful; his entire expression is mild and decided, as with most thinkers. On his head he wore his sapphire-coloured four-cornered cap, with dark lambs'-wool trimming and a white feather. He wore also large Polish boots, Polish hose, and a dark fur-trimmed cloak. He wore also a tricoloured sash, by which each of his officers was equally distinguished, while some were also ornamented with white and red sashes. After my interview with Langiewicz I began to look around me. It is difficult to describe all who were present. I became acquainted with Jezioranski, Cieszewski, and ever so many more, who have already made for themselves a name known to fame. Among others was Miss Pustowojtow, who appeared to be a young and delicate brunette. She is attired in man's apparel, has been present at all the battles, and on horseback flies like a bird. She is generally beloved and respected on account of her bravery and cheerfulness. In conclusion, to complete the picture, I must mention the Capuchin who serves as field chaplain and magazine man, and who, notwithstanding his multifarious duties, is ever polite, agreable, and cheerful. On the whole, the visit to Langiewicz has made a very favourable impression on me. I did not find in him the contentedness of resignation, but that arising from energy."

A discovery has just been made at Warsaw that large quantities of artillery and provisions are missing from the Government dépôts.

Mieroslawski has left Poland, and a letter from Paris states that he is quietly domiciled at his old lodgings in Passy, where he is busy drawing up a statement of what he personally witnessed, with the motives actuating his prompt withdrawal from the scene of action.

The Paris *Patrie* says that Earl Russell has dispatched a circular note to all the European Governments requesting them to support at St. Petersburg a despatch on the Polish question sent to the English Ambassador there direct; but the answers given to this request are not yet known—only Prussia is said to have expressed an opinion that the step was full of inconveniences.

Various fresh engagements are reported. On the 5th inst. the insurgents, under a leader named Lewandapski, defeated the Russians near Breznuka, and captured two guns. Another body of insurgents, under a leader called Lelewel, were victorious near Wladdwa, on the Bug, on the 7th inst., on which day the Russians also sustained a further defeat near Rataji. On Monday week, again the insurgents defeated the Russians under the command of Colonel Toll, near Myszewo, in the Government of Plock. The Russians had 100 killed. On Thursday last, it is reported there was a sanguinary engagement at Sosnowicz. The Russian officials in the town had already taken to flight when reinforcements arrived, the insurgents were dispersed, and a portion of their number driven on to Prussian territory. An engagement between the Poles and Russians took place on the 16th at a place called Lorndek, near Kalisch, in which the latter were defeated and compelled to retreat. The town was reduced to ashes. The insurgents have been victorious over the Russian troops at Rudnika in the Government of Mohilew. Raczynski, one of the insurgent chiefs, has, after many engagements, succeeded in leading his band, which has been continually increasing in numbers, to Pinsk. He has occupied that town and proclaimed the National Government. The Russian troops are described as having committed several massacres, and as having desecrated and plundered churches in the neighbourhood of Blala, towards the Lithuanian border. The revolt seems to have fairly spread from the kingdom of Poland into the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. According to a despatch, dated Wilna, a body of the Russian Imperial Guards has been drawn into an ambuscade within a few miles of that city, and has sustained a loss of 250 men. The insurrection is gaining ground in Kalisch, and has broken out in Podolia, several thousand insurgents, it is reported, being posted near Bar. The telegraph reports four encounters between the Poles and Russians, in all of which the former were victors. The greater part of the forces of General Langiewicz was posted near Miechow, and a great battle was expected, skirmishing with the Russians, who are supposed to be in great force, having already taken place. A state of siege has been proclaimed in the cities and districts of Pinsk, Sluck, and Novogrudek, in the Government of Minsk.

AMERICA.

By the arrival of the steamer Jura we have telegrams from New York to the 6th inst.

WAR NEWS.

A battle took place on the 5th inst., between the Confederates under Van Dorn and the Federals under General Coburn, at Springville, Tennessee, thirteen miles south of Franklin. The fight lasted all day, and ended in the defeat of the Federals. The Federal forces consisted of three regiments of infantry, 500 cavalry, and one battery of artillery. Nearly all the Federal infantry were cut to pieces or captured, but the cavalry and artillery escaped.

The transactions at Vicksburg are shrouded in mystery.

The Confederates have captured the Federal steamer Indianola 25 miles below Vicksburg. The rams Webb and Queen of the West attacked her and charged into her until she surrendered. The fight lasted several hours, and the Indianola surrendered in a sinking condition.

The Confederate steamer Nashville ran aground at Fort Macallister, Savannah and was destroyed by the Federal ironclads.

The report of an attempt to assassinate General Banks at New Orleans is said to have been a canard. General Banks has issued orders that negro troops are to be regarded as equals with the white troops.

WASHINGTON.

Senator Sumner reported to the Senate from the Committee upon Foreign Relations concurrent resolutions regarding mediation, which were afterwards passed by both houses of Congress. After referring to the French offer of mediation, the resolutions declare that any idea of mediation or intervention is impracticable, unreasonable, and inadmissible; also that any offer of interference so far encourages rebellion, and tends to prolong the contest; and that Congress will therefore be obliged to regard any further attempt in the same direction as an unfriendly act. The resolutions express regret that the foreign Powers have not frankly informed the Southern chiefs that the work in which they are engaged is hopeless, and that a new Government, with slavery as its corner-stone, and with no other declared object of separate existence, is so far shocking to civilisation and to the moral sense of mankind that it must not expect welcome or recognition in the commonwealth of nations.

The resolutions express an unalterable purpose to prosecute the war until the rebellion is crushed. The resolutions will be communicated to foreign Governments.

Both houses of Congress have passed a bill indemnifying the President for the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus; also a bill imposing a tax of two per cent upon bank circulation. The duty on paper has been reduced from 60 to 20 per cent.

Congress having expired at twelve o'clock on the 4th of March, the Senate reassembled in extra Session, pursuant to the proclamation of President Lincoln. Seventeen new members took their seats, of whom nine were returned for the first time. Of these nine six were Democrats and three Republicans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An excited meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce has taken place. The meeting was called to discuss the burning of the Jacob Bell. The president of the chamber intimated that a war with England was a possibility, and one not to be dreaded. England's neutrality was denounced, and the conduct of England towards American merchants declared to be a disgrace to the age.

A riot has occurred at Detroit, Michigan, caused by an attempt of the mob to take from the authorities and lynch a negro charged with assaulting a white girl. The mob failed to capture the negro, but attacked the coloured people miscellaneously. Fifteen persons are said to be killed, and as many houses burned.

In consequence of the passage of the Act taxing speculative transactions in gold and silver coin, there has been a sudden fall in the premium on gold and silver, and the rate of sterling exchange. The premium on gold was fluctuating between 150 and 155.

INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The intelligence from India is not marked by any exciting topic, everything progressing in a calm and peaceful manner. The Viceroy had left Calcutta on his tour to the Upper Provinces, and had arrived at Benares, where he had held a durbar. Sir C. Trevelyan had fairly entered on his duties, and it is reported that one of his first measures will be the repeal of the income tax.

From China we hear that all was quiet at Pekin, and that Mr. Bruce was still on satisfactory terms with the Government. The expedition for the capture of Nankin, which had been suspended by the dismissal of General Burgevine, was being reconstructed. Captain Holland has now the command of the Ward Corps. The rebels were pretty quiet at Shanghai. The defence of the city was left to the sole charge of the British, all the French naval and military forces having been withdrawn for Saigon, in Cochin-China. The rebel city Changhoo has tendered its allegiance to the Imperialists. The Rev. Mr. Parker, of the London mission, died at Ningpo on the 2nd inst.

Intelligence from Japan announces the degradation of the nobles who had been connected with foreigners. This measure was supposed to be the precursor of a repudiation of the treaties concluded by the Japanese Government with foreign Powers. Colonel Neale was informed by the Governor of Foreign Affairs at Yokohama that a band of loonins were seeking an opportunity of massacreing foreign representatives. Colonel Neale was remonstrating against this condition of affairs, and taking measures of precaution with the naval and military authorities.

AUSTRALIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MELBOURNE, Jan. 26.

THE burden of this month's news is the funeral of the unfortunate explorers Burke and Wills. The ceremony of lying in state, for which purpose the hall of the Royal Society was given up and profusely decorated, commenced on the 8th inst. and extended to the 20th — upwards of 100,000 people having visited the hall during that time. The public funeral, took place on the 21st inst., and was certainly the most imposing ceremony of the kind ever witnessed in Australia. The day was observed as a holiday, and all classes turned out to honour the memory of the dead heroes. On each side of the way along the line of procession the streets were lined with crowds of people; and at the windows, as well as on the housetops and other elevations from which a view could be had, there were numbers of anxious gazers. Parliament reassembled on the 20th inst., after the Christmas recess, but, after a few minutes' sitting, it adjourned until the following Tuesday, out of respect to the memory of the explorers. His Excellency the Governor, the Ministry, most of the members of Parliament, and not a few of the leading citizens attended the funeral. On the evening of the 21st a public meeting was held in St. George's Hall, for the purpose of presenting addresses to Mr. Howitt (who had rescued the only survivor, King, and brought down the remains of Burke and Wills), to Captain Norman, of the Victoria (who had evinced such alacrity in going round to the Gulf of Carpentaria), and to Mr. Ambrose Kyte, (whose munificent donation of £1000 formed the nucleus of the expedition). The Governor presided, and was well received; but the secretary to the Exploration Committee, Dr. Macadam, who had the bad taste to seize such an opportunity for the vindication of the conduct of the committee in connection with the fate of Burke and Wills, had difficulty in getting a hearing. The public feeling is, that the whole affair of the expedition and the explorers' remains had been mismanaged from beginning to end, and therefore Macadam's efforts at vindication on the evening of the day of the funeral of his victims was felt, by the 2000 people who attended the meeting, to be little less than an insult to their common sense. It was thought that, with the events of Wednesday last, the curtain would be allowed to drop on the unfortunate events which characterised the exploration expedition; but, from a correspondence which has been renewed in the papers to-day, I am afraid that it will be some time before we hear the last of it.

Parliament having been in recess during the month, there is no political news of consequence. The Treasurer has given notice of his intention of introducing a bill fixing the salaries of future Governors of Victoria. This measure is likely to give rise to a stormy discussion; and the Duke of Newcastle may be pleased to hear that the most enthusiastic supporters of the views embodied in what cannot but be termed his "insolent" despatch on the Governor's Salary Reduction Bill, are the extreme Democrats—the men who, a couple of years ago, battered in the windows of the Houses of Parliament, and shouted at the top of their voices in the eastern market for "Red Republicanism!" Well may Sir Henry Barkly moralise on the saying, "Save me from such friends!" Mr. Duffy has also intimated his intention of introducing a measure for the amendment of the Land Act of last Session; which will, doubtless, be as fertile a theme for talk, and from the same quarter too, as the Governor's Salary Bill.

The summer has been unusually hot and oppressive. As a consequence the crops are somewhat limited, and the want of water has interfered to some extent with the operations of the miner. Bush fires have been very prevalent this year, inflicting great injury—in some cases ruin—on the farmer and stock-owner. The other colonies have also suffered severely from the heat. In Adelaide the thermometer has stood as high as 149 deg. in the sun.

A gentleman in New York, hearing of the repeated failures of the Acclimatisation Society to succeed in the introduction of salmon into Australian waters, has offered his good offices to overcome the difficulty. Mr. Cameron, the gentleman in question, thus writes by last mail to his agents here:—"Having felt a lively interest in the gallant attempts made to introduce the salmon ova into the Australian colonies, I determined to lend a hand, in hopes of ultimate success. I found that Mr. Nettle, the intelligent Superintendent of the St. Lawrence Fisheries, readily seconded my views; and, between us, I really feel sanguine of success. I am not at all certain that the ova sent by the Montreal will arrive safely, as our preparations were too hurried; but by the first ship taking a cargo of ice we will send you, as a free offering, a fine lot of trout and salmon ova, which will arrive all alive." Ice having been the desideratum in the attempts already made, there are high hopes entertained that Mr. Cameron's efforts will ultimately be successful.

The Government of South Australia has determined to lose no time in turning the discoveries of Stuart, the explorer, to account. Already a scheme for a line of telegraph through the new country, to be amalgamated with the Anglo-Australian and China line, is seriously entertained; and a plan for sowing cotton over extensive districts, and inviting the sufferers of Lancashire to come over and attend to it, or do anything else which the fertility of the new country will afford them innumerable chances of doing, has also been recommended to the Executive. A pastoral expedition has been already organised, and is soon about to start for the north, with 40,000 sheep, 12,000 head of cattle, and a large number of horses.

The banks have raised the rate of exchange on England to 1 per cent, at sixty days' sight; at thirty days' sight to 1½ per cent; and for amounts of £50 and under to 2 per cent. This increase was decided on in consequence of the news by the last mail of the drain from England of the precious metals, and of the increase in the rate of discount.

The annual intercolonial cricket match takes place this season in Sydney. The two teams are the strongest ever pitted against each other. The Victoria men sail in a day or two.

The Bishop of Melbourne goes to England by the present mail, the object of his visit—which is to extend over eighteen months—being to engage Ministers of the Church to come out to the colony. On Saturday evening last the Bishop was presented with a complimentary address from the superintendents and teachers of ninety-two Church of England Sunday-schools in various parts of the colony, as well as an address from the Church of England Sunday-school Institute.

Mr. Lansborough, the explorer, is also a passenger for England with the mail-steamer.

The news from New Zealand is of the most favourable kind, large quantities of gold being got, and new gold-fields being discovered. Although, from its extreme cold and wet weather, New Zealand is known to be an undesirable and disagreeable country in which to prosecute mining operations, yet the continued news of rich finds of gold has had the effect of keeping up a continued stream of emigration from this colony.

Mr. H. Neville Dering, lately Attaché at Vienna, has been appointed Attaché to her Majesty's Embassy at Constantinople.

Colonel Lake and Dr. Cleghorn have taken steps for the introduction of the quinine-yielding cinchona into the hill ranges of the Punjaub.

In our notice of the "Inauguration of the Wedgwood Statue" at Stoke-on-Trent, in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 7th inst., the name of the sculptor was by mistake given as George Davies. It should have been Edward Davies, of Russell-place, Fitzroy-square, London. In our notice of the "Screw Steam-ship John Bright," in the same Number, it was omitted to be stated that the engines of the vessel were made from drawings supplied by Mr. I. Harrington, of Gracechurch-street, City.

THE OFFICE OF LAND REGISTRY.—This office, which, it may be remembered, was established by an Act of last Session, and which came into operation in October last, has recently published a memorandum, which contains clear and definite instructions as to the mode of proceeding in application for registration of titles. The object of this office cannot be too widely known, inasmuch as it is intended to give facilities to the transfer of land by simplifying titles and reducing expense. The Act being permissive, and not compulsory—as was the case with the Irish Encumbered Estates Court—its operations are opposed by vested interests in the shape of conveyancers and solicitors, who for so long had in their hands the transfer of land, with all the cumbrous machinery of investigation of title on the occasion of every sale; whereas, by means of the Land Registry Act, a title is cheaply investigated in the first instance and then made indefeasible for ever by means of a form which may be contained in a sheet of note-paper. As an example, it may be stated that the whole of the official expenses in the first registration, with an indefeasible title of an estate of 500 acres of the value of thirty years' purchase, will not exceed £50. In this are included the charge for advertisements, the investigation of the title, maps, and surveys; and, after this, any future transfer of the estate can be effected literally at the cost of a few shillings. From the experience of the working of the Irish Landed Estates Court, which is analogous to that of the Land Registry, it has been found that the fact of an estate possessing such an indefeasible Parliamentary title as may now be obtained by means of the Land Registry the value of landed property is increased by at least two years' purchase, at which the cost of ordinary conveyances may well be calculated. It is hardly possible but that, when the advantages of this system become known, it will be largely availed of. Although so short a time in operation, and subject to much covert opposition, the Land Registry is making its way, and properties of all values from £500 to £150,000 are being brought in for registration; while it is fully expected that the aggregate value of land dealt with in the office by the end of the present year will amount to a million.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

RACE meetings have followed in quick succession since our last. At Liverpool, Tolurno was a proof that Mr. Parr may himself make mistakes in the "cast off" business, as well as profit by those of others; and Johnny Armstrong showed that he retains much of that two-year-old form which once made it so difficult to part him from Zetland and Neptunus. James Mann's first afternoon in Lord Stamford's colours was a signally lucky one, as he won both his races, one of them on Hypatia, own sister to Diophantus, and purchased for 210 gs. at the last Royal sale. He is the son of a very respectable old "Exeter jockey," Sam Mann, and few men have waited more patiently for a turn or deserve it more; but *on dit* that his Lordship may perhaps secure first call of Sam Rogers. The finish brought the winner, Redcap by Fandango, Lord Zetland, and Bonne et Belle within about half a length of each other, and was as close as that celebrated one for the same stake in 1860, when Lady Clifden, Big Ben, Dundee, and Little Lady had only three necks between them. The steeplechase course, which has earned such an unenviable notoriety for "milkings," broken backs, light weights, "grips," and "weeds," that its name of "Grand National" is a byword, kept up its charter in every way. Four mares finished among the first six; and the winner is one of those racinglike, light chestnut mares which constitute almost Teddington's only claim to be remembered as a sire. As a two-year-old, in 1859, she ran once, and won a £50 plate at Newmarket against The Dane and seventeen others; and then she became a plater for three seasons with pretty fair success. Last season she merely ran for a hurdle-race and two steeplechases, and was last, or nearly last, on every occasion; but '63 found her well up in the jumping business; and, after winning at Birmingham and Derby in very decisive style, she well deserved the confidence of her party and the public. At Shrewsbury the Dane had recovered his lameness, and, at the same weight to a pound, quite reversed his Liverpool running with Arbury, while old Leontes (whose going to Liverpool, where the father of his owner handicaps, might have been dispensed with), kept up his Spring form, and with 22lb. less never gave Miss Julia a chance at half a mile. Despite the liberality of the Corporation, Doncaster had only a middling meeting. Starbeam had his revenge for being left at the post at Lincoln by his victory in the Hopeful Stakes, for which Marlow, of Flying Dutchman fame, rode Langholm; the performances of Joey Jones, and other stable companions of National Guard, raised Richmond's hopes of the Derby; and, seeing that when the simple remedy has been proposed to them, they have gone on obstinately year after year allowing the Liverpool running to damage their steeplechase, no one can pity the Doncaster committee when Emblem, even with 14lb. extra, reduced their steeplechase to "a walk over," as settled by the new rules. The season begins in earnest at Northampton on Tuesday and Wednesday; and a very few hours' run by the Great Northern will bring visitors within hail of the Market Harborough steeplechases, and the Croxton Park meeting on Thursday and Friday. There are also steeplechases at York, Henley-on-Arden, Albrighton, and Pembroke on Monday, Isle of Wight on Tuesday, and Folkestone and "Wharfdale and Otley" on Wednesday.

"Stonehenge" considers that there has not been a better greyhound out during the last two seasons, and none so good for Amesbury and Ashdown since Mocking Bird and Riot, as Lord Sefton's Sapphire, the winner of the recent Craven Cup. The Canaradzo blood was in high force at the Coquetdale Club, and when the Scottish Champion is finished next week Mr. Warwick will fold by his judicial scarlet till another season.

The *Sporting Magazine* is illustrated with the portraits of Tim Whiffler and the late Ralph Bullock, after Harry Hall; and *Baily's Magazine* with that of Mr. Selby Lowndes—all three very characteristic likenesses.

The dog-show at Cremorne opens on Monday, and extends over six days. An admirable hall, 550 ft. long, has been built, opening into the Stereorama, the centre of which forms a dais for the prizes. Of course, no "pack of foxhounds" (the only form in which they could be shown) has been entered, as the season is not over, but the entries of English dogs are about a thousand and of foreign 200 more. The whole thing is on a very grand scale; and, although there may be no pond for "the diving dog" from Moscow to perform in, the advantages of a large adjacent paddock have no doubt had great weight with owners.

The Duke of Rutland is, we are glad to hear, once more at the covert side in his carriage; and Melton is full of visitors, and anticipating a rare Croxton meeting. The hunting testimonial was recently presented to his Grace by the farmers of his hunt, and the cheers which followed Mr. John Bland's speech and his Grace's reply were such that, to quote our informant, "it was most amusing to see the hounds break away in every direction, much to Cooper's dismay." A capital 45 minutes from Bescoby Oaks, with a kill at Eastwell, succeeded, and then a good thing with an afternoon fox. The Cheshire, whose sport has been wonderful under their new huntsman, had another fine thing on Saturday week—1h. 5m., and a kill in the open. Viscount Doneraile's pack is for sale.

DONCASTER SPRING MEETING.—MONDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Wetsail, 1. Comet, 2. Miranda f., 3.
Doncaster Spring Handicap.—Joey Jones, 1. Soothsayer, 2. Upperhand, 3.
Hopeful Stakes.—Starbeam, 1. Area f., 2. Sabra c., 3.
Londesborough Plate.—Adventurer, 1. Peignoir, 2. Miranda f., 3.

TUESDAY.

Betting-room Stakes.—Stockman, 1. Lord Adolphus, 2. Sir Watkin, 3.
Scurry Stakes.—Wetsail, 1. Cronstadt, 2. Estrelda, 3.
United Hunt Stakes.—Miss Taft, 1. Hotman, 2. Football, 3.
Great North of England Steeplechase.—Emblem walked over.
Innkeepers' Stakes.—Cronstadt walked over.
Don Steeplechase.—Jack-in-the-Green, 1. Tarquin g., 2. Glautius, 3.

RUGBY HUNT AND GRAND MILITARY STEEPLECHASES.—TUESDAY.

Welter Stakes.—Sir Charles, 1. Windsor, 2. Mountain Fox, 3.
Farmers' Plate.—Duston, 1. Darkie, 2. Princess Royal, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Inkerman, 1. Charity Boy, 2. My Mary, 3.
Challenge Cup.—Havelock, 1. Tuscarora, 2.
Scurry Steeplechase.—Merrimac, 1. Lady of La Garaye, 2. Lady Lovel, 3.

WARWICK SPRING MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

Racing Stakes.—Flower Safety, 1. Calot g., 2.
Trial Stakes.—Le Marechal, 1. Atherstone, 2. Twilight, 3.
Sweepstakes of 25 sovs.—Vandervelde, 1. Coimbra, 2.
Handicap Plate.—Queen of the Vale, 1. Peignoir, 2. Churchman, 3.
Woolonghby Handicap.—Loiterer walked over.
Stand Handicap.—Suburban, 1. Miss Minna, 2. Grand Vizier, 3.
Farmer's Plate.—Cowl g., 1. Little Lady, 2. Sir William, 3.

The Viceroy of Egypt, on the occasion of his visit to the Sultan a few days ago, presented the latter with 25,000 minié rifles, and renewed for himself the promise of Said Pacha, with reference to the mailed frigate ordered in England shortly before his death. On his part, the Sultan has presented his Highness with a magnificent diamond, said to be of 41½ carats' weight, and which was formerly worn in a ring by the late Sultan Mahmoud.

A correspondent of the *Times* who has just visited the works of the Suez Canal observes:—"Strong doubts as to the prospects of a ship canal being completed on the scale and according to the terms assigned to itself by the company must, I apprehend, continue to prevail, and not less so in respect to the commercial prospects of the undertaking, should the work be brought to a conclusion, even were the end to be attained without exceeding the funds raised by the company. But I feel assured that neither professional men nor ordinary travellers will return from the Isthmus without admiring the perseverance and energy displayed by the gentlemen intrusted with a work of such magnitude, undertaken in the midst of a desert where every resource had to be created."

The Alabama appears to be successfully pursuing her cruise for the destruction of Federal merchantmen. The French ship Gil Blas, which has arrived at Havre, has brought two French seamen belonging to the Olive Jane, a Federal vessel bound from Bordeaux to New York, which had been burned on the 21st ult. by Captain Semmes, together with a very large ship bound from California to Queensland. The ship Gil Blas parted from the Alabama on the 23rd ult. in latitude 31 deg. N. and longitude 45 deg. W.; and on the same evening the light of a fire was seen from the Gil Blas. The master of a Dutch ship which has arrived at Rotterdam has likewise reported that he had seen two vessels on fire, and that near one of them was a steamer answering the description of the Alabama. One of these two unlucky vessels, from some floating books picked up by the Dutch captain appeared to be the Golden Eagle, of New York.

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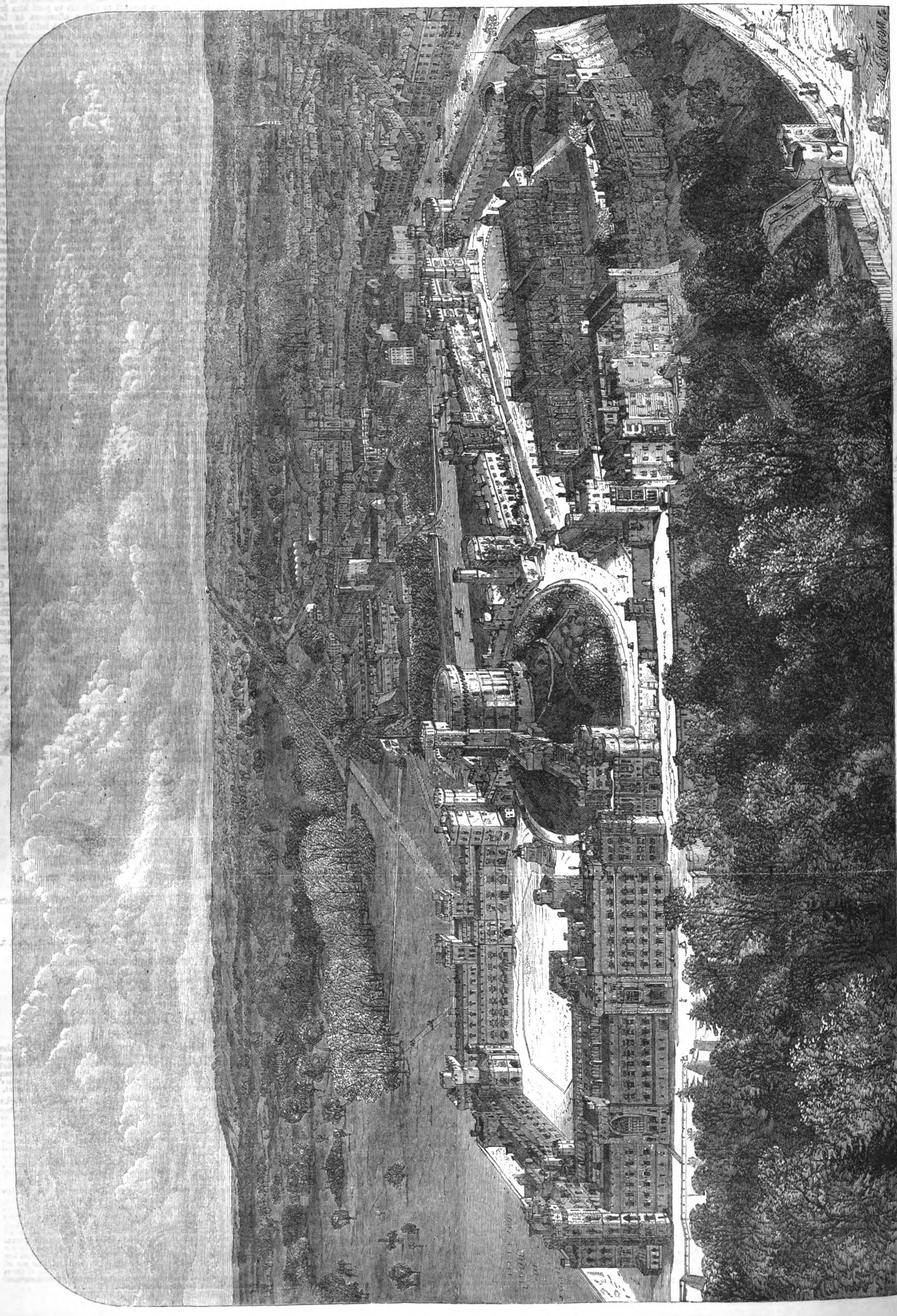

BIRDSEYE VIEW OF WINDSOR CASTLE.

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PROGRESS OF PRINCESS ALEXANDRA (PRINCESS OF WALES): THE SQUADRON AT THE NORE SALUTING THE ROYAL YACHT.

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 28.

SUNDAY, MARCH 22.—Fifth Sunday in Lent. The order of the Knights Templars suppressed by the Pope, 1312. Battle of Beaugé, in Anjou; the Duke of Clarence defeated and slain by the Dauphin, and Scotch auxiliaries, 1421.

MONDAY, 23.—Pope Innocent III. placed England under an Interdict, 1208. Battle of Novara; Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, totally defeated by the Austrian Marshal Radetzky, 1849. The Spaniards defeat the Moors at Guad-el-Ras, 1860.

TUESDAY, 24.—Death of Queen Elizabeth and union of the crowns of England and Scotland in the person of James I., 1603.

WEDNESDAY, 25.—Lady Day: Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The Slave Trade abolished by Parliament, 1807. Opening of the Thames Tunnel, 1843; of St. James's Hall, 1858.

THURSDAY, 26.—Great earthquake in Caracas; nearly 12,000 persons perished, 1812. The Duke of Cambridge born, 1819. Mohammerah, in Persia, captured by Sir James Outram, 1857. The planet Vulcan discovered by Lescarbault, 1859.

FRIDAY, 27.—The Peace of Amiens (between England and the French Republic) signed, 1802. Moon, first quarter, 8 h. 58 m., a.m.

SATURDAY, 28.—The planet Pallas discovered by Dr. Olbers, 1802.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 28, 1863.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 41	3 59	4 17	4 34	4 52	5 8	5 26	5 45	6 5	6 24	6 47	7 14	7 42	8 19

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

ALTHOUGH we have devoted so large a space to illustrating the Marriage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, several Engravings of great interest still remain to be given. Our Number for Saturday, the 28th inst., will contain

A TWO-PAGE ENGRAVING

OF

THE BRIDAL PROCESSION

IN THE

NAVE OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL,

with Illustrations of the Procession of the Royal Bridegroom, the Wedding Presents, the Departure of the Prince and Princess from Windsor, &c.

But the interest of the Tenth of MARCH last did not terminate with the Celebration of the Royal Marriage.

THE PUBLIC REJOICINGS

IN

TOWN AND COUNTRY

upon the late auspicious occasion have especially engaged our attention, and the forthcoming Number will contain numerous Engravings of

ILLUMINATIONS AND FESTIVITIES

IN

LONDON AND THE PROVINCES.

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198, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1863.

A RENEWED attempt is being made to meet one of the vices of the age by restrictive legislation, and the subject is one which may as yet be discussed without the acerbity which it requires no great power of vaticination to predict will shortly characterise debates upon such a topic. Certain well-meaning legislators have introduced into the House of Commons a bill for closing, for the whole of Sunday, every place where refreshment is sold to the public. And it is worthy of notice that an effort to resist the introduction of the bill was defeated by a large majority of 141 to 52. The Government did not oppose the bill, but Sir George Grey intimated that he had given no promise to support it, a course which is in perfect keeping with Home Office practice as at present understood, but which will scarcely commend itself to the good sense of the nation. We should have been better pleased to hear Sir George Grey at once avow that the administration had made up its mind upon an important point.

We frankly avow that we hold this bill to be objectionable, and that we hope to see it defeated upon second reading. We hope that it is not necessary for us to go back upon all occasions, parish-orator fashion, to declarations of our hatred of intoxication, or to our belief that the Sunday might be far more rationally spent by myriads than at present. Our readers will give us credit for feeling and thinking with them, and with all right-minded persons, on these subjects. We have but a limited space in which to discuss any topic, and therefore it may be permitted to us to take ethics for granted, and to be practical. We, therefore, propose to suggest to all who may have influence to bring to bear upon this new attempt at social improvement, that the bill, if carried, would work extreme injustice to an enormous class of a most respectable character.

Though we have strong doubts whether mere legislation will ever do much towards checking the evil propensities of those to whom enjoyment means excess, we have no objection to declare at the outset that, if this class only would be interfered with by the proposed bill, we might not feel ourselves called upon to offer any strenuous opposition to it. That class is not worthy of other consideration than that which it is the statesman's duty to bestow upon all classes, and neither its petulances nor prejudices should stand in the way of any police regulations that are based in common sense. There might be no particular objection to trying experiments upon it, supposing that they could do no harm even if they wrought no good; and we should no more consider that we were inflicting a hardship by closing a public-house door against a drunkard than in directing a policeman to escort him, if too uproarious, to the next station-house. We are not likely to become the organs of any vulgar cant about the liberty of the subject, when the unruly subject interprets that liberty to mean the right of annoying other persons by his brutality. In fact, if we could condemn this kind of reveller to a year of cold water without interfering with the rights and comforts of his betters, we should see no great harm in trying a course which, by itself, might not be very educational in its results, but which might be combined with other treatment of a more philosophical character. But no such device is at present before Parliament. We are asked to declare that neither man, woman, or child, unless a member of one of the London clubs, shall taste any stimulant on the Sunday, unless that liquid shall have been purchased and taken home on the Saturday night. Those who propose such a measure must pardon us for saying that they do not know the habits, customs, and powers of the people for whom they would legislate. We must speak plainly, because we wish to make plainer speaking still, at a later date, unnecessary. To adopt a very familiar illustration, meant in no disrespect, it would be as wise to hand legislation for the people to men who are so notoriously ignorant of them, as for Dr. Sclater, the accomplished manager of the Zoological Gardens, to dismiss the trained staff which at present ministers with so much success to the health and happiness of his charges, and to hand over the providing for them to a set of nurses from the Foundling Hospital, or to a dozen of the most intelligent shepherds from Salisbury Plain.

The bill must be opposed and rejected—not because we would not gladly see every family in England in the habit of making provision on Saturday for the wants of Sunday, but because it is absolutely impossible for thousands on thousands of families to do anything of the kind. We will not go into the question of the rights of man, or the wrongs of publicans. Even if we assume that, for social purposes, we were content to sacrifice a little more of the liberty of which all citizens must sacrifice a good deal for the common interest, and to admit that it is right that the Legislature should pass a paternal law, enacting that respectable and self-respecting men shall not be trusted on Sunday with the key of the public cellar, which is free to them all the week, we cannot allow that even Parliament has a right to compel them to go without refreshment on the day of rest. This, though the proposers of the new law do not understand it, would be the result of the designed enactment. "Why can't the fluids be got in on the night before?" is the question which wealthy gentlemen, with butlers and cellarage, are never tired of asking, and the reply to which they seem never inclined to listen. The answer, for the thousandth time given, is, that the thing cannot be done because the myriads have no accommodation for the fluids. The lower middle class has no cellar, no

cool halls where Psilas shuns the day.

The publican is their butler, and his vaults are their cellarage. If gentlemen who are trying to force on the new code will only demean themselves to visit a few of their acquaintances in ungenteel life, and especially those who live in lodgings, and will bring down their refined ideas to the point at which it would be possible for them to answer the hideously vulgar question where the beer is to be put, we should hear less of such nonsense. We are writing in the most humiliatingly plebeian way, but we are writing in the interest of almost everybody who was in the streets, and of a vast number who were in the stands, on Saturday week; and that is so goodly a *clientelle* that we are not ashamed to hold its brief. We say once more, then, that beer, which is still, and in spite of Mr. Gladstone, the drink of the million, can be kept in the houses only of the Upper Ten Thousand; and we may add, to show that we are not utterly ignorant of nobler things, that even in Belgravia very great people keep their beer in cellars which are decidedly not attached to the mansion. The million might certainly buy bottles, and put liquor into them, and carry it home, and keep it in warm places, and on the morrow indulge themselves with the flat and nauseous result; but the people's beer is not made to be bottled, and becomes detestable except when taken from the cask. That is the vulgar but practical answer to Mr. Somes and his friends; and, shocking as it is to write on such subjects, and deeply as we feel that nothing but a course of Italian operas will perform quarantine work for us after such work, we are bound to say what we have said. The new bill would operate cruelly and tyrannically towards the great and respectable class who need Sunday refreshment and have a right to enjoy it; and the new bill must be rejected on second reading.

PRESENTS TO THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

(FROM THE COURT NEWSMAN.)

THE following presents were made to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales and to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales upon the occasion of their marriage:—

The presents to the Princess of Wales included—

From her Majesty the Queen, in the name of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort and the Queen, from designs by his Royal Highness—A parure of very large and fine opals and brilliants, consisting of three circular brooches, pair of earrings, cross, and bracelets. (Garrard and Co.)

From her Majesty the Queen—The Victoria and Albert badge, formed of a fine Oriental onyx, with portraits of her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort encircled by a border of fine brilliants, and surmounted by a crown of diamonds, with carved ruby cap (Garrard and Co.); a suite of Indian ornaments of pearls, emeralds, and diamonds, consisting of corsage, pair of bracelets, and an armlet; six Indian shawls, one gold tissue shawl, several pieces of satin and velvet unmade.

From his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales—A fine pearl and diamond necklace, formed of eight circular clusters of brilliants, with a large pearl in the centre of each, and connected by festoons of diamonds: from each of the three principal clusters is suspended a fine pear-shaped pearl. A brooch of oblong form, with three very fine pearls set with large brilliants, and three large and fine pearls pendent. A pair of earrings to match (Garrard and Co.). A diadem of fine brilliants; the circlet is formed of two rows, with ten large brilliants equidistant; it is surmounted by scroll ornaments, having in the centre of each a large drop-shaped brilliant; these are connected by Greek devices, also in brilliants: the various pieces are made to form separate ornaments at pleasure (Garrard and Co.). A waist-clasp, formed of two large turquoises, inlaid with Arabic characters, and mounted in gold in Oriental style. A very handsome corbeille de noces, some of the articles in which were made by Miss Unitt, Miss Grive, Mrs. Heath, Mr. Nestor, Messrs. Lewis and Allenby; and Mr. Caley, Messrs. Bird and Allen, and Mrs. Seymour, at Windsor.

From their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Prussia (Princess Royal)—Portraits (three-quarter size) of their Royal Highnesses.

From the Crown Princess of Prussia—A round gold locket, with raised letters "Victoria"—from a design by her Royal Highness.

From their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse—A bracelet of turquoises and brilliants, with the cipher "L. A." in diamonds on crystal. (Wendra, Darmstadt.)

From their Royal Highnesses Prince Alfred, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice—An oval brilliant pendent, having in the centre five sapphires in the form of a cross, and a fine pearl suspended.

From her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge—A flower-pattern brilliant brooch, with emeralds forming the centres of the flowers and buds.

From her Royal Highness Princess Mary of Cambridge—A handsome bracelet, the clasp of enamel and diamonds.

From his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge—A broad wove gold band bracelet, with blue enamel and diamond centre and plume. (Garrard and Co.)

From her Highness the Princess Hohenlohe—A beautifully-painted fan-mount, representing an outdoor scene (skating), a ballroom, and a concert; a similar mount, representing a group in the costumes of Louis XV.'s period.

From his Majesty the King of the Belgians—A dress of beautiful and costly Brussels lace, with scarf and handkerchief to match.

From his Majesty the King of Denmark—A necklace of pearls and diamonds in five divisions, with festoons of pearls connecting ornaments of gold, with a large brilliant in the centre of each. The centre of the necklace is formed of scrollwork in diamonds, with one round and two very large pear-shaped pearls, and suspended from it is the facsimile of the cross of Dagmar, tastefully executed in enamel, ornamented with pearls and diamonds. The style of the necklace is Byzantine. (Jules Didrichsen, Crown jeweller, Copenhagen.)

From her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg—A gold bracelet and locket pendent, with diamonds in the centre. (Friedeberg, Berlin).

From their Majesties the King and Queen of Prussia—A large vase of china, the middle containing a portrait of his Majesty; the base, the top, and the handles all richly guilt.

From his Royal Highness the Landgrave Wilhelm of Hesse and sisters—An antique gold parure, diadem, necklace, bracelet, brooch, and earrings. (Michelson, Copenhagen.)

From her Highness the Duchess of Glücksburg—An old enamelled watch, with diamond borders, back and front.

From the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh—A bouquet-holder of carved crystal, with pearls and corals introduced; on the stem is a band of emeralds and diamonds, and a jewelled coronet; the foot is formed of a ball of crystal, with rubies and diamonds. By turning the ball the foot springs open into four supports, in each of which is a plume and cipher; attached to the holder is a chain of gold and pearls, and a hoop-ring of eight pearls. (London and Ryder.)

From the ladies and gentlemen of her Majesty's household—A very richly-chased silver-gilt toilet-service in the Queen Anne style, consisting of a magnificent toilet-glass, hand-glass, a large casket, ten toilet-boxes, two large jars, four smaller jars, two large beakers, four large scentbottles with coronet tops, pair of toilet-candlesticks, pincushion with handsome pin-tray, ivory hairbrushes with silver-gilt cipher and crown, a tortoiseshell comb, and a beautifully-fitted instrument-tray. The toilet-glass, the principal object of the service, has a very richly-chased frame, at the top of which is the cipher and Danish coronet of her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra, surmounted by two winged figures bearing the Prince of Wales's plume, which they are about to place upon the cipher of her Royal Highness. At the foot of the glass are the full arms, supporters, and crown of the Princess of Wales. The whole is fitted in a rosewood case, with a handsome cipher and crown on the cover, richly-ornamented handles, and lock-plate. The facing of the box, when open, presents a continuous twisted scroll, on each lap of which is engraved the name of a subscriber. (Garrard and Co.)

From the Hon. Mrs. Bruce—A copy, by Mrs. Charles Newton, of the Raphael "St. Catherine" in the National Gallery.

From the Bridemaids—A coloured gold bracelet, richly set with brilliants. The bracelet is in eight compartments, each containing a portrait of a bridemaid, with her initials in diamonds on a Garter blue cover. (Garrard and Co.)

From Earl Spencer—Ewer and basin of majolica ware.

From Chamberlain Schesstedt Juel and daughter, Master of the Hunt, Lindegard, and Councilor Lindegard—A suit of gold ornaments of ancient design, a broad gold bracelet with filigree work, and a brooch and earrings to correspond.

From the Corporation of the City of London—A necklace of thirty-two very large and fine brilliants; a pair of earrings to correspond, formed of two large and fine brilliant tops, and two equally fine drops connected by two smaller brilliants. (Garrard and Co.)

From the Lady Mayoress—A bouquet holder of cornucopia form, with rose, thistle, and harp in rubies, emeralds, and diamonds. (Garrard and Co.)

From the Lady Mayoress of Dublin, and a number of ladies of title and distinction of Ireland—Several fine specimens of Irish lace.

From the Duchess of Inverness—A gold bracelet with diamond centre.

From Lady Buchanan—A handsome casket in imitation of Florentine work, made at Torquay.

From the Ladies of Liverpool—A cross of eleven large and fine brilliants, suspended from a row of pearls. (Mayer, Liverpool.)

From the Ladies of Manchester—An opal and brilliant bracelet, with small emeralds introduced; in the centre are five large opals, and sixteen opals in the bands. (Hunt and Roskell.)

From the Ladies of Leeds—A handsome diamond bracelet, contained in an elegant white casket, ornamented with appropriate gold devices and inscription.

From the Ladies of Gravesend—A bouquet holder, ornamented with pink coral and pearls, and having the corporation arms on one side, and the arms of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and of Denmark on the other. (Dod, Cornhill.)

From the Inhabitants of the two Islands of Laaland and Falster.—A gold suite, of Saxon design—diadem, armlet, brooch, hair pins, three buttons, earrings, and ring. (Dahl, Copenhagen.)

From the Highland companies of the Edinburgh Rifle Volunteers—A Highland brooch, richly enamelled with Runic ornament, surmounted by a crown and shield, with the arms of the Prince as Duke of Rothsay, and the Royal arms of Denmark; the shield rests in a plume; upon a scroll the motto, "In defence, God me defend." The brooch is enriched with Scotch pearls and cairngorms. On the back is engraved in Gaelic, "Welcome and hail to the daughter of Denmark. From the land of the mountain, 1863." (From designs by Mr. J. Drummond, R.S.A., executed by G. and M. Crighton.)

From the Children of Windsor—A Bible and Prayer-book, the sides of the books of ivory, with turquoise cross in the centre.

The presents to the Prince of Wales were:—

From her Majesty the Queen (in the name of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort and the Queen from designs by his Royal Highness)—A tazza in silver, partially gilt. The group on the base illustrates Edward I. presenting his infant son (born at Carnarvon Castle, April 25, 1284) to the Welsh chieftains. The figures represent the King, the Queen holding the Royal infant in her arms, two chieftains, one of whom kneels and kisses the Prince's hand; the Chancellor, a page bearing the King's shield, a herald, and a Knight. The base is rich in ornaments, and bears shields for arms, &c., supported by infantine figures. Beneath the tazza are portraits of the following Princes of Wales, viz.:—Edward, afterwards Edward II.; Edward the Black Prince; Henry, afterwards Henry V.; Edward, son of Henry VI.; Arthur, son of Henry VII.; Charles, afterwards Charles I.; George Augustus, afterwards George II.; and George, afterwards George III. The tazza, intended for flowers, is surmounted by a figure of St. David. (Hunt and Roskell.)

In the name of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort and the Queen—Two vases in silver, partially gilt, of Etruscan form; one surmounted by a figure of Britannia, the other by that of a Welsh bard. The handles are formed of the heraldic rose, and on the feet are the arms and supporters of his Royal Highness in relief. (Hunt and Roskell).

From her Majesty the Queen—A candelabrum for seven lights of rich foliage ornament. On two sides of the base are the arms of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent in high relief; on the other two sides are engraved the cipher and crown of her Royal Highness. Three large oval salvers with the cipher and crown of her Royal Highness engraved thereon, with other articles of plate.

From the Duke of Buccleuch—A finely-chased silver-gilt and jewelled vase in the style of Holbein. On the body of the vase are the heads in high relief of Holbein, Erasmus, Michael Angelo, and Raphael; from the cover rises an elegant scrollwork supporting a medallion, with the arms of his Royal Highness enamelled on both sides. This was manufactured for the International Exhibition, 1862. (Garrard and Co.)

From the Duke of Newcastle—A large silver inkstand, with richly-chased border and feet. (Garrard and Co.)

From the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland—A china service from Minton.

From the Duke of St. Albans—A very handsome mosaic paper-weight.

From Lieutenant-Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, V.C.—An elegant casket-shaped inkstand of silver, richly ornamented with raised scrollwork in the style of Queen Anne. (Garrard and Co.)

From Lieutenant-Colonel Cavendish—An inkstand of Algerian onyx.

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SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

If one considers the present Parliament from the *temporis acti* point of view, one cannot but be struck with its aspect of decay. It seems to be much in the condition of a property which is held on a lease for lives, of which the last only is extant. In the Lords, the Earl of Derby alone seems to keep the House from lapsing; while Lord Palmerston occupies a like position in the Commons. After them, whom and what, is becoming a very decided question. No real leaders are in reserve, and the rising statesmen are nowhere. It happens that Lord Derby has been absent for nearly two weeks from indisposition; and no one thinks of making those spasmodic attempts to get up debates calculated to last so long even as seven o'clock, which alone mark vitality in the Lords, and brief sittings of three-quarters of an hour, in the first quarter of which nothing is done, have become the order of the day. Lord Stratheden has kept a motion, which involves a declaration of opinion by Minister on the question between North and South in America, simmering before the House for a fortnight, but has not been able to bring it on, the last obstacle being a more or less convenient catarrh of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs; and this is a specimen of the way of doing "business" in the Lords. In the Commons, twice within the last few days, motions threatening Ministers have been formally appointed for particular days, and have duly come on; but the debates halted and stumbled and with difficulty were prolonged to a little after ten; while such is the state of the notice-paper that the House decorously and soberly goes to bed soon after twelve. No doubt the Conservative Wednesdays have set in, when Church and State, protection and primogeniture have been upheld, and dashes at dissent have been made with factitious vigour; Mr. Hadfield, Sir Morton Peto, and Sir John Trelawney being duly invested with their Parliamentary martyrdom. But even these are brief encounters, and the sound of fight is feeble, and merely rumbles on till about half-past four, instead of rattling fiercely until such time before six as suffices for a diversion. In short, we have fallen upon days of Parliamentary negation, for aught that interests or excites, at least with any continuity, the business of the Session might be carried on by the Government under-secretaries and the clerks at the table.

By diligent observation some features may be detected in the proceedings of the Lower House. At one time, in the last week or so, there were hopes that Mr. Hennessy might have got up a sensation about the sending of detective policemen to Warsaw, and petitions from foreign affairs committees setting en permanence in small hostelries in Clerkenwell and St. Pancras denounced this base attempt to aid Russia in oppressing the Poles. But somehow the Home Secretary contrived to show that a social inquisition was not revived in the persons of the two superintendents in the metropolitan police who were lent to the Grand Duke Constantine to teach the authorities in Warsaw how law and order may be represented by quiet men in round hats, and carrying carefully concealed truncheons never to be used till the bearers have been rendered nearly powerless to draw them by maltreatment, instead of by truculent Cossacks with fur-caps, lances, and sabres. Then there came, one fated evening, Mr. Lindsay with an assault on wooden ships to be iron-plated, in pursuance of an arrangement with the Premier, who had promised that the matter should be fully discussed when due information had been afforded to the House by the Admiralty. Accordingly, a paper was produced, out of which all the regular assailants of naval administration got excellent arguments against the Government, and a debate ensued, in which almost every one spoke against the Government plan. In vain did Lord Clarence Paget outdo himself as a sea-Scarlett, in insinuating a case for a verdict. No one came to his help, and so he left his seat, and was observed to speak earnestly to Sir Francis Baring, who at first held up his hands with a gesture of denial, but who afterwards consented to act as a wet blanket on the fires of such assailants as Mr. Coningham, who, save the mark, absolutely snatched the debate from lapsing about eight o'clock. But Sir Francis could only express a certain helplessness to form an opinion, and advised everybody to trust to the Government, which, perhaps, was all that could have been expected of him. To be sure, Sir John Pakington chirped and twittered so loud and so angrily, that he created a momentary belief in the gang-wayite administrative reformers that they ought to cheer a cognate spirit in a small gentleman expanding to the dimensions of a Lord High Admiral at last. Taking up a bad case, Lord Palmerston was simply vocally loud, and so scolded that he brought up Mr. Henley, who laying aside his snap-cap, cynical style of criticism, was quite solemn. All through the night Mr. Disraeli had been absent, and if he had been there he might have found opportunity for a slashing assault on Ministers. As it was the debate, which toward mid-evening had nearly died out could not be kept up any longer, although it was only ten o'clock, and Lord Clarence Paget moving him, Mr. Bouverie rose to occupy the time until men who expected to vote about twelve were whipped in. Mr. Brand, coming in when he was quite ready, telegraphed to the accommodating orator, who was making a sad mess of it, and Mr. Bouverie, not even pretending to finish the sentence he was uttering, dropped into his seat; and a division, which utterly belied the argument of the discussion, was pronounced in favour of the Government, and members who had voted without having heard a word of the debate went home the most satisfied of all that they had done their duty.

The intelligent foreigner who may have witnessed a prologue to the business, if there is any business, on one evening of the past week, must have had his ideas of the dignity of a Lord Mayor of London most fearfully outraged. For it is very certain that the great civic functionary, whom French romance-writers place above the highest rank of the peerage and nearest to the Throne of England, was simply chaffed by a laughing and jocular House when he essayed a defence of the City authorities and their doings on the great fête day on the 7th inst. Mr. Rose made a very fair fight for it; but, like some of the people who were not aided by the City police, he was rather mobbed and hustled, and might have been trampled down if the House had not looked at any justification of the corporate proceedings from a comical than an angry point of view. Indeed, Lord Alfred Paget did the City good service in the discussion by putting the whole business in a droll light by his free-and-easy, rollicking speech; while the most damage to the Corporation was done by the turgid solemnity of speech of one of their own body, who, with perverted ingenuity, contrived to string together in every sentence that he uttered a series of words which are generally subjected to a letteral elision in the regions of Cockaigne, the aspirate tendency of which was admirably represented on this occasion. By-and-by, when Lord Elcho, Attorney-General *pro hâc vice* for the volunteers, indicted the metropolitan police, one of the soberest, steadiest, best tempered, and most sententious speakers in the House was transmogrified, or translated, as Quince said of bully Bottom; and startled members shrunk before Lord Hotham rushing into a passionate defiance of the traducers of Sir Richard Mayne. Unquestionably this was the most interesting debate of the Session, and more blood was shown than even on that next best discussion, which flamed with the wrongs of Poland.

Of a surety its attractions outstripped those of that which, looking to the formal notes of preparation which preceded it, was intended to be a great Greek debate. The phrase called up recollections of a Parliamentary display when every member swelled to gigantic proportions; and by so much the more did this of Monday night dwindle to a battle of pigmies. There was a choice audience, for in the midst of a suite which occupied nearly the whole of the diplomatic gallery over the clock, sat Prince Christian of Denmark, supported, as long as endurance lasted, by the Duke of Cambridge; and the Lords being up, the Peers poured into their seats below the gallery in considerable numbers. The Commons members being in the secret were conspicuous by their absence, and Mr. Baillie Cochrane rose to a contemptuously thin house. Alas! for the effect on the Danish mind which was to take in a due sense of the grand moral influence of the Parliament of England! When the mover had lisped out, with a touch of hoarseness, all his neat little epigrammatic sentences, through which ran a thin current of humour of about the strength and effervescence of mixed milk and soda-water, up rose a gentleman who has made some good speeches—or rather parts of speeches, for he has not yet learned the art of knowing when to conclude with effect—and for one mortal hour belied his own reputation, and showed that a gentleman who can be pointed at times can be wholly platitudinous at others. Could it have been a whisper which was about the House that a Servian Princess was in the ladies' gallery, that caused Mr. Gregory to speak badly and ineffectively, at the end of a dissertation on Greek affairs, a great part of the speech which he might have been expected to deliver well some weeks hence on the affairs of Turkey. Certes, he pitched his tone high in favour of the Christian subjects of the Porte; and if he was duly interpreted in the gilded lurking-place of the softer sex up stairs, no doubt had his reward. As soon as he sat down, the Danish Princes, who had sunk into attitudes of fatigue, exhausted by the efforts to catch the grand moral influence of the English House of Commons, roused themselves; but, as the first tones of Mr. Monckton Milnes fell upon their ears, with a simultaneous start they sprang to their feet and rushed away, as the old stage directions would say, dispersedly. Saved from extinction at an early hour only by the enforced interposition of Mr. Layard, who lectured on the geography and ethnology of the Christian provinces of the Sultan with curious glibness, wearily, wearily went the debate till it sunk into the lulling arms of Mr. Darby Griffith. At this point occurred a phenomenon. There is in the House a most sensible and accurate gentleman who often takes good part in debates, but whose style is somewhat dull, who on this occasion galvanised the torpid discussion by an animated and jocular speech, studded with comical similes and pregnant with pointed illustrations. Members rubbed their eyes when they heard light tones and glossome words come from Mr. Cave, and they sat up and laughed with a grateful appreciation of the salvation of the debate from a state of fatuity. To him succeeded, with a few quaint sentences, Mr. Charles Clifford, who on a few occasions has exhibited a dry humour, a caustic wit, and a comicality of expression, verbal and facial, which are intensely amusing. Flat down again fell the debate; and, looking round with a hopeless glance to see why no one rose, Lord Palmerston was obliged to intervene, and he set about giving everybody who had criticised the policy of the Government a good wigging. Indeed, he laid on so stoutly that loud cries of "Oh! oh!" resounded from the castigated, which only encouraged him to assert more deeply and confidently; for his speech was nothing but assertion. All this time Mr. Disraeli had sat motionless, with the fixed gleaming stare of Memnon in his eyes, and Lord Palmerston had so palpably laid himself open to retort, that every one expected a series of sharp thrusts from the leader of the Opposition. But he made no sign, and Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald rushed boldly into the lists. Times have changed, indeed, when a neophyte of the Foreign Office can measure himself with Lord Palmerston on a question of foreign policy; but Mr. Fitzgerald did the thing right well; and not the less because he was as brief as he was pointed and emphatic. And so died away, of premature decay, soon after ten o'clock, a Greek debate which was to have been, but somehow could not be made, great.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Registration of Births and Deaths (Ireland) Bill and the Malt Duties Bill were read a second time, and the Drainage of Land (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee.

The Lord Chancellor, at the request of the Earl of Shaftesbury, postponed a motion of which he had given notice upon the subject of ecclesiastical patronage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Post Office Savings-banks Bill was recommitted, and underwent alterations.

THE CRUSH IN THE CITY ON SATURDAY WEEK.—A conversation took place respecting the crush during the progress of Princess Alexandra through the City.—Sir DE LACY EVANS recommended the amalgamation of the City and Metropolitan police, while Sir G. GREY thought that if this could not be accomplished the Government should at least have some control over the arrangements on such occasions as the entry of the Princess of Wales.—Lord A. PAGET, who rode at the side of the carriage of her Royal Highness, said the City police evidently gave up all hope of being able to maintain anything like order, but a much better state of things was found westward of Temple Bar.—The LORD MAYOR and Alderman SIDNEY, as representatives of the Corporation of London, strenuously defended the City authorities, the former entering a strong protest against any proposition to amalgamate the two forces of police.—During this discussion, Sir G. GREY stated that her Majesty, deeply pained by the loss of life on Tuesday night, had ordered an inquiry to be made into the circumstances of the families of the persons who were killed.

THE POPE AND MR. ODO RUSSELL.—The affair between Mr. Odo Russell and the Pope was again the subject of discussion.—Mr. LAYARD expressed his entire confidence in the accuracy of Mr. Russell's account of what took place at Rome with reference to offering his Holiness an asylum.—Sir G. BOWYER, on the other hand, adhered to the French version, that the Pope's remark to the English representative, to the effect that he might be obliged to seek a refuge on British soil, was merely a jocular expression without any serious meaning. The hon. Baronet added that, in consequence of the part he had taken in this matter, Mr. Odo Russell "occupied a much less important position in Rome than he had previously filled"—a statement which drew from Mr. Layard the remark that the position of our non-official envoy was "precisely as important as it had ever been."

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

The House went into Committee of Supply upon the Army Estimates, commencing with the first money vote (partially discussed on Monday) of £5,709,733, for general staff and regimental pay, allowances, and charges, which was agreed to after a long debate.

On the next vote of £1,223,936 for Commissariat establishment, services, and movement of troops, Mr. A. MILLS moved to reduce the vote by £30,000, referring to the expenses of the Commissariat transport establishment in the colonies (charged at £80,424), and arguing that self-governing colonies should bear a portion of this expenditure. This amendment was opposed by Sir G. LEWIS, and in the discussion which followed, it appeared to open large questions of form as well as policy. Upon a division, the amendment was negatived by 71 to 65.

On the succeeding vote of £630,385 for clothing establishments, services, and supplies, Colonel DICKSON, objecting to the annually increasing expense of the Pimlico establishment, moved to reduce the vote by £25,000.—Sir G. LEWIS defended the vote, which, he observed, was less by £30,000 than that of last year. The amendment was negatived.

The Chairman was then ordered to report progress.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

A bill to amend the Leases and Sales of Settled Estates Act, introduced by the Lord Chancellor, was read a first time.

The Union Relief Aid Act Continuance Bill and the Salmon Exportation Bill were read a second time.

The Malt Duty Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Prince Christian of Denmark, with his son, and the Duke of Cambridge, were in the Ambassadors' gallery of the House of Commons.

A new writ was ordered to issue for the election of a member for North Lancashire, in the room of the Marquis of Hartington, who has accepted the office of a Lord of the Admiralty.

The Consolidated Fund (£10,000,000) Bill, the Mutiny Bill, the Trustees Act Amendment (Scotland) Bill, and the Metropolis Turnpike Roads Act Amendment Bill were read a second time.

The Hares (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee.

The Naval Coast Volunteers' Act Amendment Bill was then read a third time.

Mr. B. Cochrane drew attention to the affairs of Greece, according to his notice, and a discussion ensued, in which Mr. Gregory, Mr. M. Milnes, Mr. Layard, Lord J. Manners, Mr. H. Seymour, Lord H. Scott, Mr. D. Griffiths, Mr. Cave, Mr. C. C. Clifford, Lord Palmerston, and Mr. S. Fitzgerald took part; the motion, which was one for the production of papers, being in the end withdrawn.

Colonel Barttelot moved an address to the Crown, praying that the stoppage from the pay of cavalry and horse artillery officers for forage be discontinued.—Sir G. C. Lewis opposed the motion on the ground that it would add £20,000 to the army estimates. On a division the motion was lost by 107 to 75.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

The House then went into Committee of Supply upon the Army Estimates.

On the vote of £635,637 for barrack establishment, services, and supplies, a conversation took place on some items referring to charges for washing and other expenses to which private soldiers are subject. After a few words from Sir M. Peto, Sir G. C. Lewis, and Mr. Wyld the vote was agreed to.

The vote of £46,097 for the purpose of Divine service was also agreed to.

On the vote of £43,012 for the expenses of the administration of martial law a short discussion ensued, and the vote was ultimately agreed to.

The vote of £255,993 for the expenses of medical establishment, services, and supplies was agreed to.

The vote for disembodied militia, £751,084, was agreed to, as was also a vote of £94,162 for the yeomanry.

The Chairman then reported progress.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The bill, continuing the Union Relief Aid Act for six months beyond the time fixed last Session, passed through Committee.

A short conversa… Edinburgh Castle a… ordinate display of bunting floating from the …e by the ridiculous old retainers of the City

HO…

Mr. Somes obtain… on Sunday. Sir G… as it stands in its fu… its being read a sec… clause extending th…

Mr. W. B. Forster… of the game laws.

Mr, H. S. Thompso… a Committee be pos… the working of the … cussion, in the cour… member for Bradfo… majority of 19.

Mr. Roebuck, in … names, entered into … arisen between Lor… lieved that by the l… any name he migh… that, in bringing thi… to prevent the opera… Solicitor-General w… motion, with certai…

Mr. Cowper obtai… south side of the Th…

The Post Office Sa…

The Consolidated …

THE DISEASES P… second reading of th… persons suffering fr… authorities to mak… the bill, as it was … to work. He urg… bill.—Mr. HENLE… embraced the obj… thought that some… Act had been gener… bill, there ought to… liable to penalties.—… in Committee as to… commissioner of po… provide means for o… for the second readi…

The Prince C… executed in marble.

Mr. Spooner, … to offer himself aga…

Viscountess … Field Marshal Lord…

The Marquis … of the county of Wi…

The Annual … take place at Strens…

The steeple of … had been raised to …

On Thursday … Curtis and Harvey … were destroyed. N…

F. R. Mager… National Life-boat … a new life-boat for …

The Board of … provisional orders a… Rhyl, Ilfracombe, D…

The honour … Alexandra has been … Bridge, York, it wa… but that of the Prin…

The handsom… Londonderry to c… A. Ferguson, M.P., … concourse of the in…

Mr. Leeke's s… aston Farm, near D… and the 37 female … Wetherell) gave the … Dublin cow, and bo…

At the village… marriage of the Pr…

…scriptions amongst … bustible materials … roasted about three … quantity of cooked …

Much interest… trial of Mr. Henry … uttering an order … evidence turned upo… "believed" the pris… was evidence for th… acquitted, amid che…

Mr. George H… presented £500 to t… the Prince of Wale… in that charming … town, the interest … in repair the seats … destitute poor men,…

An action for … last Saturday at the … daughter of a gent… Fleming, is Rector … on behalf of the pl… letters which had p… that the defendant … and uncle of the l… admitted having m… prevented him from … released him from … of the defendant, b… with £1000 damages.

In Ireland th… brated with enthu… tion—the Roman C… ordered the illumi… determined most … Some rioting took … of those charged w… trial, bail being r… posed of the offend… without the altern… posed they ranged … place. When the li… stones the houses … trate, and a large fo… a different directi… companies of the 11… charged the mob w… were made. The r… Eve) by the "Natio… broke into the re… through the city i… marched through t… persed by a bayon… marched through … This assemblage w… of cavalry, infan…

We learn by a… intends to make a j…

Letters from … time since ceased to … 300 to 400 barrels a … different wells by … supply. The inhab… "test well," in o… from a greater dep… 1000 feet, as none o…

MUSIC.

…sing excitement caused by the rejoicings …nt of the Royal nuptials music, unless it was festivities, received less than the degree of season; and it would appear that the musical week have suffered somewhat from the reaction …s extraordinary excitement. This seemed in …with the Popular Concert of Monday last, which …non-appearance of Mdme. Arabella Goddard, …der severe indisposition. The concert of the first of the season), on Tuesday evening, was …h it presented several attractions, particularly …ed by Mr. Allen, entitled "Harvest Home," a …nerit, which we shall have occasion to notice …

…g Mrs. HOLMAN ANDREWS gave her first …her residence in Bedford-square. Her rooms …erous and distinguished assemblage, and the …presented to them was elegant and recherché. …cantata, "God, Thou art great!" was very …he choral portions being given with precision …famous recitative, "Deeper and deeper still," …ngels, through the skies," were sung by Mr. …te and feeling. Several fine airs, part-songs, …ere given, in which Mrs. Andrews, Miss Webb, … Irving, and others, took part; and all the …t warmly received by the audience.

… Opera, Covent Garden, closes this even… Miss Louisa Pyne takes her benefit. She has …Noir," Auber's chef-d'œuvre in the gay and …otless, the attraction of this opera, added to the …favour enjoyed by the fair bénéficiare, will fill …g.

… lessee of her Majesty's Theatre, has put …f the approaching season. It is long and …t its essential points may be given in a few …'s company will be exceedingly strong, com… …incipal stars of last season—Titiens, Giuglini, …but several important additions, among whom …onna, Miss Kellog, and our countryman, Mr. …emarkable. The operas performed during the …principal pieces belonging to the répertoire of …veral interesting novelties and revivals. The …d's "Faust" and an opera by Signor Schira. "Le Nozze di Figaro," "Fidelio," and …stra and chorus will be increased in strength …able Signor Arditi will continue to be musical …is to open on the 11th of April with the …Titiens, Giuglini, Alboni, and Delle Sedie will …s of the Royal Italian Opera season has as yet …

…daily expected here, who, if we may believe …ill probably cause a sensation. This is Mdlle. …unger sister of Adelina, who is now on her …k. She made her début in America a short …peared at Covent Garden, and the New York …s in describing her powers as wonderful. Her …f the highest and most brilliant sopranoes ever …as extraordinary, and her style as thoroughly …bably appear early in the season at one of our …

THE THEATRES.

…heatrical business has been dull for the last …become necessary for the majority of the houses …ge of performance. The previous excitement …reaction, and the public seem disposed to rest …pense of sightseeing; so that, in all probability, …the arrival of the Easter season. Mr. Falconer …to reduce his drama of "Bonnie Dundee" to …s the gathering of the clans, and to fill up the …ing by the reproduction of his capital comedy …hich Mr. Loraine very effectively sustains the …he play is very carefully placed on the boards, …ince with its representations of real life, and …lause.

…n Wednesday another version of "Aurora …at this theatre, consisting of a prologue and …n produced under the superintendence of Mr. …placed on the stage with exemplary care. It …traordinary and extensive combinations ever …ther, a regular "Adelphi drama, with Adelphi …, so elaborate, so full of minute detail, so bur… …prolonged in development, that a description of …mpossible. Here the story is followed, and there …is a combination of one or more elements, and …story is simply given; but, whether in its …cations, to compare it with Miss Braddon's …task. Stephen Hargreave's and the Bird… …tance, are blended together into one, and for …e the returned convict, apparently half-witted, …is plans with astute forecasting. Mr. Webster …laboriously and effectively. Mr. Billington, too, …ifelike portrait of the Yorkshire squire which …Phillips, as James Conyers, was admirable; …hibald Floyd, acted with exemplary discretion. …e was purposely filled with opportunities for …he final tableau, in which Softy endeavours to …as courageously taken on herself his capture, …Jones a crowning incident, which she appro… …shed success. The drama, however, occupies …in performance, and requires much abridg… …to unanimous approbation.

Mr. Weekes have been elected Royal …une has been elected an Associate.

…ice states that classes for musketry in… …rs will be formed at Hythe and Fleetwood on the

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METROPOLITAN NEWS.

On Tuesday night a large number of persons assembled at Blackheath to witness a splendid pyrotechnic display in celebration of the marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. A volunteer band was in attendance, and the proceedings were under the patronage of his Royal Highness Prince Arthur, who, with other distinguished visitors, was present.

The Court of Common Council, accepting an alternative proposition understood to have been made to them by Mr. Cowper, the First Commissioner of Works, have passed a resolution to the effect that the Corporation is willing to construct the new street from the northern embankment of the Thames to the Mansion House, and to appropriate the 4d. coal duty to that purpose in the first instance.

The anniversary festival of the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest was celebrated on Wednesday at the London Tavern. The hospital is situated at Victoria Park, and is of great benefit, not only to the poor in the east of London, but also to the population of the whole metropolis. Mr. Henry Tucker occupied the chair. The number of in-patients admitted to the benefits of the charity during the year 1862 had been 442, while the out-patients had numbered 9074. The subscriptions amounted to about £4300.

A block of buildings intended as dwellings for working men and their families was opened last Saturday in Mark-street, Paul-street, Finsbury-square. The houses have been erected by Alderman Waterlow, and are arranged in "flats," each flat having a suite of apartments to be occupied by a separate family. The roof is a drying-ground common to all the tenants. Lord Radstock, Lord Ebury, a number of members of Parliament, and other gentlemen were present at the opening on Saturday, and expressed themselves highly gratified at the arrangement, economy, and completeness of the building.

Last week the births of 1952 children—1006 boys and 946 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 2038.——The deaths of 1561 persons (802 males and 759 females) were registered in London. The average number in corresponding weeks of ten years 1853-62 is, with a correction for increase of population, 1432. The increase in the number of deaths is caused principally by pulmonary diseases. The deaths of five nonagenarians are recorded; the oldest was a widow, who attained the age of ninety-four years.

At a general meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society held on Monday, the Right Hon. Lord Strangford, president, in the chair, a paper, by Dr. Kern, "On fragments of Aryabhatta, the celebrated Hindu mathematician," was read. These fragments prove conclusively that the sphericity and diurnal rotation of the earth had been correctly apprehended by that early Indian writer, who flourished at an epoch variously estimated by different investigators, but which must have been prior to A.D. 600, and has been placed as far back as B.C. 100.

The Prince of Wales, following the example of her Majesty, has addressed a letter to the Lord Mayor on the subject of the fatal accidents in the City on the night of the illuminations. His Royal Highness expresses his deep regret that what was meant for rejoicing should have been turned into an occasion of mourning, and he feels the calamity the more poignantly on account of the warm and enthusiastic welcome with which the Princess and himself were received on their passage through the City. The Prince further adds his anxiety to do all that may lie in his power to relieve the sufferings of those who lost their relatives on that unfortunate occasion, and with that view requests that information as to the condition of those families may be communicated to him.

On Wednesday evening the annual distribution of prizes to the scholars of ragged schools took place in Exeter Hall, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury. The prizes are awarded to those scholars who remain in the same situation for twelve months, and of the 700 candidates a great many had been in the same situation for periods varying from one to five years, the average age of the children present being below fourteen years. These prizes had now been given for nine years. The noble chairman, in distributing the prizes, addressed a few words of encouragement to the children, urging them to persevere and continue in the right path, so that they might, when arrived at years of discretion, become useful and respected members of society. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Joseph Payne, Mr. Macgregor, Sir Robert Carden, the Rev. Samuel Martin, and others. Previous to the distribution of the prizes the scholars were provided with a good tea.

The commemoration of St. Patrick's Day took place on Tuesday with the customary honours. There was a service at St. Patrick's Chapel, Soho, Cardinal Wiseman being present, with a sermon by Bishop Morris. In the evening the friends of the "Benevolent Society of St. Patrick" dined together at the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of the Earl of Darnley. This institution was established many years since for the purpose of maintaining and educating the children of Irish parents in London. In the course of the evening subscriptions were announced to the amount of £717, which included 100 guineas from her Majesty, £50 from the chairman, £50 from Lord Carlisle, 100 guineas from the Earl of Clare, £25 from Viscount Templetown. The children, to the number of about 500, were, according to the usual practice, provided with a substantial dinner at the schools in Stamford-street, where several of the patrons of the society assembled to witness the treat.

The fifty-seventh anniversary festival of the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress was held, on Wednesday evening, at the Albion Hotel, Aldersgate-street, and was attended by about 150 persons. The chair was taken by the Right Hon. the Earl of Dudley. The sick allowance grants had, it was observed, been continued during the year with the greatest possible benefit, and had been made in no fewer than 313 instances. During the past year 245 families had been furnished with the means of returning to their native countries. The usual numbers of pensioners—viz., 84—received the pension of £13 per annum, and of these ten received an additional allowance of £7 10s., making, in the latter case, 7s. 6d. per week. Minor grants of from 5s. per month to 2s. per week had been made during the year to 74 aged and deserving persons. From the report of the almshouse committee it appears that of the 25 houses 19 only are now occupied, and that the funds are in a very low state. The subscriptions announced during the evening amounted to £2226, including £100 from her Majesty, £100 from the Earl of Dudley, and the same amount from Mr. Huth.

The hyacinth and camellia show at the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society at South Kensington, on Wednesday, was exceedingly successful, considering the early period of the season. Most of the plants were in excellent condition. The camellias which obtained the first prize for Messrs. Veitch were remarkable for brilliancy of colour in the flowers, and the foliage was in excellent condition. There was a large collection of hyacinths shown by the different well-known growers, many of which were conspicuous for the beauty and fulness of the blooms. Some gigantic mignonette plants, shown by Lord Londesborough, obtained special prizes. Others, shown by Mr. Dobree and Mr. Duncombe Shafto, were also conspicuous for their enormous size. There was also a good collection of tulips and cinerarias, and some azaleas; and besides these there was a great number of new and rare plants, so that the show was a very gratifying one to the members of the society and to the numerous visitors who were present. Prince Christian and Princess Dagmar, the Duchess of Cambridge, and Princess Mary honoured the gardens with a visit in the course of the day. There was a full attendance of visitors.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Tuesday at the London Tavern—Lord Lovaine in the chair. There was a very numerous attendance of the friends and supporters of the society. A lengthened report was read by the secretary, Mr. R. Lewis, detailing the operations of the society during the past year and referring to the various instances in which they had been instrumental in saving human lives during that period. The society has now 124 life-boats on the coasts of the United Kingdom, and during 1862 had saved 358 persons from wrecked ships. For these services they had granted rewards amounting to £915 18s. 1d.; twelve life-boats had been manned by upwards of 6000 persons, and with one exception, without loss of life. Since the formation of the institution, in 1824, it had expended on life-boat establishments £67,780, and had voted eighty-two gold and 718 silver medals for saving life, besides pecuniary awards amounting together to £16,478. The committee expressed their deep acknowledgments to the Board of Trade, the Coast Guard, the local committees, the railway and steam-packet companies, for their continued valuable and zealous co-operation. The total receipts of the institution during the year 1862 amounted to £14,825 5s. 1d.; of that sum £2715 was given by benevolent individuals to defray the cost of ten life-boats. Donations from foreign countries, and also legacies bequeathed since the last report, were especially enumerated. Mr. S. Cave, M.P., moved the adoption of the report which was seconded by the Rev. G. Ainslie, and unanimously carried. Resolutions were afterwards passed congratulating the society on its success, and expressing their thanks to the Privy Council, the Board of Trade, the chairman, deputy-chairman, and committee of management.

A tall, aristocratic-looking, handsome man, with moustache-shaded lip, and very glossy luxuriant hair, but who had a very weak voice, made an amusing application to the Clerkenwell Police magistrate last Saturday. He said he had been victimised by a young and designing widow. He had met her at a friend's house, and, she being "young, fair, handsome, with large oval eyes and slender white hands," he had at last fallen in love with her. He took an early opportunity to declare his love, and, he was sorry to say, was accepted. He purchased for her several presents, lent her money, and at her request also purchased several articles of furniture, which he gave to her; and he had even gone so far as to pay the money for putting up the banns. A day or two after he had done so he spoke to her in a kind manner about the necessity of her prohibiting the frequent visits of a male cousin, on which she became very excited, said she loved the little finger of her cousin better than she did the whole of his (applicant's) person, and ordered him to leave the house, and never let her see him any more. Since then she would not see him, and had married her cousin; and, what made the matter worse, when he applied for his articles of furniture to be given back to him she declined to see him, but sent a message to say that if he annoyed her her husband would give him a sound thrashing. He wanted to know if he could not compel her to let him have his presents back, and whether he could not compel her to repay him the money he had lent her. The magistrate said he could not compel her to give him back his presents, and if he wanted his money he had better sue the husband in the County Court. The applicant, who seemed very chopfallen, then left the court.

SYMPATHY WITH POLAND.—One of the largest and most influential meetings the City has ever seen was held in Guildhall on Tuesday, to express sympathy with the Poles in their noble struggle for freedom. The Lord Mayor was to have presided, but indisposition prevented his attendance. In his absence Alderman and Sheriff Lawrence was called to the chair. Among the speakers were Lord Harrowby, Hon. W. Denman, M.P.; Mr. Crawford, M.P.; Sir Henry Henre. M.P.; Mr. Hennessy, M.P.; Mr. Fawcett, Lord Shaftesbury, Mr. H. Seymour, M.P.; Mr. Edmund Beales, the Earl of Zetland, Lord Truro, and Sir H. Verney, M.P. The resolutions were of a most uncompromising character. The first denounced the conduct of Russia towards Poland, and the second and third called upon the Government to withdraw from diplomatic intercourse with Russia until the persecution of Poland was put an end to. All the resolutions were warmly received and unanimously adopted. A stirring address to the Poles was agreed to. In the course of the proceedings, Mr. H. D. Seymour, M.P., suggested that another debate should take place in Parliament on the subject of Poland before the Easter recess, every member on the appointed day bringing up a petition in favour of Poland from his constituents; that a committee should be appointed in London to receive subscriptions, which, by communication between the Lord Mayor and the Prefect of the Seine, should assume an international character. The Earl of Shaftesbury, in the course of his speech, said—"I trust the time is not far distant when we shall recognise Poland as readmitted into the family of nations, and date her progress from the time when she starts again, with all the newness, all the life, all the joy, all the freedom of a long-oppressed but regenerated nation. It seems as if the hand of Providence were being signalised on the present occasion. It seems as if the time were at hand when the wrongs of Poland were to cease, and she were again to stand erect amongst the families of Europe. The whole of this rising has been marked by great sagacity, by much judgment, and by true rectitude of feeling. Mark the letter of that good, that great man, Langiewicz, who appears to be another Garibaldi raised up for this particular occasion; mark the prudence of that man. He receives from his old friend and conductor, his old commander, Garibaldi, a letter tendering his services. What is his reply? Langiewicz, in the name of the Polish nation says, 'I love you. I thank you for your generous and noble offer; but come not here. Our movement must not have anything of a revolutionary character. Let the Poles work out their destiny. The patriots of Poland will do the work. We want your sympathy. We are not in want of your active co-operation.' Let us, therefore, come forward with our expression of sympathy; but let us come forward simultaneously with our language of denunciation. Let us tell the Emperor of Russia and all his myrmidons that they have perpetrated acts of cruelty, violence, and savagery quite unparalleled in the wars of the nations of India; worse than the cruelties perpetrated by the Six Nations and all the Red Indians on the continent of America."—Towards the close of the meeting the following letter was read from Miss Nightingale, who is on her sickbed:—"If there is a fund for the sick and wounded of the Polish insurrection, will you kindly pay this little sum (£10)? It makes my heart burn to hear of that noble nation struggling again for freedom. May God prosper and bless her efforts and bring her safe to port!" The reading of this letter was received with loud cheering.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Earl of Gifford, late of Wilton-street, Belgrave-square, was proved in her Majesty's Court of Probate on the 13th inst., by his relict, the Countess of Gifford. Lord Gifford was the eldest son of the Marquis of Tweeddale, K.T., C.B., and was formerly private secretary to the Secretary of State for the War Department, and held his seat in Parliament as member for Totnes since 1855, and was only forty-three years of age at the time of his death, which event occurred on the 22nd of last December, at Dufferin Lodge, Highgate, he having executed his will in October. It bears his signature, "Gifford," and was attested by Charles Hathwick, M.D., and James Todd, valet. In the attesting clause are these words—"The marriage between himself and the Countess of Gifford having been previously solemnised." The will is exceedingly brief, his Lordship having, in a few words, left the whole of his estate and effects, whatsoever and wheresoever, to his wife, the Countess of Gifford, formerly Baroness Dufferin and Clanboye.

The will of John Hambrough, Esq., of Steephill Castle, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, and Prince's-gardens, Hyde Park, was proved in London on the 3rd inst., by the executors—namely, Oscar William Hambrough, Esq., and the Rev. Windsor Edmund Hambrough, Esq., Vicar of Hayes, the testator's sons, and William Henry Domville, Esq., New-square, Lincoln's Inn; the personalty being sworn under £60,000. The testator also died possessed of considerable real estates. The will bears date June, 1861, and there are four codicils, respectively dated 1861-2. The testator, who died at the age of seventy, was of an ancient family, was well connected, and married a grand-daughter of the fourth Earl of Plymouth, by whom he had issue three sons. He bequeaths to his wife (since deceased) an annuity of £500 beyond her marriage settlement, leaving to her also many other bequests; and devises to his grandson, Dudley Albert Hambrough, now in his thirteenth year, eldest son of the testator's eldest son, the late Albert John Hambrough, F.G.S., F.L.S., all his freehold estates, with the exception of his estate at Hayes, which he leaves to his (the testator's) son Oscar. The residue of his personal property he directs to be divided into three equal parts, bequeathing one third to his daughter-in-law, Charlotte Jane, the relict of his eldest son, and a daughter of the late John Fleming, Esq., M.P.; one other third part to his son Oscar, and the remaining third to his son Windsor. He has further directed that the family residence of Steephill Castle should remain in the occupation of his daughter-in-law until the coming of age of his grandson Dudley.

The will of George Coope, Esq., of Great Cumberland-place, Hyde Park, was proved in the London Court under £120,000 personalty, the executors nominated being Henry Ward, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn-fields, Octavius Edward Coope, Esq., the brother, and John Coope Davis, Esq. the nephew. Mr. Ward and Mr. Davis are to take upon themselves the arrangement, settlement, and determination of all matters and things relating to the testator's share and interest in the business carried on by him and his partners, under the firm of Ind. Coope, and Co., at Romford. The will bears date 1861 and is purely of a family nature, leaving to his relict, in addition to her marriage settlement of £20,000, a very liberal annuity, and the residue to be divided amongst their children; but, in the event of his issue not attaining a vested interest therein, liberal legacies are bequeathed to the testator's brothers, sisters, nephews, and nieces, the widow taking the residue. Legacies of £500 are left to each of the executors.

On the morning of Friday, the 6th inst., the Trinity yacht Vestal, with the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House and a distinguished party, steamed down the river to greet her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra. The Royal squadron was viewed some miles beyond the Nore. Upon reaching the Nore the Vestal hid to, awaiting the approach of the Victoria and Albert, with the Royal party on board. The Royal yacht came first, followed by the Trinity yacht Irene, to whom had been intrusted the task of piloting the squadron from Antwerp; the Warrior immediately following her. As the Victoria and Albert passed within easy distance, the Vestal dressed ship, the crew disposing themselves in line along the bulwarks and upon the paddle-box, and giving hearty cheers, which the Princess acknowledged in the most gracious manner, waving her handkerchief for some time.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING that about £580,000 in bullion has arrived from various quarters, that there is fully that amount in gold now on passage from Australia, and that money for commercial purposes is abundant, most National Securities have ruled very inactive, at barely the late decline in the quotations. The sales of stock have not been to any numerous; but two foreign loans, though only for £8,000,000 each as far as regards this country, having been brought forward, speculative operations for a rise have been checked to some extent. The Unfunded Debt has further receded in value, with a heavy influx.

The export of specie to the East by the present packet amounts to £278,564. Bar silver has changed hands at 61⅝d. per ounce.

The Council for India have disposed of £400,000 in bills, at previous rates.

There is a fair, though not to say brisk, demand for accommodation, and very little capital can now be obtained under the *Bank rate*. The lowest quotations in Lombard-street are as follow:—

Thirty days' bills	3½ to — per cent.	Four months' bills.. ..	4½ to 4¾ per cent.
Sixty days' bills	3½ to — "	Six months' bills	4½ to 5 "
Three months' bills ..	4 to — "		

In the Stock Exchange, money, for short periods, is worth from 3½ to 4 per cent. The supply, however, is rather limited.

The increase of over two billions sterling in the stock of bullion in the Bank of France having enabled the Directors to reduce their charge for money to 4½ per cent, capital is somewhat easier in Paris. On other parts of the Continent, however, the quotations continue firm. We annex the rates in the leading cities:—

	Bank rate, per cent.	Open market, per cent.		Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris ..	4½	4½	Amsterdam ..	3½	3½
Vienna ..	5	5	Turin ..	6	6
Berlin ..	4	3⅝	Brussels ..	3	2⅝ 3
Frankfort ..	3	2½	Hamburg ..	—	2⅛ ⅛
			St. Petersburg	5½	6

The new Italian Loan is for £28,000,000, in a Five per Cent Stock, at 71. Only £3,000,000 will be raised here, and £8,000,000 will not be issued for seven years. The amount allocated for Paris is £7,000,000; and for Turin £2,500,000; whilst the remainder is to be left at Leghorn, and the Italian banks £3,160,000. The subscription lists are well filled, and the scrip has been done at ½ to ¾ premium.

The Confederate Seven per Cent Cotton Loan of £3,000,000 is announced. The Bonds are to be issued at 90, and the security is to consist of cotton delivered at the ports of shipment free of charges, at 4½d. per lb.

Various measures in reference to banking and currency having been under the consideration of the United States' Legislature, the premium on gold at New York has declined to 57 per cent.

The steamer for the West Indies has taken out £6600 in specie, and small amounts have been received on account of the Equador and New Granada dividends.

Very little gold has been disposed of to the Bank of England, from whence, however, the withdrawals have been trifling.

Considerable flatness prevailed in the Consol Market on Monday, and prices were a shade lower. Consols, for Money, were done at 92½⅛; Ditto, for Account, 92⅝⅛; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90⅞⅝; Red Sea Annuities, 21½; India Five per Cents, 108½⅞; Ditto, Debentures, 100; Exchequer Bills, 4s. discount. India Stock was 229 to 230; Ditto, Five per Cent Rupee Paper, 105; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 112. On Tuesday very little business was passing, and prices closed as follows:—Bank Stock, 237; Consols for Transfer, 92⅛⅛; Ditto for Time, 92⅜; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90⅝⅛; Long Annuities, 14⅞; India Stock, 229; Ditto, New, 108½⅛; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent Rupee Paper, 112½; Ditto, Debentures, 100½; Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 5s. discount. On the following day the dealings generally were limited. Consols for Money sold at 92½⅛; Ditto, for Account, 92⅝⅜; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90⅞⅜; Exchequer Bills, 5s. to 1s. dis.; India Bonds, 16s. to 20s. prem. Bank Stock was 237 to 239½; India Stock, 227 to 229; Ditto, New, 108½⅛.

Less firmness has been observed in the market for Greek Bonds, and prices have had a downward tendency. Italian Stock has ruled heavy, at reduced quotations. Venezuela Six per Cents are flat; but most other Foreign Bonds have steadily supported last week's currencies. Portuguese Scrip has sold at 3 prem.; Danish, ¾ to 1 prem.; and Russian, ½ dis. to ¼ prem. Brazilian Five per Cents have marked 103; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 93½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 92½; Ditto, Small, 96; Chilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 84½; Egyptian, 90¾ ex div.; Ditto, Second Issue, 90 ex div.; Greek, 21⅛ to 21¼; Ditto Coupons, 9⅛ to 8⅝; Mexican Three per Cents, 31½; New Granada, 14; Peruvian Three per Cents, 87; Portuguese Three per Cents, 47½; Ditto, 1862, 47½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 92; Ditto, 1862, 94½; Russian Three per Cents, 60; Spanish Three per Cents, 35⅜; Ditto, Passives, 27; Ditto Certificates, 9½; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 90; Ditto, 1858, 68¼ ex div.; Ditto, Small, 71 ex div.; Ditto, 1862, 68⅝; Venezuela Three per Cents, 25½; Ditto Six per Cents, 59; Ditto One-and-a-Half per Cents, 12½; and Italian Five per Cents, 70; Turkish Consolides have advanced to 44⅜.

The dealings in Joint-stock Bank Shares have been less numerous; nevertheless, prices, almost generally, have ruled firm:—Agra and United Service have sold at 93; Alliance, 25⅝; Australasia, 84; Bank of Egypt, 27⅜; Bank of London, 115; Bank of Wales, 1½; British and American Exchange, 6; Bank of Victoria, 38; Chartered of British Columbia, 9½; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 22½; Colonial, 39; Continental, 5⅜; Hindustan, China, and Japan, 13; London and Brazilian, 30½; London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate, 12⅜; London and Colonial, 3⅞; London and County, 4½; London Chartered of Australia, 28½; London and Northern, 4; London and South African, 27; London and Westminster, 7⅞; Metropolitan and Provincial, 12½; Ditto, Received, 7½; Midland, 4; National Provincial of England, New, 21½; Oriental, 58⅜; Ottoman, 39¾ ex div.; Ditto, New, 10⅜ ex div.; Provincial of Ireland, 8⅝; Standard of British South Africa, 9½; South Australia, 35⅜; Union of Australia, 52½.

In Colonial Government Securities about an average business has been transacted. Annexed are the leading quotations:—Canada Six per Cents, 1877-84, 107½; Ditto Five per Cents, 98⅛; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1871 to 1876, 100⅜; Ditto, 1888 to 1892, 100½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 111⅜.

The Miscellaneous Market has been moderately active. Australian Agricultural, 24½; British American Land, 27; Crystal Palace, 34; Ditto, Six per Cent Perpetual Debentures, 110½; East India Irrigation and Canal, 15⅛; Electric Telegraph, 100; Great Ship, Seventeen-and-a-Half per Cent Preference, 1⅛; Italian Irrigation and Canal, 5⅜; Joint-Stock Discount, 2½; London District Telegraph, 2½; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 3½; Natal Land and Colonisation, 5⅛; North British Australasian, ⅜; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, New, 47½; Quebrada Land, &c., 1⅞; Rhymney Iron, 19⅜; Ditto New, 5⅛; Rio de Janeiro City Improvements, 2⅞; Royal Mail Steam, 60⅞; United Kingdom Telegraph, 3; and Van Diemen's Land, 15⅜.

The Railway Share Market has been in a very inactive state, and most English lines have been quoted somewhat lower. American shares, however, have ruled firmer in price. Annexed are the leading quotations for the week:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 116½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 86; Great Eastern, 50; Great Northern, 121⅝; Great Western, 66; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 108¾; London and Brighton, 115; London and North-Western, 98⅞; London and South-Western, 101; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 45⅜; Metropolitan, 133⅞; Midland, 124; North-Eastern—Berwick, 98⅜; Ditto, York, 87½; South-Eastern, 92; South Wales, 67⅛.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Cape Town and Dock, 109½; Eastern Bengal, 106⅜; Great Indian Peninsula, 106; Madras Five per Cent, 104; Indus Steam Flotilla, 99⅛.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 8½; Great Luxembourg, 15⅛; Ottoman, 11½; Sambre and Meuse Five-and-a-Half per Cent Preference, 10; South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 23½; Turin and Savona, 16.

In the Market for American Government Securities more firmness has been observed. Virginia State Five per Cents have realised 60; Erie Shares, 71; Illinois Central, 100 dol. shares, 43 dis.; Philadelphia and Reading, 25.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (March 16).—Our market, to-day, was very moderately supplied with English wheat. Although the demand for most kinds was in a sluggish state, really fine samples were the turn higher than on Monday last. In the value of other kinds, no change took place. Foreign wheat, the show of which was extensive, moved off slowly; nevertheless, the quotations were supported. Floating cargoes of grain remained very little attention. There was less firmness in the barley trade, and, in some instances, the currencies had a drooping tendency. Malt moved off slowly, and the quotations were with difficulty supported. The oat trade was heavy, at 6d. to 1s. per quarter less money. Both beans and peas were a dull inquiry, at late rates. Flour changed hands slowly, on former terms.

March 18.—The amount of business transacted in to-day's market was very moderate. Compared with Monday, however, no quotable change took place in the prices of any article.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s. to 52s.; ditto, white, 41s. to 53s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 4 s. to 51s.; rye, 34s. to 35s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 28s.; distilling ditto, 30s. to 34s.; malting ditto, 38s. to 42s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 65s.; brown ditto, 56s. to 57s.; Hampton and Ware, 62s. to 66s.; Chevalier, 66s. to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s. to 23s.; potato ditto, 21s. to 27s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s. to 21s.; ditto, white, 19s. to 23s.; tick beans, 29s. to 31s.; grey peas, 34s. to 35s.; maple, 38s. to 40s.; white, 37s. to 38s.; boilers, 39s. to 40s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 42s. to 47s.; town households, 35s. to 37s.; country marks, 30s. to 34s. per 280lb.; American, 22s. to 28s. per barrel. French, 38s. to 42s. Spanish, 38s. to 43s. per sack.

Arrivals this Week.—English: Wheat, 530; barley, 810; malt, 3470; oats, 20; flour, 460. Foreign: Wheat, 9210; barley, 8000; oats, 30420; flour, 180 sacks 8530 barrels.

Seeds.—Clover seed is in fair request, at about stationary prices. Most other agricultural seeds are tolerably firm. Linseed and cakes are about stationary.

Linseed, English, crushing, 62s. to 63s.; Calcutta, 63s. to 71s.; hempseed, 40s. to 44s. per quarter; coriander, 19s. to 19s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 9s. to 12s.; white ditto, 7s. to 8s.; tares 5s. to 6s. 6d. per bushel; English rapeseed 76s. to 80s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £10 to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 15s. to £10 15s.; rape cakes, £5 10s. to £6 5s. per ton; canary, 40s. to 54s. per quarter; red clover seed, 42s. to 72s.; white ditto, 54s. to 78s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 7d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 45s. 3d.; barley, 36s. 7d.; oats, 21s. 4d.; rye, 34s. 5d.; beans, 38s. 10d.; peas, 38s. 11d.

The Six Weeks Averages.—Wheat, 46s. 6d.; barley, 36s. 5d.; oats, 21s. 5d.; rye, 33s. 5d.; beans, 38s. 3d.; peas, 37s. 1d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 62,609; barley, 51,301; oats, 17,758; rye, 79; beans, 5674; peas, 2075 quarters.

Tea.—Advices from China state that the total shipments to the United Kingdom amounted to 93,110,937 lb., against 79,955,760 lb. in the previous corresponding period. Our markets is well supplied, and the trade is inactive, at about last week's prices.

Sugar.—There is rather more business doing in most kinds of raw sugar, and really fine samples are the turn dearer. Jamaica has sold at from 32s. 6d. to 34s. 6d.; St. Vincent's, 32s. to 33s. 6d.; and Demerara, 33s. to 33s. 6d. per cwt. Refined goods are in moderate request, at 45s. 6d. per cwt. for common brown lumps. Crushed is offering at 33s. on board. The stock amounts to 56,550 tons, against 52,963 tons last year.

Coffee.—The market generally is firm, and the quotations are well supported. Stock, 7361 tons, against 5433 tons in 1862.

Rice.—Most descriptions are more off slowly; in prices, however, very little change has taken place. The cent stock, 59,010 tons, against 27,553 ditto.

Provisions.—The demand for nearly all kinds of butter is in a sluggish state, and prices are barely supported. Bacon sells readily, and the best Waterford is worth 62s. per cwt. on board. Hams, lard, and other provisions rule about stationary.

Tallow.—The market is quiet. P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 44s. 3d.; and for delivery during the last three months, 46s. 9d. per cwt. The stock is 45,023 casks, against 43,325 ditto last year. Rough fat, 2s. 7½d. per 8lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil moves off slowly, at 43s. per cwt. Rape and cocoanut are selling at £51 to £54; and fine palm, £38 to £38 10s. French turpentine, 98s.; and American, 110s. per cwt.

Spirits.—The rum market is steady, at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. per gallon for proof Leewards, and 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. for proof East India. Brandy and grain spirits support late rates.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 5s. to £4 5s.; clover, £3 10s. to £5 15s.; and straw, £1 5s. to £1 18s. per load. A fair demand.

Coals.—Best house coals, 17s. to 18s.; seconds, 15s. 6d. to 16s. 9d.; Hartleys, 13s. to 14s. 6d.; and manufacturers', 12s. 9d. to 14s. 9d. per ton.

Hops.—The demand is still very inactive, at about last week's prices. Mid and East Kent pockets, 70s. to 180s.; Weald of Kents, 60s. to 140s.; Sussex, 70s. to 125s.; and foreign, 65s. to 112s. per cwt.

Wool.—The public sales have closed slowly, at a decline in the quotations, compared with the previous series, of ½d. to 1½d. per lb.

Potatoes.—Large supplies are on offer, and the trade is inactive, at from 40s. to 150s. per ton.

Cattle.—Only moderate supplies of fat stock have been on sale this week, and the trade, generally, has ruled steady, at very full prices. Beef, from 3s. 6d. to 5s.; mutton, 3s. 8d. to 6s. 2d.; veal, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; and pork, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d. per 8 lb. to sink the offal.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, March 19).—The supply of beasts on offer in to-day's market being considerably on the increase, compared, with this day se'nnight, the demand for all breeds was in a sluggish state, at a decline in the quotations realised on Monday of 2d. per 8 lb. The top figure for Scots and crosses was 4s. 10d. per 8 lb. Sheep—the show of which was moderately good—changed hands slowly; nevertheless, prices were supported. The best Downs in the wool realised 6s. 2d.; out of the wool 5s. 4d. per 8 lb. The few lambs in the pens were taken off freely, at from 7s. 4d. to 8s. per 8 lb. Choice calves were firm in price; but inferior calves were the turn cheaper. No change took place in the value of either pigs or milch cows. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; prime large oxen, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 4d. to 5s.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 10d.; prime Southdown ditto, 6s. to 6s. 2d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 4d. to 5s.; prime small ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.; large hogs, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; suckling calves, 12s. to 20s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 2s. to 2½s. each. Total supply:—Beasts, 1350; cows, 126; sheep, 4530; calves 151; pigs, 300. Foreign:—Beasts, 236; sheep, 700; calves, 122.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are rather on the increase, and the trade is somewhat less active, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.; veal, 4s. 4d. to 5s.; and pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d. per 8 lb. by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

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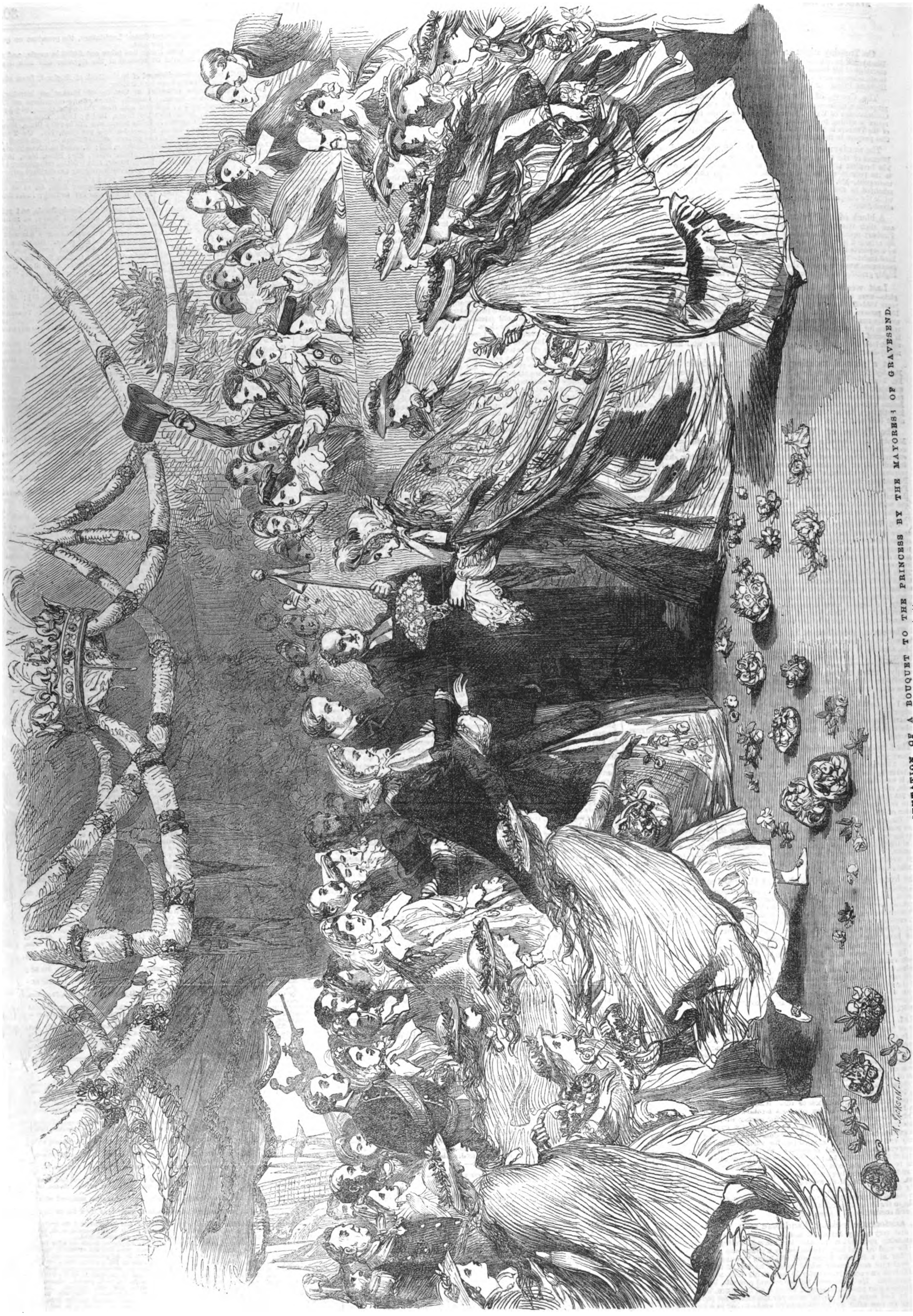
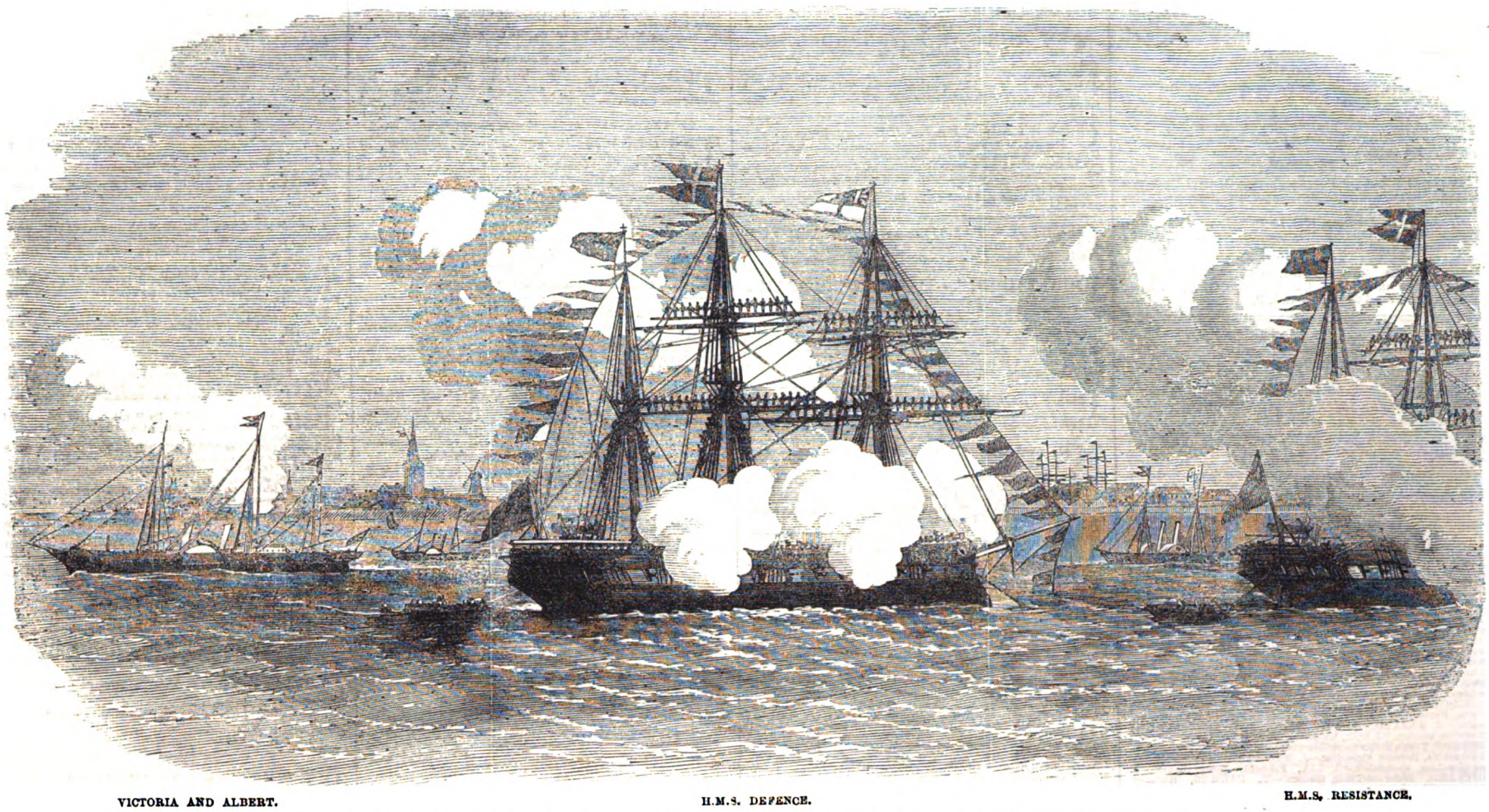


THE ROYAL PROGRESS: PRESENTATION OF A BOUQUET TO THE PRINCESS BY THE MAYORESS OF GRAVESEND.

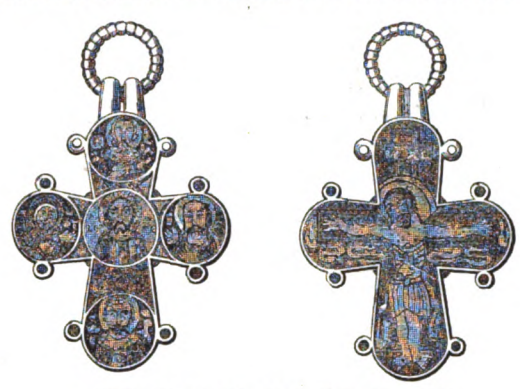


VICTORIA AND ALBERT. H.M.S. DEFENCE. H.M.S. RESISTANCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT AT FLUSHING: SQUADRON SALUTING AND MANNING YARDS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL YACHT AT FLUSHING.

ON the morning of the 5th inst. Princess Alexandra of Denmark, with Prince and Princess Christian, her father and mother, Princesses Dagmar and Thyra, her sisters, and Princes William and Waldemar, her brothers, arrived at Antwerp by railway from Brussels. They were met there by General Grey and Colonel Seymour, sent specially by Queen Victoria to escort the Princess to England, these Court officials having performed the same office when the late Prince Consort came to England. Arrangements had been made for spending a day among the sights of that fine old city, but a telegram came from Admiral Fitzroy, warning those whom it might concern that a gale was approaching, and another from the Admiralty that not an hour's delay in the passage to England should take place. These instructions were imperative, and at two o'clock the Royal party embarked on board the Victoria and Albert, and reached Flushing about five p.m. Without stopping here the yacht, accompanied by the Osborne and Irene, after receiving a Royal salute from the fort and the vessels (the Resistance and Defence) stationed there to receive her, steamed down the Scheldt, crossed the bar, and put out to sea. It was a magnificent night, and the waters glistened with silvery lustre in the light of the full moon. About nine o'clock the yachts came up with the magnificent ironclads, the Revenge and Warrior, sent to escort them. Then "for miles the glare of light, as of some mighty conflagration, spread over the sea; and showers of rockets from every ship lit up the sky." Between eleven and twelve the squadron came to anchor in Margate Roads.



QUEEN DAGMAR'S CROSS (EXACT SIZE).

KEEPSAKE PRESENTED TO THE PRINCESS BY THE KING OF DENMARK.

THE MAYORESS OF GRAVESEND PRESENTING THE PRINCESS WITH A BOUQUET.

SHORTLY after twelve, on the 7th inst., the Prince of Wales, with Princess Alexandra leaning on his arm, emerged from the deck-saloon, and, after saying a word of farewell to the officers of the yacht, stepped on the gangway and landing-stage, under a salute from the Warrior, the Emerald, the Racoon, and Tilbury Fort. As soon as the Royal couple were fairly on the pier Mrs. Sams, wife of the Mayor of Gravesend, presented a bouquet of the choicest camellias, orange-flowers, and jasmine, mounted in a golden holder, in the form of a cornucopia, and enriched with coral and pearls, to her Royal Highness, who with a graceful inclination received the very handsome present, which was an offering of the Corporation of Gravesend. Here also the Recorder presented the Princess with an address, which being, in accordance with our improved code of etiquette, delivered by the hand instead of by the lips, no time was lost in this portion of the ceremony; and, a procession being formed, the Mayor, Town Clerk, and Recorder leading the way, the sixty young ladies, of ages varying from fourteen to eighteen, who had been selected from the daughters of the residents as the offerers of the floral tribute, began to strew their primroses and violets in the path of the illustrious pair. As they passed onward, amidst a renewal of those enthusiastic welcomes which, heartily as each had received them separately before, now seemed to be twice as fervent, they passed from beneath the entrance of the pier into a bright gleam of sunlight, which, transient as it was, became immediately converted into a happy omen. The Prince handed Princess Alexandra into the Royal carriage, seating himself opposite to her, with her Royal parents, one on each side. A momentary pause took place before a stand on the pier parade, where the Danish flag indicated that the Danish residents in London were there placed to welcome their illustrious countrywoman; and the lady of the Danish Consul then presented the Princess with a congratulatory ode, written in the Danish language. On went the Royal party, attended by their escort, through Harmer-street, with ringing acclamations that burst from the heart as well as lips of the

STATUE OF HEBE, BY THORWALDSEN, PRESENTED TO THE PRINCESS ON HER MARRIAGE BY THE PEOPLE OF COPENHAGEN.

mighty multitude assembled—on amidst a chorus of fervent benedictions that were given with a visible warmth of emotion that attested their sincerity; on, with waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and blessings invoked by aged yeomen, in whose eyes, brimming with joy, one might read old memories of the past, which made them feel prouder of the present; on, with no check to the enthusiasm, no slackening in the deafening roar of cheers that came from dense masses that lined the pathway, and from closely-clustering groups that filled each house from floor to roof; on, under the bright green garlands and beneath the fluttering festoons, went those on whom all eyes were fixed, with a kind look and a courteous salutation for all, and amidst an ovation such as a stoic could not have witnessed unmoved, and which no pen can ever hope to describe, or imagination to realise.

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**** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 13th inst., at Tynemouth, the wife of Major Bligh, 41st Regiment, of a daughter.

On the 12th inst., at New-road, Battersea Park, the wife of Henry Parise, Esq., of twins, a son and daughter.

On the 12th inst., at Allestree Parsonage, near Darby, the wife of the Rev. M. K. S. Frith, Rector of Paget and Warwick, Bermuda, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 12th inst., at the parish church of Bardfield-Saling, Essex, by the Rev. T. W. Elrington, Vicar of Great Saling, William Munro, Esq., of Tiplands, Stratford-Saint-Mary, Suffolk, to Sarah Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. Robert Steward Dobson, Vicar of the parish. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 11th inst., at Pau, Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram, Bart., G.C.B., K.S.I., &c., of her Majesty's Indian Army, aged 60.

On the 4th of January, 1863, at Port Louis, Mauritius, Susan, widow of Captain Heyliger, late of Her Majesty's 7th Hussars, aged 79.

On the 12th inst., at her residence, 4, Devon-terrace, Courtenay Park, Newton Abbot, Devon, Mary Elizabeth Pope, widow of William Langley Pope, Esq., Captain, H.E.I.C.C.S., aged 66 years.—R. I. P.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 13.

BANKRUPTS.

B. ARMES, King-street, Stratford, baker.—MATILDA WARNER, Lime-street, City, oil and colour dealer.—R. G. WINTERBORNE and I. ROWLES, Abingdon, beer-sellers.—A. W. HILL, Beaborough-street, Pimlico, shipping agent.—H. J. MNULTY, Alma-terrace, Pentiman's-road, Clapham, civil engineer.—W. PROBERT, Castle-street, Leicester-square, coffee-house keeper.—J. WILKINSON, Huddersfield, engraver and lithographic printer.—J. and J. HAIGH, and W. LIVESEY, Wellhouse, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturers.—G. YOUNG, Durham, draper.—J. DERBYSHIRE, Guide, Lancashire, innkeeper.—T. EDWARDS, Manchester, provision dealer.—W. H. BANKS, Liverpool, metal broker and commission agent.—J. BALLARD, Deal, Kent, manufacturer of the patent corrugated galvanised iron.—C. AKWS, Heathpool-street, Hall-park-place, Paddington, commission horse-dealer.—W. R. STEVENS, Plumstead, Kent, builder and mason.—H. BUTLER, Olney-street, Walworth, baker.—J. FLEMING, Church-lane, Jackson, North Woolwich, baker.—SARAH BARBER, Whitechapel, paraffin-lamp manufacturer.—W. M. ROEBUCK, Penton-row, Walworth-road, tailoress.—T. BLUNDELL, Bromley, Kent, fishmonger and poulterer.—J. SUTTALL, Little Witley, Worcestershire, farmer.—H. W. THOMAS, Worcester, boot and shoe manufacturer.—W. RYMELL, Balsall, Warwickshire, licensed victualler.—W. WRIGHT, Barnard Castle, Durham, clothier.—N. R. PARKIN, Sheffield, cabinet casemaker.—G. KITSON, Sheffield, filecutter.—T. LENNEY, Kingston-on-Hull, looking-glass dealer.—J. and J. SOLCA, Kingston-on-Hull, looking-glass dealers.—J. LORD, Manchester, licensed victualler.—S. CLARKE, Ulesby, Lincolnshire, blacksmith.—T. CREEAR, Barrow in Furness, engineer.—J. MARKWICK, Brighton, coachmaker.—J. HUNT, Beminster, Dorsetshire, engineer.—E. BEARDSLEY, Derby, joiner.—J. ECKERSLEY, Kersley Moor, Lancashire, beerseller.—M. HILL, Lawn Farm, Herefordshire, farmer.—A. M. NORMANBY, Southampton, Norwich, butcher.—J. BOX, Chipshop, Devonshire, blacksmith.—H. BURTON, Truro, dealer in earthenware.—W. VELLACOTT, Lynton, Devonshire, licensed victualler.—J. WILLIAMS, Lantrissant, Glamorganshire, shoemaker.—C. RIX, Fel-stead, Essex, baker.—J. GIFFARD, Stoke-on-Trent, tinman.—T. PALMER, Harbury, Warwickshire, butcher.

TUESDAY, MARCH 17.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

J. W. BRAITHWAITE, Chipping Barnet, Hertfordshire, schoolmaster.—G. MARSDEN, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer. C. HEPTONSTALL, Kirkburton, York-shire, stay manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.

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MUSICAL UNION.—MEMBERS' TICKETS have been SENT to their respective residences. Any omissions will be rectified on notice being given to the Director.—The First MATINÉE will take place on TUESDAY, APRIL 14. Subscription for the Eight Matinées, Two Guineas, payable at Cramer, Beale, and Wood's; Chappell and Co.'s; and Addown and Parry's. Director, J. ELLA. 19, Hanover-square.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS. ST. JAMES'S HALL. Last Concert before Easter on Monday Evening next, March 23 Mozart Night. The Programme will include the celebrated Clarinet Quintet (for the last time this Season), together with other popular Works. Pianoforte, Mr. C. Hallé; Violin, M. Sainton; Violoncello, Signor Piatti; Clarinet, Mr. Lazarus; Second Violin, Herr L. Ries; Viola, Mr. H. Webb. Vocalists, Miss Robertine Henderson, and Mr. Wilbye Cooper. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Sofa-stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets at Chappell and Co's., 50, New Bond-street; and at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

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ART-UNION OF LONDON.—Subscription, One Guinea.—First prize, "The Dancing Girl Reposing," marble statue, value 700 guineas; also Parian busts of H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, besides the right of choosing a work of art from £10 to £200. Every subscriber has an Impression of a Line Engraving from the original picture by T. F. Dicksee, "A Labour of Love," together with a set of Sixteen Designs in outline, illustrating Tennyson's poem, "Idylls of the King," now ready for delivery. The lists close March 31. GEORGE GODWIN, } Hon. Secs. LEWIS POCOCK, }
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THE ROYAL PROGRESS THROUGH LONDON: THE VOLUNTEERS IN HYDE PARK.

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THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

WINDSOR decked itself out in the gayest of holiday attire on the 10th inst.; the damage which had been caused by the wind and heavy rains of Saturday last had been fully repaired: festoons garlanded the town more profusely than before; flags had multiplied immensely; words of greeting to welcome the coming and speed the parting guest abounded on every hand; fair hands were busily employed even up to the latest moment in giving some finishing touch to window decoration; gladness and gaiety appeared everywhere; and all seemed merry as the marriage bells that ushered in the early morning. Within the inclosure formed by the iron gates and George IV.'s Gate, rows of covered seats were here erected, and there were crowded with all the charms and attractions that beauty, wealth, and fashion command. The bonnets and dresses of the ladies were light and elegant, almost bridal in their character. With scarcely an exception, every person wore a wedding favour; and the appearance of these crowded stages was of the most agreeable description. At half-past two, companies of the Coldstream Guards were marched up on to the hill. After much marching and countermarching, and much amusing disturbance of those who flattered themselves that they had secured good places for seeing the bride and bridegroom proceed to St. George's Chapel, they at length settled in two lines and formed a guard of honour. Troops of the Horse Guards passed up to the grand entrance of the palace to form the Royal escort. Next came about 600 of the Eton boys, who occupied the right-hand side of the road; then a company of the Yeomen of the Guard marched up, and all anxiously awaited the arrival of the Royal carriages. Royal equipages that had set down specially invited guests at the chapel returned by the inner court, and proceeded to the railway station to convey others to the chapel. As Ministers of State, in their official costume, Knights of the Garter, wearing over their rich uniforms or courtly dresses the ribbon of the order, to be exchanged in the robing-room for the mantle and collar, foreign Ministers and Ambassadors glittering with their profusion of decorations; the wives of Ministers and of the leading members of the aristocracy, radiant with beauty and dressed in the most charming of toilets—as this constant stream of all that is great, and noble, and worthy in the country swept past on their way to the grand old chapel of Edward, hallowed by so many associations of chivalrous and knightly bearing, and sacred to so much that is grand or gloomy in past history, the scene was one continued, ever-varying, brilliant pageantry. Mingling with these Royal carriages, with their scarlet liveries, were a few strange, broken-down vehicles, with wretched hacks, that would have done discredit to a London cab, but these were eagerly seized at the railway station to convey persons to the chapel or to the stands in the castle-yard. Gorgeous in the civic carriage, glittering with blue and silver uniforms, and protected by three Brobdignagian footmen, and drawn by four richly-caparisoned horses, came up the Castle-hill the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress; the lady having in her hand a bouquet of colossal dimensions. They were followed by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex in their State equipages, who were permitted to pass through Henry VIII.'s Gateway up the inner court of the castle-yard. The civic carriages shortly after returned, and their occupants were set down at St. George's Chapel. Shortly after eleven all was arranged and in order. From the top of the park-hill there looked down the broad avenue, skirted by the two lines of household troops, the splendidly mounted Life Guards, whose cuirasses gleamed like silver in the sunlight. Below the iron gate, and extending on each side to the old arch leading to St. George's Chapel, the Berkshire volunteers were formed up, about 600 strong, under the command of Colonel Lindsay. Ranged along the park front of the castle, and opposite the grand entrance, were the children of her Majesty's schools, about one hundred and twenty in number, the girls in pretty scarlet cloaks and the boys in grey uniform. They are the pupils at a school which her Majesty has erected near Cumberland Lodge, and in the conduct and management of which the Queen has for several years past taken a deep and personal interest. On the towers and turrets of the fine old castle, on the ramparts which surround the venerable pile, on the mound which forms the base of the imposing tower, over gateways and from windows, and from tall roofs, from every point which afforded a view of the line of procession, the eyes of countless spectators peered expectantly, and waited impatiently for the first blast of the trumpet that should herald the approach of the Royal party.

At half-past eleven the silver trumpets rang out at the grand entrance to the castle, and instantly a chorus of childish voices from the children of the Queen's schools came mingling with the distant peals of the wedding bells, the blare of trumpets, and the familiar sounds of the National Anthem. Immediately after a Captain's escort of Life Guards was seen to emerge from the grand entrance to the castle, and close behind there came carriage after carriage with the Royal State liveries, conveying the guests of her Majesty who had been invited to the castle. The first three carriages were filled with Equerries and gentlemen and ladies in attendance on the Royal guests. In the fourth carriage the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh was observed glittering in jewels, and wearing the ribbon and order of the Star of India. The Princesses Dagmar and Thyra were recognised by many of the persons present, as was also Princess Christian, the mother of the bride.

The Royal carriages, having set down at the chapel, returned by the inner court to the quadrangle, and instantly started with more of the Royal visitors. This time it was a procession of the Royal family and the Queen's household. The first had merely served to whet the curiosity of the spectators. Now the excitement grew apace. Lord Alfred Paget and Major Seymour, Lady Geraldine Somerset, the Hon. Lucy Kerr, the Countess of Pourtalès, and the Countess of Caledon were in the foremost of the carriages. The last five carriages contained members of the Royal family. There were the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary, who were welcomed with a cheer; next came Prince Leopold and Prince Arthur, in Highland costume. There was a good cheer for them, too, as the bright, intelligent faces of the two lads were seen, and as with graceful simplicity they bowed to the crowds on each side. The two Princesses, Helena and Louisa, were in the next carriage, and their kind and gentle looks won a hearty cheer. Prince Louis and Princess Louis of Hesse were very warmly cheered. The last carriage contained the Crown Princess of Prussia (the Princess Royal), with her son, Prince William of Prussia. The Crown Princess was looking remarkably well, and her pleasant, affable, cheerful—almost merry—face was seen to great advantage as she bowed repeatedly in acknowledgment of the cheers which greeted her. The carriages which made up the procession of the Royal family and the Queen's household were eleven in number.

Expectation was now on tiptoe for the arrival of the two more important personages in the interesting event about to be celebrated. A quarter of an hour of suspense passed slowly away, and then a field officer's escort of the Life Guards once more passed from the proud old archway, the bands struck up the National Anthem, the children cheered, and still the bells clanged on in their merry peal, and six carriages passed on their way to the chapel. Little heeded the anxious sightseers who were the Equerries, or Lords of the Bedchamber, or officers of the household, that filled the first five of the carriages; all eyes were directed to the last one, which was distinguished from the others by two footmen in gold lace and gorgeous hats. The Prince of Wales looked somewhat pale, and there was now and then a twitching of the lips, as though his Royal Highness were striving to repress any exhibition of nervous feeling or agitation. With white shoulder-knots and collar of the Order of the Garter over his bright uniform, he looked a noble and a gallant, as he is a handsome, bridegroom. He was heartily cheered, and bowed right and left repeatedly in acknowledgment of the applause which accompanied him on his way. His supporters or groomsmen were his uncle, the Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, and his brother-in-law, the Crown Prince of Prussia, both of whom were in the carriage with his Royal Highness. On arriving at the west entrance of St. George's Chapel the guard of honour saluted, and the bridegroom was conducted by the Lord Chamberlain to his allotted place in the chapel.

The procession of the bridegroom was made up of six carriages conveying the following:—

FIRST CARRIAGE.

Mr. Herbert W. Fisher, Secretary to his Royal Highness the bridegroom.
Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Keppel, Equerry to his Royal Highness the bridegroom.
Mr. Charles L. Wood, Groom of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness the bridegroom.
Hon. Robert H. Meade, Groom of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness the bridegroom.

SECOND CARRIAGE.

Monsieur De Schleinitz, gentleman in attendance on his Royal Highness the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha.
Captain von Lucadou, gentleman in attendance on his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Prussia.
Captain G. H. Grey and Major C. Teesdale, Equerries of his Royal Highness the bridegroom.

THIRD CARRIAGE.

Colonel the Hon. Dudley C. F. De Ros, Equerry to the Queen, in attendance on his Royal Highness the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha.
Lieutenant-General Sir Henry J. W. Bentinck, K.C.B., Groom in Waiting to the Queen, in attendance on his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia.
Lieutenant-General Knollys, the Comptroller and Treasurer of the Household of his Royal Highness the bridegroom.

FOURTH CARRIAGE.

Lord Alfred Hervey, Lord of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness the bridegroom.
Baron Gruben, Gentleman in attendance on his Royal Highness the Reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha.
Colonel von Obernitz, Gentleman in attendance on his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Prussia.

FIFTH CARRIAGE.

The Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, Lord of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness the bridegroom.
The Baron von Wangenheim, Gentleman in attendance on his Royal Highness the Reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha.
Earl Spencer, Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness the bridegroom.

SIXTH CARRIAGE.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE BRIDEGROOM.

His Royal Highness the Reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha,
His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Prussia,
Supporters of his Royal Highness the bridegroom.

Not yet was expectation at an end; there still remained the enchanting bride who was to be escorted with the same Royal State to the chapel. Another quarter of an hour passed away, and at the first sound of the trumpets borne upon the breeze, so gentle as scarcely to flutter the Royal standard which hung in ample folds proudly upon the summit of the great tower, all eyes were directed to the noble archway. With the same escort as before came the procession of the bride, Princess Alexandra, with the Duke of Cambridge and her father, Prince Christian of Denmark, in the last of the carriages. The bride looked pale, with the slightest tinge of pensiveness, but her features were still radiant with beauty; there was the same soft unutterable tenderness in the fine full eyes as when, an acknowledged Queen of Beauty, she made her triumphal entry into London on Saturday. The white veil falling gracefully from her head, the wedding wreath that sat with such becoming grace upon her fine, full forehead, served to make up a picture of one of the most charming of brides; and as the Princess passed before the gaze of enraptured spectators she greatly recalled to mind the eloquent description by Burke of the beautiful Queen of France:—"Surely never lighted on this orb, which she hardly seemed to touch, a more delightful vision. I saw her just above the horizon, decorating and cheering the elevated sphere she just began to move in, glittering like the morning star, full of life, and splendour, and joy. I thought ten thousand swords would leap to their scabbards to avenge even a look that threatened her with insult." That bright vision will long be imprinted on the memory of those who were fortunate enough to catch a glimpse of Princess Alexandra. The procession of the bride was as follows:—

FIRST CARRIAGE.

Colonel Charles Tyrwhitt, Equerry to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.
Colonel W. H. F. Cavendish, Groom in Waiting to the Queen, in attendance on his Royal Highness Prince Christian of Denmark.
Captain Castenschjöld, Gentleman of the Bedchamber to his Majesty the King of Denmark, Adjutant to his Royal Highness Prince Christian of Denmark.

SECOND CARRIAGE.

Countess Reventlow, Lady in attendance on her Royal Highness the bride.
Lieutenant-General the Hon. Charles Grey, Equerry to the Queen, in attendance upon her Royal Highness the Bride.
Viscount Castlerosse, Vice-Chamberlain.

THIRD CARRIAGE.

General d'Oxholm, Chamberlain to his Majesty the King of Denmark, in attendance on her Royal Highness the bride.
Mdme. d'Oxholm, Grande Maîtresse of the Court of his Majesty the King of Denmark, in attendance on her Royal Highness the bride.
The Danish Minister.

FOURTH CARRIAGE.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE BRIDE.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.
His Royal Highness Prince Christian of Denmark.

A salute of guns in the Long-walk, in the park, shortly after announced to the outer world that the marriage ceremony was over, and that Princess Alexandra was then Princess of Wales and a member of the beloved Royal family of England. Thundering cheers went up from the assembled crowds, and still the wedding bells rang out their merry peals, telling of joy, and gladness, and hope for the future. A few minutes elapsed, and then the call "attention" by the officers of the Guards, and the renewed strains of "God Save the Queen" told that the cortége was leaving the chapel. The Royal escort appeared returning to the castle. There was a carriage with some officers of the household, and next came the carriage in which sat by each other's side the Prince and Princess of Wales. The face of her Royal Highness had recovered its wonted smile, her delicate complexion had lost its paleness, and was suffused with the tenderest of blushes, and both the bride and bridegroom seemed as happy and as delighted as any newly-wedded pair whose loves have formed the theme of the poet's song or minstrel's lay.

THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

The total number of persons admitted by particular invitation or special favour to witness the solemnisation of the marriage did not probably exceed 900 ladies and gentlemen, exclusive of the guards and Court attendants on duty. Of this number not one-half were admitted to the choir, or were privileged to witness the celebration of the wedding itself. Still, had the auditory been twenty times as numerous—had the screen which cut the spectacle in twain been thrown down and the amphitheatres of seats built up to the very roof—we feel certain that but one unanimous verdict could have come from the spectators—a louder re-echo of that which was uttered by the select few—that the spectacle was the grandest, most picturesque, and most magnificent ever witnessed in England since the coronation of Queen Victoria in 1838.

As early as ten o'clock the interior of the Chapel of St. George began to show signs of life. It had possibly not been entirely unoccupied all night, and till a very late hour workmen were employed in putting the finishing touches to the decorations and appurtenances both of the chapel proper and of the adjoining suite of reception chambers, including the grand central hall, so rapidly and so successfully improvised. The officials of the Lord Chamberlain's department must have been up with the lark—assuming even that those indefatigable officials had gone to bed at all; and before ten a considerable number of gentlemen ushers, or Court pages, in full suits of sable evening dress and silk stockings, were scattered about the nave and choir. The latter, when almost unoccupied, was almost sublime in the perfection of its Gothic decoration. There have been few instances of modern restoration so successful as that which has reset and almost recut this shining jewel of mediæval architecture; and hypercriticism might exhaust itself in the attempt to find a flaw in its dispositions and adornment. Until lately the altar was disfigured as well as obscured by the gloomy painted window, executed from the designs of George III.'s pet painter, West, and by the still darker and drearier work in oil representing the "Last Supper," which was placed over the communion-table, and made the heavy carved work around look still more ponderous and lugubrious. These efforts of an age uncongenial to the cultivation of pure æsthetic taste have been removed, although, we trust, not destroyed—for it would be as well to preserve the "masterpieces" of poor old Benjamin West as warnings to future generations—and their vacant places have been supplied, first by the huge memorial window of stained glass erected in honour of the late Prince Consort, and, immediately over the altar, by the beautiful alabaster reredos, with its exquisite triptych of alti-relievi. The memorial-window is certainly most grandiose in composition, and most felicitous in execution. It is perhaps a little pale, even to tameness in colour, and either the proportions have been slightly miscalculated, or the base has been cut off to fit with the elevation of the reredos. It has somewhat too much breadth, and not quite enough height to be imposing. The panelled spaces and niches on each side we have spoken of, rich though gloomy in the carving, were almost entirely concealed by superb crimson draperies, which threw out the charmingly delicate chiselling of the reredos in the boldest but most harmonious relief. The altar was covered with dark crimson velvet, richly embroidered, with a heavy bullion fringe, and was laden with gorgeous and massy communion-plate in silver gilt. The communion rails were new, and beautiful specimens of mediæval metal-work, picked out with gold. The *haut pas*, or dais, elevated above the pavement proper of the chapel, was covered with a sumptuous carpet of Garter-blue, the woven pattern being the insignia of the order. Her Majesty's pew or closet, on the left side of the *haut pas*, overlooking the communion-table, and on a level with the organ loft, had also been refitted and redecorated with marked splendour. The floor had been raised several inches, in order to afford her Majesty a more commanding view of the proceedings, and the opening, which was guarded by a gilt rail running round the pew, was externally draped with hangings of Garter-blue, fringed with bullion. On the dais itself seats in crimson satin and gold were provided for the bride and bridegroom, the first to the left, the second to the right; while in diagonal lines, at opposite angles, were ranged stools or tabourets for the supporters of the bridegroom, the members of the Royal family, and such of the suite of the Queen's illustrious guests as were deemed worthy of admission within the inner pale of the bridal circle. Finally, from the *haut pas* right down the centre of the choir, traversing the barrier of the organ-loft, and extending right along the nave to the entrance of the central hall of reception, was the rich Brussels carpet, specially manufactured for the occasion; the centre of a dull maroon, approaching crimson, the border of a warm white, interwoven with the Prince of Wales's emblem, the crown, and the monograms of the august couple, "A. E. A." It will thus be seen that nothing had been spared to render the interior of the chapel worthy of the brilliant ceremonial which was so soon to grace its precincts.

The ladies and gentlemen fortunate enough to obtain tickets for the nave—and of most portentous dimensions and curiously particoloured hues and zebra-like striped patterns those tickets were—whence they could witness the passing to and fro of the procession, and listen to although they could not see the ceremony itself, were admitted by the south door in the Castle Green from ten to eleven o'clock. A very compact crowd of perhaps the best-dressed people, and certainly the prettiest ladies, whom it would be possible to meet with in Europe, had assembled soon after nine o'clock, and waited for the opening of the doors with that good-humoured patience which is easily comprehensible when the thing waited for is a sight to be beheld only once in a lifetime. A venerable amateur present declared that he had not seen so fashionable or so complacent-looking a throng since he stood in the open arcade, ever so many years ago, eager for admission to Pasta's benefit. The leaders of the fashionable world, the *sommites* of politics and wealth and dandyism, were brilliantly represented there; and the presence of sundry distinguished authors showed that, for once, the foremost men of literature and journalism had been deemed worthy to mingle with the Brahminical classes. Literature and journalism, and the arts pictorial, had, indeed, other but anonymous representatives in a separate portion of the structure, whence they commanded a sweeping view of both nave and choir, probably the best to be found in the whole chapel; while Mr. William Powell Frith, R.A., whose magnificent and onerous commission it is to execute a painting of the Royal marriage for her Majesty, was accommodated with a special corner for himself and his sketch-book on the *haut pas* itself. A convenient angle had been found for him to the right of the communion-table, it having been deemed indispensable that the great, and, we venture to predict, most meritorious, work which he is about to commence should contain a representation of the Royal pew, as well as that he should have every opportunity of closely scanning the movements and features of the chief actors in this important scene.

The company admitted to the nave were in morning dress: and it need scarcely be said that the ladies displayed their freshest and most brilliant toilets. Innumerable marvels in the way of bonnets, and unapproachable triumphs as regards lace and flowers, were of course exhibited; while, mingled with sumptuous shawls of Indian kincob and fabrics interwoven with gold, was the inevitable white burnouse or opera cloak, with those dorsal tassels to the hood which so provokingly suggest the possibility of ringing the passing bells. It must be admitted, however, and to the very great credit of the ladies, that exaggerated crinoline was remarkable more for its rarity than for its profusion, and that gigantic hoops were throughout the day more honoured in the breach than in the observance. Whether the Lord Chamberlain had, with unusual sagacity, caused measurements of the seats to be privately forwarded to the fair ticket-holders, or whether the ladies had held a mass meeting among themselves, and, agreeing to a temporary suspension of the standing orders, had passed temporarily, for one day only, a sumptuary restrictive measure, we have no means of ascertaining; but certain it is that hoops of immoderate circumference seemed banished for the nonce from Windsor's antique halls, and that, consequently, few complaints were heard on this score from male sufferers. The choristers were removed from the rows of benches beneath the canons in the body of the chapel which they ordinarily occupy, and, a considerable accession to their numbers having been made, both of male and of female voices, were placed on the right-hand side of the organ in the open loft between the nave and choir. One of the earliest arrivals among the lady vocalists was Mdme. Jenny Lind-Goldschmidt, whose clear voice and pure intonation were easily distinguishable in the chorales of the service. The organ, at which Dr. Elvey, in his robes as a Doctor of Music of the University of Oxford, presided, was supplemented by an instrumental band, led by Mr. Anderson, the director of her Majesty's private orchestra.

The Ambassadors and other members of the Corps Diplomatique who had been invited to be present at the ceremony, assembled in Wolsey's Chapel at half-past eleven o'clock, and were conducted by Colonel Bagot, Assistant Master, and the Hon. Spencer Lyttelton, Marshal of the Ceremonies, to a raised gallery on the north side of the altar. The diplomatists mustered in considerable strength, and their gallery soon presented the usual bizarre and kaleidoscopic assortment of uniforms—blue, green, yellow, and brown, stiff with gold embroidery, and blazing with decorations and diamonds, with here and there a fez cap with its blue tassel, like a poppy in a field of ripening wheat. So, too, at half-past eleven, such of her Majesty's Cabinet Ministers and others invited to the ceremony, who did not proceed in carriages to Windsor Castle nor take part in the processions, assembled in Wolsey's Chapel, and were conducted by gentleman ushers to the seats reserved for them in the choir, and in the gallery on the south side of the altar. Many of the stalls, not being in the actual occupancy of the Knights of the Garter—they having an inalienable right to sit in them whenever they so choose—were honoured with the presence of Peeresses and others invited to the bridal. From eleven o'clock, and for some forty minutes afterwards, there was a rapid and almost uninterrupted succession of arrivals of ladies, who were ushered into the stalls we speak of, or conducted to the seats of the canons. The lowest ranges of seats—those nearest the line of heraldic carpeting—were occupied by officers in brilliant uniforms, most of them foreigners. The fair dames and noble matrons who thus took the places assigned to them wore dresses of great splendour and considerable amplitude, but without trains. The towering plumes, too, which were wont to suggest an attempt at emulating the appearance of the Prince of Wales's crest, seem now to have definitively given place to dainty little *panaches* of feathers, carried coquettishly at the side of the head. Long lace lappets are, however, still worn. Many of the ladies had dispensed with plumes altogether, and wore wreaths of spring flowers and long lace veils. The display of jewels was prodigious. The diamonds literally blazed on fair bosoms and arms, and in no case more liberally than on the corsage of the consort of the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, who was himself attired in the rich but not very tasteful uniform coat, profusely plastered with gold, affected to the use of Ministers and ex-Ministers as a State dress. Hitherto the splendour of the arrivals had not exceeded that which was witnessed at the opening of the International Exhibition, and had not, in truth, come up to that which is visible at every Drawingroom at St. James's; but a new element of pomp was speedily to be introduced. At half-past eleven the Knights of the Garter, with the prelate, registrar, and other officers of the order, having robed in the deanery, proceeded to the choir of St. George's Chapel. The prelate and registrar of the order, the Bishop

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of Winchester, and the Dean of Windsor, with scarlet robes embroidered with the badge of the order over their ecclesiastical vestments, retired within the altar rails, while the knights proper made their way to their stalls, under the guidance of gentlemen ushers. Their appearance was gorgeous, and the long robes of blue velvet lined with white satin, the bows upon the shoulders, the white silk trunk hose, the rosetted shoes, the narrow plaited ruffs, the slashed and puffed doublets, the collar, star, and badge of the order, with the Garter itself, had an indescribably noble effect. Lord Shaftesbury was one of the first who arrived. The Duke of Somerset came next. Lords Granville and Russell entered together, the latter seeming in excellent health, and walking with a firm, elastic step. As might be naturally expected, much interest was excited at the appearance of Viscount Palmerston, who, so soon as he had reached his stall, was conspicuous by his accustomed easy attitude, and by his countenance shining with unimpaired intelligence and vivacity. Whatever the mortal frame of the noble Viscount may be, there was enough to show, as he turned with alacrity from side to side to talk with his wonted gaiety to his neighbours, that his heart and mind were still young. By this time—it was a quarter to twelve—another personage, silent, unannounced, but not unnoticed, had come upon the threshold, of this stately scene. In the antique closet over the communion-table there appeared, behind the gilt rail, first a Lord-in-Waiting, Lord Methuen; next a Lady of the Bedchamber, Lady Churchill; next a Woman of the Bedchamber, the Hon. Mrs. Robert Bruce; and lastly, the most illustrious of all the inmates of this great guest-hall. She was clad in deep black, even to her gloves. She wore a close-fitting, unadorned widow's cap, with long streamers of lawn. Furthermore, she wore the broad blue ribbon of the Garter, with its glittering star, and round her neck what seemed to be a locket suspended from a chain of gold. Her face looked very, very pale; but beyond this pallor, the result, no doubt, of a settled and inconsolable melancholy, we rejoice to say that no signs of actual malady were to be traced in that calm and statuesque countenance—calm and statuesque indeed till her sons and her daughters, and all the little children of him who is gone, came upon the dais beneath her; and then the mother's heart, nerved and braced up for the supreme and imperial effort of that hour, gave way, and she bowed her head and wept. This was her Majesty the Queen. To dwell at further length upon her presence and demeanour during the ceremony would be, at the least, obtrusive.

Shortly before twelve o'clock the nave became the centre of interest. Its aspect was most animated. The delicate white of the ceiling, walls, and columns, picked out with blazoned shields and mullions, and vividly relieved by the deep blues and crimsons in the window at the western end, was further contrasted with the scarlet-edged tiers of seats on either side the deep red river of carpeting, the heavy curtains which veiled the entrance to the reception-saloons, and the glowing parterres of elegantly-dressed ladies on either side. The Yeomen of the Guard, in their scarlet doublets barred with gold and embroidered back and breast with the Royal cognisance and cipher, their ruffs, purpled hose, flat hats of black velvet, encircled by red and white roses, and bearing their massive halberts, had marched in under the command of their Exon, and now fringed both sides of the nave. In a line with them, but reaching as far as the organ, were the Gentlemen-at-Arms, with their red coats heavily epauletted, their white-plumed casques, and gilt partisans. Midway stood a group of heralds, in their tabards brave, in all the sheen of the College of Arms' bedizenment; and close to the entrance of the reception-saloons a squad of State drummers and trumpeters in coats of cloth of gold. The kettledrums were borne on a man's back. Heralds and trumpeters drew a little on one side. The crimson curtains were lifted up, and the Queen's guests made their appearance and proceeded slowly down the nave.

In the first group came the Oriental Prince, the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, Knight of the Star of India, a handsome, brown-faced, black-moustached gentleman, whose costume it were vain to attempt, with anything like precision, to describe; for, from his turban to his slippers, it was one mass of jewels and embroidery, gold and silver tissue and brocade. This astounding Asiatic passed like a vision of the "Arabian Nights," and nearly took away the breath of those who were too far off to be blinded by the flashing of his gems. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, C.B., in his Guardsman's uniform, the Prince of Leiningen, and the Duke of Holstein-Glücksburg, followed. To them succeeded Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, and then the Danish Princes and Princesses, her Royal Highness Princess Dagmar, and the little Princess Thyra, with her yellow hair all frizzed out, and dainty spangled shoes, and slim legs clad in silken hose, and short gauzy skirts, looking for all the world like a little fairy in a spectacle; Princes Frederick and William of Denmark; the Belgian Royal family; the Count of Flanders and the Duchess of Brabant; the tiny, toddling Prince Waldemar of Denmark, led by the mother of the bride, Princess Christian of Denmark—*née* Princess Louisa of Hesse-Cassel; the reigning Duchess of Saxe Coburg and Gotha; Prince Frederick of Hesse-Cassel; and a brilliant train of equerries, adjutants, aides-de-camp, and gentlemen in attendance on the above-named distinguished personages. They entered the choir, were duly conducted to their seats, and, after a brief interval, the curtains were again raised, and the trumpets, forming into line, began a brilliant fanfare. Sounding their silver clarions bravely, and advancing with slow, measured tread, they preceded the procession of the Royal family and of the Queen's household, from which, when they had reached the termination of the line of Yeomen of the Guard, and the beginning of that formed by the Gentlemen-at-Arms, they filed off.

The Royal family cortége consisted of an *escouade* of heralds and pursuivants; the Equerry in Waiting, Major-General Seymour; and the Clerk Marshal, Lord Alfred Paget. To them succeeded the Comptroller of the Household, Lord Proby; the Treasurer, Viscount Bury; and the Keeper of the Privy Purse, Sir Charles Phipps. Then the Groom in Waiting, the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West; and the Lord in Waiting, Lord Camoys. The Lord Steward, the Earl of St. Germans, G.C.B., followed: afterwards two Kings-at-Arms, Norry and Clarencieux, bearing themselves haughtily, albeit in their apparel there is a blending of the mediæval and the modern, which struggles between the obsolete and the ludicrous. With a gentleman usher on each side there next came, with slow and stately step, Garter King-of-Arms, Sir Charles Young, with sceptre, collar, and badge, and carrying his crown, and wearing his scarlet satin mantle of the order over his gleaming tabard. Now walked Lord Edward Fitzalan Howard, the Deputy Earl Marshal; then the Lord Chamberlain, Viscount Sydney; immediately preceding her Royal Highness Princess Mary of Cambridge, who looked superb both as to face, form, and attire, and whose flowing train was borne by Lady Edith Somerset. Her mother, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, came next, her train being borne by Lady Geraldine Somerset. The junior branches of the Royal family followed closely upon their aunt. There was prettily little Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and Prince Arthur, in the Highland costume, and the still more Lilliputian Princess Louise. The train of her Royal Highness Princess Helena was borne by Lady Caroline Barrington, the Lady Superintendent.

A very brief space was suffered by etiquette to separate the foregoing from the next section of the procession, which was headed by her Royal Highness Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Alice of Great Britain and Ireland, her trainbearer being the Baroness Schenck zu Schwerinberg, and her attendants, a lady in waiting and at reasurer; his Royal Highness Prince Louis of Hesse, attended by Captain Westerweller, followed. After these proceeded her Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Prussia, Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland, leading her little son, Prince William of Prussia, who, almost a baby as he is, was clad in the Highland dress, so deservedly a favourite among the juvenile branches of the Royal family, and who looked the most compact little mannikin that was ever seen out of a doll's house. A long train of chamberlain, equerries, ladies of the bedchamber, maids of honour, bedchamber women, the Master of the Buckhounds, the Silver Stick in Waiting, the Captains of the Yeomen of the Guard, and the Gentlemen-at-Arms, all of whose names we have already published in the official programme, were the next in order; but we must spare a special word for Gold Stick, Field Marshal Viscount Combermere, G.C.B. and K.S.I., who, although he must be close upon ninety years of age, if not on the wrong side of nonagenarianism, looked and bore himself in a most valiant and imposing manner. The old hero walks with the aid of a stick, and one leg drags a little; but, for all that, he is erect and defiant, and looks as though he could go through twenty more campaigns, and add twenty more stars, crosses, and ribbons to the ladder of fame, the galaxy of glory which covers his honoured breast.

The drums and trumpets filed off as before when the procession of the Royal family arrived at the entrance to the choir, but continued playing till it had entered, when Beethoven's triumphal march was played by the organ and by her Majesty's private band.

The Lord Chamberlain, having the drums and trumpets before him, now returned to the west entrance, to await the arrival of the bridegroom. There was a deep silence, both in nave and in choir, followed by the rustling of many robes, as the new-comers settled themselves in their places, and the long-drawn breath of eager expectation. The bridegroom was coming! What would he be like? How would he be dressed! Would he be content with the plain scarlet tunic and gold sash of a General in the Army? These were questions nervously whispered; not, perhaps, in the choir, whose occupants might be supposed to be profoundly versed in the minutest details of Court etiquette, but by those in the comparatively unsophisticated nave, who were not as yet familiar with the personal appearance of his Royal Highness, and were in ignorance as to the precise nature of the sartorial triumphs about to be displayed before their wondering and delighted eyes. All these doubts were speedily resolved. It was a quarter past twelve when the procession of the bridegroom passed beneath the drapery of the western portal, drums and trumpets, with Norroy and Clarencieux, Kings-of-Arms, leading the way. The Secretary, the Grooms of the Bedchamber, the Lords of the Bedchamber, the Comptroller and Treasurer, the Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness, albeit doubtless good men and true, and more than one of them haughty and powerful nobles, passed comparatively unnoticed. He came at last—young, gallant, confident, with a noble bearing and an upright mien — walking with the assured tread of one who knew himself to be porphyrogenitus, yet bowing his comely head from side to side gracefully to those who rose to do him homage. This was the Prince of Wales. It is a wonder that the people did not leap up at him, or cast their garments upon him, as the Athenians did of old to their favourites, or at least shout themselves hoarse with enthusiasm; but they were a courtly throng, and the dazzling pageant swept by in almost breathless silence, and then a low murmur of approval and of devotion ran through the crowned assembly. It was admitted on all sides that he looked handsome and dignified, and that his face beamed with intelligence. The dress he wore enhanced the charm of his manner, and seemed to add height to his stature. He was clothed in the robes of the Order of the Garter, and in that gorgeous panoply, a General's uniform beneath, and a hat heavy with plumes in his hand, he looked from top to toe the favourite of fortune and the idol of his countrymen, who one day, please God, is to be Edward VII., King of England, and who, we humbly pray, may prove fully worthy of his amazing felicity, and the priceless inheritance of a great people's love.

The bridegroom was supported on the one side by his brother-in-law, his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Prussia, and on the other by his Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha. Both these Princes were arrayed in the robes of the Garter. As the procession went on its way, the drums and trumpets filing off as before, the band and organ performed Mendelssohn's march from "Athalie." The bridegroom was slowly conducted to the seat prepared for him on the *haut pas*, but the prescribed formula was left unobserved. He did not take his seat. He looked upwards to the Royal closet, and made a reverential obeisance to its occupant; he bent in silent orison before the communion-table; and he then drew himself up to his full height, and remained, isolated on the *haut pas*, motionless, his head turned towards the west—waiting for his bride.

A third time did the Lord Chamberlain return through the nave, preceded by his drummers and trumpeters in their golden doublets. Another dead calm fell upon the auditory. Once more the band was hushed, the whispering quelled, the long breath drawn. The suspense lasted only for a few minutes, yet it seemed almost painful in its intensity. At a quarter past twelve o'clock her Royal Highness the bride, accompanied by her supporters, his Royal Highness Prince Christian of Denmark and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and the respective suites of their Royal Highnesses, proceeded in State carriages from the State entrance of the castle to the west entrance of St. George's Chapel, attended by a Captain's escort of the first regiment of Life Guards. Their Royal Highnesses were received by the Lord Chamberlain, and conducted to apartments set apart for their reception. The bridemaids awaited the arrival of the Princess in a saloon prepared for their use near the western entrance. Upon the stroke of half-past twelve Lord Sydney emerged from this entrance, gallantly conducting the procession of the bride. It is needless that we should again enumerate drums and trumpets, heralds and pursuivants, masters of the ceremonies and vice-chamberlains; nor in this place, we apprehend, would our readers derive much edification from a correct list of the members of the Danish Legation. We pass at once to the bride, who walked in the midst of the brilliant train, supported by Prince Christian of Denmark and the Duke of Cambridge, the former in military uniform, the last in the dress of a Field Marshal, worn under his robes as a Knight of the Garter. The Princess looked as beautiful as she did on Saturday—as beautiful as we trust she will for many and many a long year; but she was evidently in a state of extreme nervous agitation; her eyes were downcast, and it was easy to perceive the tremulous motion of the large bouquet of orange-flowers she carried. Her dress, of ample but inordinate dimensions, was of white tulle over white silk, richly decked with orange-blossoms; a wreath of the same pretty components encircled her head, and mingled with her soft brown hair, which was not so entirely *coiffée à la Chinoise* as on Saturday, but had sufficient abandon given to it to permit one of those long, pendent curls called a *repentir* to fall on her neck. For all ornament she wore the superb parure of pearls and diamonds presented to her by the bridegroom. Her train, which was of great length, was of white silk, and was borne by the eight noble damsels—daughters of Earls—who officiated as bridemaids—that is to say, Lady Victoria Scott, Lady Elisa Bruce, Lady Emily Villiers, Lady Feodore Wellesley, Lady Diana Beauclerk, Lady Victoria Howard, Lady Augusta Yorke, and Lady Eleanor Hare. A varied suite of officers, chamberlains, and ladies of honour closed the bride's procession. On arriving at the choir, the drums and trumpets for the last time filed off, and, as the bride entered, Handel's march from "Joseph" was performed in the orchestra. Her Royal Highness was conducted to her place on the *haut pas* by the Lord Chamberlain—that is to say, on the side under the Royal pew. She made the same obeisance to the Queen and the same devotional reverence to the altar as the bridegroom had done. To him she dropped a curtsey of infinite and exquisite grace, to which he responded by a deep inclination of the head. Then each faced towards the east, and stood about a foot apart, their backs to their auditory, and motionless as two statues.

A long chorale was now sung by the choir, and the service for the solemnisation of matrimony commenced. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of Chester, and the Dean of Windsor, with the canons and minor canons of Windsor, stood within the communion-rails. The Archbishop then, in a clear, sonorous, and distinct voice, read the quaint old formula:—

I require and charge you both, as ye will answer at the dreadful day of judgment, when the secrets of all hearts shall be disclosed, that if either of you know any impediment why ye may not be lawfully joined together in matrimony ye do now confess it. For be ye well assured, that so many as are coupled together otherwise than God's word doth allow are not joined together by God; neither is their matrimony lawful.

No impediment was of course alleged, and his Grace proceeded:—

Albert Edward, wilt thou have this woman to thy wedded wife, to live together after God's ordinance in the holy estate of matrimony? Wilt thou love her, comfort her, honour, and keep her in sickness and in health; and, forsaking all other, keep thee only unto her, so long as ye both shall live?

The service requiring "the man" to answer "I will," the Prince responded in an exceedingly low but still audible voice.

Turning to her Royal Highness, his Grace said:—

Alexandra Caroline Mary, wilt thou have this man to thy wedded husband, to live together after God's ordinance in the holy estate of matrimony. Wilt thou obey him, and serve him, love, honour, and keep him in sickness and in health; and, forsaking all other, keep thee only unto him, so long as ye both shall live.

Her Royal Highness responded in due form, but the words "I will" were not audible to any one save those in her immediate vicinity.

His Grace proceeded:—

Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?

The Prince and Princess plighted their troth to each other in the usual manner, her Royal Highness being given away by her father. His Royal Highness took his bride by the right hand, and repeated after the Archbishop—

I, Albert Edward, take thee, Alexandra Caroline Mary, to my wedded wife, to have and to hold from this day forward, for better for worse, for richer for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love and to cherish, till death us do part, according to God's holy ordinance; and thereto I plight thee my troth.

They then loosed their hands, and the bride, taking the bridegroom's right hand in hers, murmured after the Archbishop's emphatic delivery—

I, Alexandra Caroline Mary, take thee, Albert Edward, to my wedded husband, to have and to hold from this day forward, for better for worse, for richer for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love, cherish, and to obey, till death us do part, according to God's holy ordinance; and thereto I give thee my troth.

The Royal hands were again loosed, and then the bridegroom putting the ring on the bride's fingers repeated after the Archbishop:—

With this ring I thee wed, with my body I thee worship, and with all my worldly goods I thee endow. In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

The bride and bridegroom now knelt down, their hands firmly locked in each other, and the blessing was pronounced. The 67th Psalm was chanted at the end of the first blessing, and at the conclusion of the service the chorus from the "Mount of Olives" was sung. The customary osculatory salutation was, so far as we could see, dispensed with.

A united procession of the bride and bridegroom was now formed; and the young Princess of Wales, leaning on the arm of her husband, and proudly conducted by him, was led through the choir, the trumpets sounding the wedding fanfare through the nave, where the curtains dropped for the last time on the actors in this Imperial pageant. The other Princes and Princesses returned as they had come, but they seemed to have lost their interest. It was all over. There was a break up of the ice of etiquette. Knights of the Garter became ordinary mortals once more. The ladies gathered up their own trains and threw them over their arms, and there was a merry hum of conversation as the invited guests passed out of the chapel towards the carriages which were to convey them to the collation in St. George's Hall. The atmosphere seemed laden with joy and festivity, and the sun shone brightly upon the wedded pair.

RETURN TO THE CASTLE.

Some little time after the booming of the artillery had proclaimed the termination of the marriage rite, the bride and bridegroom came forth on their return to the State apartments of the castle.

Their Royal Highnesses were again warmly cheered on their return to the castle. They alighted at the grand entrance, where they were met by her Majesty the Queen.

The Royal party were conducted to the Green Drawing-room and White room, where the attestation of the marriage took place by the Royal guests, the Church dignitaries, the Lord Chancellor, and other Ministers of the Crown, and the Danish Minister, M. de Bille.

A déjeûner was served in the dining-room to the Royal guests, and in St. George's Hall a déjeûner was served to the Diplomatic Corps, the ladies in waiting, and to the very numerous company present at the ceremony of the marriage, in the choir of the Chapel, amounting to about 400 persons.

The wedding-cake on the Royal table was divided into three compartments; the middle, of octangular form, contained a square altar in the centre, with a cupid at each angle holding a piece of wedding-cake.

The second wedding-cake was placed in the middle of the table in St. George's Hall. It weighed about 80 lb., and formed an octagon, covered with white satin, each side displaying alternately medallions of the Prince of Wales, the arms of Great Britain, medallions of Princess Alexandra, and the arms of Denmark. The cornice was formed of large pearls. The cake was decorated with orange-blossom and jasmine, and the top was surmounted by a vase filled with a jasmine bouquet.

At the déjeûner of the Royal family the Lord Steward proposed "Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales."

The Knights of the Garter, the Ministers of the Crown, the Archbishop and Bishops, and other guests left the castle after the déjeûner.

At four o'clock their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales took their departure for her Majesty's marine residence, Osborne, Isle of Wight. Their Royal Highnesses were conducted down the grand staircase by the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, the Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness, the Treasurer of the Household, the Vice-Chamberlain, and the Comptroller of the Household.

The members of the Danish Royal family, and most of the Royal visitors, followed the Prince and Princess to the grand entrance, where the Princess of Wales took leave of her parents and other relatives.

THE JOURNEY TO OSBORNE.

It was understood that the Royal pair would leave the castle at half-past three o'clock, on their way to the Great Western station, whence they were to depart on their journey to Osborne; and the multitude, which, after the conclusion of the ceremony, had been anxious to catch the last glimpse of them, collected in dense masses upon their route and thronged all the approaches to the railway. A large number of more favoured visitors were admitted within the station by the courtesy of Captain Bulkeley, and occupied some seats which had been erected for the occasion. It was soon understood that the process of leave-taking would occupy until at least four o'clock, and it was not until a few minutes past that hour that the Princess Royal of Prussia and her husband arrived to take their last leave of the happy couple. They were received by a guard of honour of the Coldstreams, and, after a short delay, the Prince and Princess of Wales followed in an open carriage drawn by four white horses, and preceded by outriders similarly mounted. Their appearance was the signal for, perhaps, the loudest burst of cheering which had been heard throughout the day; and when the saloon carriage of the South-Western Railway moved very slowly through the station, and the Prince and Princess appeared at the window, the enthusiasm became almost frantic. In a moment more the train had disappeared, and, so far as regards Windsor, the ceremony was at an end.

The inhabitants of Reading availed themselves of the opportunity of the Prince and Princess of Wales passing through the town, en route for Osborne, to present an address to the Royal pair. To accommodate spectators, an additional platform was erected near the railway station, which was handsomely decorated. So numerous were the applications from the country gentry for tickets that every available inch of space was occupied. Upwards of 5000 children were drawn up along the line of rails. The time appointed for the arrival of the Royal train was 4.5; and on the firing of the Russian gun making known the approach of the train, at 4.45, the cheers were deafening. When the train stopped the Town Clerk introduced the Mayor to their Royal Highnesses, and his worship handed in the loyal address of the Corporation, and begged their Royal Highnesses to accept the hearty congratulations of the inhabitants on the auspicious event of the day. The Prince and Princess bowed very graciously. Lady Emma Cust (wife of the Vicar of St. Mary's) then advanced, and, being introduced by the Mayor, presented a splendid bouquet on behalf of the ladies of Reading, while a woman about seventy years old gracefully presented a bouquet from the aged poor of the town. Their Royal Highnesses expressed their thanks for both bouquets, and, as the train slowly moved away, the Royal bride and bridegroom bowed most courteously in acknowledgment of the immense cheers of the people, who were estimated to number 20,000.

The passage of the Royal train from Windsor was welcomed at every station through which it passed by a display of flags, words of welcome, and floral decorations. At Basingstoke the demonstration was of a more imposing character. Here a gallery for the accommodation of several hundred spectators was erected, and the platform was covered with carpeting. The train stopped a few moments for fuel and water, during which interval the Mayor and Corporation presented a dutiful and loyal address, which was graciously received.

As early as three o'clock in the afternoon the railway station and docks at Southampton were crowded. Information had been received

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THE ROYAL CARRIAGES PASSING THE ARCH PREPARED BY THE ETON BOYS.

THE ROYAL CORTEGE APPROACHING THE ARCH ON THE CASTLE HILL, WINDSOR.

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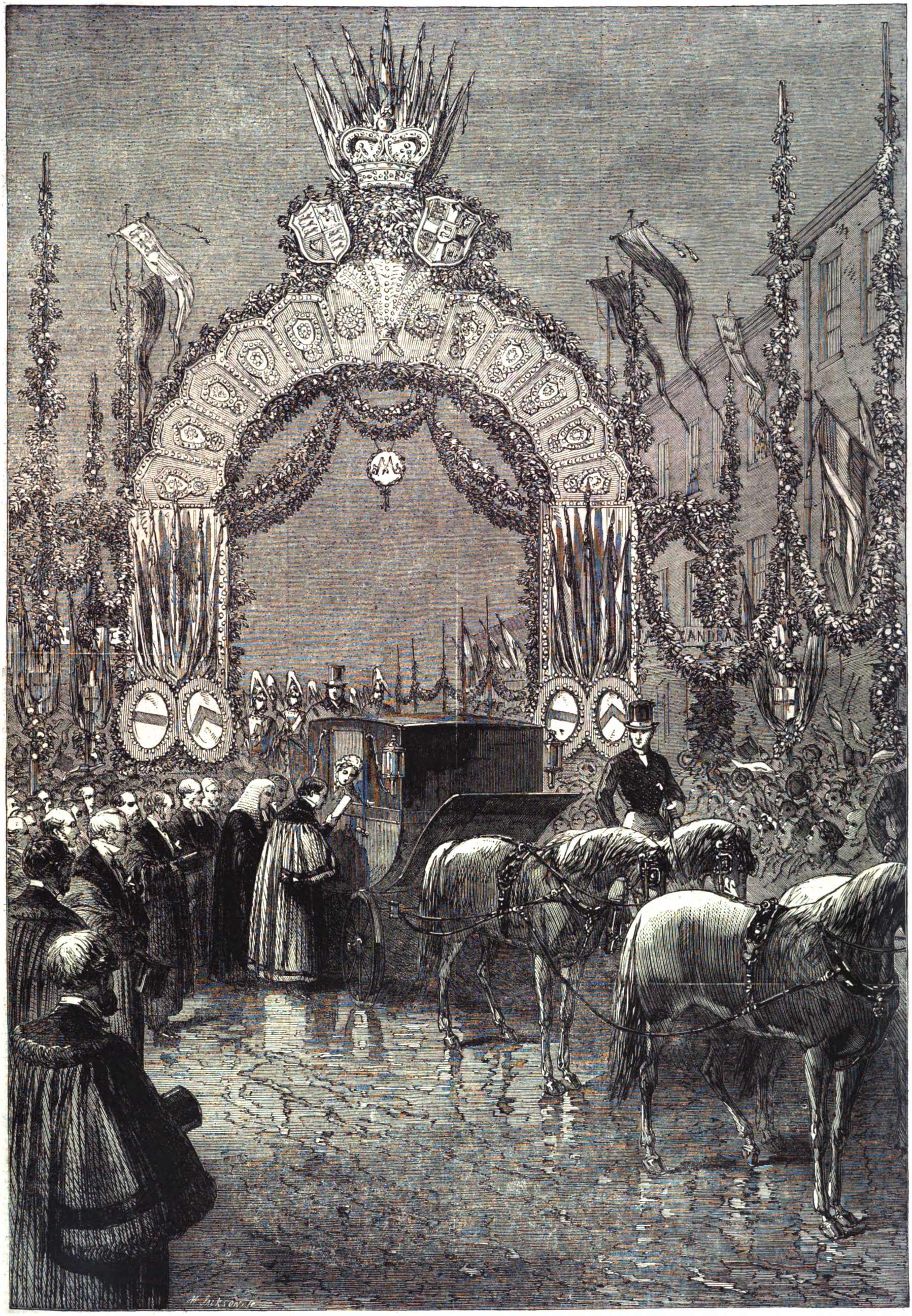

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESS BY THE MAYOR OF WINDSOR.

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that the Royal train would arrive at the station precisely at 5.27 p.m. Special arrangements were made by the South-Western Railway Company all down the line for the safety and punctuality of the train. The arrangements made by Mr. Beach, the Southampton station-master, and Messrs. Giles, Hedger, and Levy, connected with the docks, were admirable. The whole way the train had to pass over, from the ticket station to the embarkation steps, was inclosed, and the inclosure adorned with triumphal arches and other decorations. At the embarkation steps there was a raised stage inclosed for a number of ladies and gentlemen admitted by ticket, one also for the Mayor and Corporation, and ample accommodation was made for the public press; a covered and fenced barge was moored close to the Royal yacht Fairy. It could be reached most conveniently by means of a flight of steps from the dock quay, and no gangway was wanted for the Royal party to step from the barge to the yacht. Huge steamers surrounded the passage of the Royal yacht, and were profusely decorated with flags and crowded with people. It is curious that the Princess of Wales, on her way from the station to the dock, passed close to the spot where tradition says the great Danish King Canute rebuked the flattery of his courtiers, and not far off are the remains of the palace of Canute. Precisely at a quarter past six the Royal train was signalled. At the Northam Chapel-road, the Marsh, and the ticket stations, crowds of persons were present to welcome the Royal couple. The train was drawn into the docks by horses, and amidst cheers and every sign of welcome and rejoicing. The rush to the docks with the train was tremendous, and the cheering enthusiastic. The Royal pair were received with profound homage by the municipal and dock authorities. The Mayor begged permission to hand their Royal Highnesses an address, which was graciously accepted, and his Worship spoke a few words, wishing their Royal Highnesses joy. The chairman of the Dock Company welcomed them in an appropriate speech. The Princess looked well, and both she and her husband seemed delighted with the cordial reception they had received. At about half-past six the Royal yacht Fairy began to move and to slowly wend her way through the docks between rows of gigantic steamers crowded from the rigging to the lower decks, and amidst music, tumultuous cheers, and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs from tens of thousands of spectators, the Royal pair glided from Southampton. As soon as the Royal yacht came into the offing her Majesty's ships Boscawen and Dauntless fired salutes and manned yards. Groups of people on both shores of Southampton Water cheered the Royal pair on their way to their island palace. It is estimated that upwards of 100,000 persons were in Southampton.

The Royal yacht Fairy arrived at East Cowes at ten minutes past seven, amidst great rejoicing, when an address was presented from the Mayor and Corporation of Ryde, and the Prince and Princess of Wales reached Osborne at twenty minutes to eight. Scores of large bonfires were lighted down the West Channel and inland on the Isle of Wight, which had a splendid effect.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES'S HOUSEHOLD.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

TO BE CHAMBERLAIN TO HER ROYAL HIGHNESS.
Lord Harris.

TO BE LADIES OF THE BEDCHAMBER TO HER ROYAL HIGHNESS.
The Marchioness of Carmarthen.
The Countess of Morton.
The Countess of Macclesfield.
Countess De Grey.

TO BE BEDCHAMBER WOMEN TO HER ROYAL HIGHNESS.
The Hon. Mrs. Robert Bruce.
The Hon. Mrs. William George Grey.
The Hon. Mrs. Edward Coke.
The Hon. Mrs. Francis Stonor.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND HIS TUTORS.

Among those present at the marriage celebration in St. George's Chapel, and afterwards at the déjeûner in St. George's Hall, were the Rev. H. M. Birch and the Rev. C. F. Tarver, both of whom had been engaged in the instruction of the Prince of Wales in his early days and, as this incident will show, had not been forgotten by him. After the déjeûner, they were informed that on retiring to a certain room in the castle they would find a memorial from the Prince, of which he desired their acceptance, and this proved to be a copy of the Holy Scriptures, handsomely bound, and inscribed by his Royal Highness as a memento of his wedding-day. Through the kindness of the Prince of Wales the Rev. C. F. Tarver (who is the eldest son of the late Professor of French in Eton College) has been presented by the Lord Chancellor to the living of St. Peter's, in the Isle of Thanet, vacant by the death of the Rev. Sanderson Robins, of the value of nearly £700 per annum.

THE WEDDING BOUQUET.

Mr. James Veitch, jun., of the Royal Exotic Nursery, King's-road, Chelsea, had the honour of presenting the Princess' bridal bouquet. It was composed of beautiful orange-blossoms, white rosebuds, rare orchideous flowers, and sprigs of myrtle; the whole being encircled with a chaste trimming of Honiton lace. By her Majesty's express commands, the myrtle was taken from plants reared from sprigs used in the bouquet which Mr. Veitch presented to her Royal Highness the Princess Royal on the occasion of her marriage. It is understood to be the Queen's desire that myrtle plants should be raised and kept in the gardens at Osborne from each of the bridal bouquets of the Royal family.

THE ROYAL WEDDING CAKE.

We learn from the *Morning Post* that Mr. Constant Pagnica, the Queen's confectioner at Windsor Castle, made the bridecake. It stands 5½ ft. high, and at the base is 2½ ft. broad, and weighs upwards of 100 lb. Mr. Pagnicz, adopting a Gothic design, has produced an ornamental "elevation" which reminds one of one of our old English crosses of the time of the Edwards, such as we still see standing at Waltham in remembrance of Queen Eleanor. The design is divided into four parts or stories. The basement is octagonal, and within its arches two niches contain the arms of England and Denmark, with alternate arches occupied by figures of the Muses. Between the basement and the next tier of arches, cornucopias hang over the parapet, and medallions of the Prince and Princess are hung from the bases of the pillars above. The shafts of these pillars are again hung with heraldic devices—the plumes of the Prince, and other such significant badges: while within, and occupying the centre, are figures emblematic of Hymen, surrounded by Cupids and other mythological attendants upon the nuptial ceremony. On reaching the next story the octagonal shape contracts into an hexagonal form, within the arches of which the god of love sports, surrounded by a variety of complimentary emblems. Above this the next story, quadrilateral, rises, which, being more contracted in size and approaching the apex, is dealt with as a sort of base for a slender vase surmounting the whole structure, out of which orange-flowers depend. Festoons of orange-flower wreaths hang from column to column.

THE LADIES' DRESSES.

The dress of Princess Alexandra was a petticoat of white satin trimmed with chatelaines of orange-blossoms, myrtle, and bouffants of tulle, with Honiton lace, the train, of silver moire antique, trimmed with bouffants of tulle, Honiton lace, and bouquets of orange-blossom and myrtle. The body of the dress was trimmed to correspond.

Her Royal Highness wore a veil of Honiton lace, and a wreath of orange-blossom and myrtle.

The necklace, earrings, and brooch of pearls and diamonds were the gift of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Rivière of diamonds, given by the Corporation of London. Opal and diamond bracelet, given by the Queen. Diamond bracelet, given by the ladies of Leeds; and opal and diamond bracelet, given by the ladies of Manchester.

The wreaths of the bridemaids were formed of blush roses, shamrocks, and white heather, with long veils of tulle falling from the back of the wreath. The dresses of white tulle over white glacé were trimmed to correspond.

Princess Mary of Cambridge wore a train of lilac silver moire, trimmed with white Honiton lace; petticoat of white satin, with Honiton lace tunic and bands of lilac velvet; diadem of diamonds; stomacher, necklace, and earrings of diamonds. Headdress, white feathers and tulle veil.

The Duchess of Cambridge wore a violet velvet train trimmed with ermine; petticoat of violet satin trimmed with black lace covered with a tunic of Honiton lace; a tiara of pearls and diamonds; necklace and stomacher to match.

Princess Helena wore a train of white silk, with bouquets of the rose, shamrock, and thistle, tied with silver cord, manufactured by Lewis and Allenby, trimmed with tulle and bouquets of lilac, white and lilac; petticoat of white tulle over white glacé, striped with ribbons of rose, shamrock, and thistle; bouquet of lilac. Headdress, wreath of lilacs, white feathers, and blonde lappets; diamond ornaments.

Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice, dress of white tulle over white glacé, striped with ribbons of rose, shamrock, and thistle, tied with silver cord; trimmed with bouquets of lilacs. Headdress, wreaths of lilac (white and lilac); pearl ornaments.

Her Imperial Highness the Duchess of Brabant wore a train of blue moire antique embroidered with gold.

THE CARRIAGES OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The carriages built for the Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra, by Messrs. Hooper and Co., Haymarket, coachbuilders to her Majesty and the Royal family, are four in number, and consist of a State carriage, for use on public occasions; a light and handsome waggonet, for country excursions, &c.; a barouche, for the personal use of the Princess; and a small brougham, designed for private use. The State carriage is a superb vehicle, the prevailing colours being chocolate and vermilion, the wheels being richly gilt. The corners of the roof are adorned with rich gilt crowns, and on the door-panels the arms of the Prince of Wales and those of the Princess are emblazoned. On the other panels the Prince of Wales's plumes are represented, surrounded by the collar and the order of the Garter. The hammercloth is made of scarlet cloth, the ends being composed of Genoa velvet of a purple colour, on which are richly emblazoned the Prince's arms, the whole presenting a splendid appearance. Magnificently-gilt carriage-lamps complete the appointments of this truly Regal carriage. The barouche or landau, being intended for the use of the Princess, is a model of taste and quiet elegance. It is understood that his Royal Highness took a direct personal interest in the construction of this carriage, and gave minute directions as to its decoration. The prevailing colours were chocolate and vermilion, and the interior is tastefully lined with blue silk. The waggonet is a light vehicle intended for shooting and other excursions in the country. It is provided with Hadcock's patent contrivance for showing the distance travelled, which registers on a dial every yard of ground that is gone over up to thirty miles, when it can be wound up and set going again. The brougham is a neat and unostentatious vehicle, adapted for private use. It is small, but comfortably and tastefully fitted up.

WEDDING GIFTS PRESENTED TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES BY THE ROYAL FAMILY AND PEOPLE OF DENMARK.

Previously to her leaving Denmark, her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra received many gratifying tokens of the esteem and affection with which she is regarded by her fellow country men and women of all classes. From the King down to the humblest of his subjects, all strove to testify in some way their regard for our future Queen. The King's gift (which we have engraved) consists of a handsome keepsake, a jewelled necklace, to which is attached an exact copy of Queen Dagmar's famous cross. The following is a description of this valuable jewel:—

The necklace consists of no less than 118 pearls and 2000 brilliants, splendidly set. The superb workmanship does honour to Mr. Diderichsen, the Court jeweller of Copenhagen, to whom the work was intrusted, and to the taste and art of the designer. It is richly encased, and its cost is said to have been £7000. The King visited Copenhagen on the 24th ult. especially to take leave of his Royal niece and to present her with the above valuable keepsake. The cross attached to it contains some relics of Canute, the patron saint of Denmark, and a slip of parchment, on which the following inscription is written:—"Sericum de pulvinari Sti. Canuti Regis et Patroni Daniæ, manu Frederici VII. Regis Daniæ absoissum. (Piece of the silk pillow of St. Canute, King and Patron Saint of Denmark, cut off by Frederick VII., King of Denmark.)"

The following historical account of Dagmar, the darling Queen of Denmark, and the famous cross which bears her name will, no doubt be interesting to our readers. Dagmar was Queen of Waldemar the Second, surnamed the Victorious, who died in 1241, after having reigned for thirty-nine years and performed many acts of valour. Dagmar, his first consort, was a daughter of Primislaw, King of Bohemia. She was most beautiful, and so universally beloved in Denmark that her name, Dagmar, is believed to be of Danish origin, and to have been conferred upon her by her adopted country as a mark of its affection. It is sometimes written Dagmor, signifying "mother of the day."

In the excellent collection extant of Danish folklore may be found four celebrated ballads, having for their subjects, the wooing of Dagmar by King Waldemar, the voyage of Strange, his young Envoy, to the Court of Bohemia upon the same interesting business—the journey of Dagmar to her adopted country, the prophecy of her death, and the touching incidents of its realisation. They still remain among the most favourite ballads of Denmark.

At Dagmar's death, in 1212, she was carried to her grave adorned with a costly jewel which lay upon her breast. In the time of Christian V., when her tomb was opened, this jewel was taken care of, and it is now one of the most precious objects in the Museum of Northern Antiquities in Copenhagen. This golden cross, which is about 1½ in. long and 1 in. broad, is covered with figures in enamel on both sides, and is supposed to be of Byzantine workmanship. On the front is a representation of Christ on the cross, and on the back five half-length figures, Christ in the middle, St. Basilius above, St. John Chrysostomus below, St. Mary on the left, and St. John the Evangelist on the right. Golden screws fasten the two sides together, and the space within probably contains some cherished relic.

This splendid ornament has great artistic value, it being the only enamelled cross which is known to be older than the year 1212. It is always beheld with veneration by the crowds who visit the Museum, for it speaks of a lady beautiful beyond compare, who died in the bloom of youth, and who demanded neither goods nor gold, broad acres nor stones of price, but only asked Valdemar the Victorious, her lord and master, to free the peasantry from their plough tax and the poor prisoners from their fetters. If ever there was a woman regarded for centuries as holy it was Queen Dagmar of Denmark.

No one in Denmark has so long and so eagerly pursued and protected antiquarian studies and the national monuments as the King. The idea of using this famous cross as a motive for a rich diamond jewel which he intended to give to Princess Alexandra on her leaving the shores of her country belonged entirely to him. To lay hands on the original cross was, of course, not to be thought of; but the copy which was made at his orders for the Princess is in every respect a counterpart of the original.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager also presented the Princess with an oil-painting by the Danish artist Schiött, representing a group of her brothers and sisters. Her uncle, Prince Frederick of Hesse, who resides at Copenhagen, gave to her Royal Highness a gold ceinture and other massive ornaments made by the Court jeweller, Michelsen, in imitation of the ornaments worn of old by the Queens and Princesses of Denmark.

The people of Copenhagen presented to the Princess several oil-paintings by celebrated artists, having for their subjects views of the environs and city, the summer palace of Bernstorf, &c., and a celebrated statue by Thorwaldsen, which we have engraved on page 305. This beautiful marble statue is a very faithful copy by the celebrated Danish sculptor, M. Bissen the elder (one of the contributors to our International Exhibition), of the original in the Thorwaldsen Museum at Copenhagen. Though not figured in "Thorwaldsen's Arbeiten und Lebensverhältnisse," &c., by Thiele, it is a well-known and highly-esteemed work. We learn from Nagler's "Kunst Lexicon" (article "Thorwaldsen") that the great sculptor first executed a statue of Hebe in 1806, but the work from which the present copy is taken dates some twelve years later. The first statue (which is figured in "Mori," tab. 16) is weaker and less decided in its contours; the drapery is arranged to leave the left breast bare, and there are some other minor differences between it and the later work. The second statue was commissioned by an American gentleman named Dewit, but, he having died before it was finished, it was purchased by Mr. Thomas Baring, and sent to England in 1823. In 1825 it was bought by Mr. S. Boddington, and subsequently engraved by E. Finden. A duplicate of this work was executed by Thorwaldsen, and it is, as we have already intimated, from this last, now in the Thorwaldsen Museum, that the present copy is taken.

The statue is a fine example of Thorwaldsen's pure and poetical treatment of classical themes. Though he frequently infused a feeling of his own, this statue might be an ancient Greek work, so thoroughly antique are the feeling and grace, the "motive," the type and character, the disposition of the drapery. Hebe (Ἥβη), called Juventas by the Romans, daughter of Zeus and Hera, the ever-blooming virgin, goddess of youth, waited upon the gods, and, as we all know, filled their cups with nectar before Ganymedes obtained the office. The sculptor suggests that she has already filled the "patera" she holds in her left hand from the goblet held in her right with the drink of immortality, and is advancing to present it to one of the circle of the Olympian divinities, her eyes resting on the immortal she is approaching with modest heedfulness. Hebe, we may remind the reader, is also represented by the most ancient authors as assisting her mother Hera in putting the horses to her chariot, and in bathing and dressing her brother Ares. She married Hercules after his apotheosis, and bore to him two sons, Alexiares and Anicetus. Later traditions represent her as a goddess who had it in her power to make aged persons young again. At Rome there were several temples of Juventas. She is even represented to have had a chapel on the capitol before the temple of Jupiter was built there. In the presentation of a statue of Hebe engaged in her primary office, a very flattering compliment may possibly have been implied both to the Princess and Prince of Wales; but whether or not the Copenhagen committee intended to hint that the Princess would fill the Prince's cup of life with nectar, a more appropriate present could scarcely be offered her Royal Highness on leaving her Danish home than this souvenir of Denmark's great sculptor.

We have thought that a short memoir of Thorwaldsen at the present moment, and on the occasion of our engraving this statue, may not be unacceptable, and have therefore given a few biographical notes in another column.

In addition to the above gifts a committee of the landed aristocracy of Denmark prayed the Princess's acceptance of a group in marble, by Jerichau, the famous living sculptor of Copenhagen, representing Adam and Eve before the fall.

Again, a deputation from the islands of Falster and Lealand attended to offer her Royal Highness several ornaments in gold, copied from antique models preserved in the Antiquarian Museum of Copenhagen. Jutland also offered portrait busts in marble of their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Christian, the august parents of the Princess of Wales, executed by the Danish sculptors, Bissen and Jerichau. A ladies' subscription provided a complete dinner set and some rich painted vases, executed at the Royal porcelain works of Copenhagen.

Many articles of embroidery and costly needlework were also contributed. In short, each class vied with the other in bringing its richest offerings to one who had rendered herself so beloved among them; even the shoemakers of Copenhagen begging the Princess's acceptance of the best specimen of their art that they could produce.

PRESENTATION OF THE CITY JEWELS.

On Monday week the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the city of London proceeded to Windsor Castle, by special train, on the South-Western Railway, for the purpose of presenting to Princess Alexandra of Denmark (the Princess of Wales), the diamond necklace and earrings which had been chosen by the Reception Committee of the City as a suitable offering to her Royal Highness on the occasion of her marriage to the Prince of Wales.

The members of the Corporation alighted at the grand entrance and assembled in the Waterloo Gallery, whence they were conducted, at a quarter past three o'clock, to the presence of Princess Alexandra in the Throne or Garter room.

The Princess was accompanied by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who stood by her side, and also by her Royal Highness's parents, Prince and Princess Christian of Denmark.

Mdme. D'Oxholm and the Countess de Reventlow stood behind her Royal Highness.

The Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra were attended upon this occasion by Viscount Sydney, Lord Chamberlain to the Queen; Earl Spencer, Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness; Lieutenant-General the Hon. Charles Grey, Equerry to the Queen (in attendance on the Princess); Major-General Seymour, Equerry to her Majesty; Lieutenant General Knollys, Comptroller of his Royal Highness's Household; Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, Equerry in Waiting; and Colonel Biddulph, the Master of the Queen's Household.

The Lord Mayor, followed by the deputation, advanced to the Princess and presented her with the diamond necklace and earrings, his Lordship addressing her Royal Highness in the following terms:—

May it please your Royal Highness,—As the Lord Mayor of the city of London, acting in the name and on the behalf of the Corporation of that ancient City, I have the distinguished privilege of tendering for the acceptance of your Royal Highness, whom we justly welcome as the affianced bride of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, this token of their esteem and admiration. The Corporation of London rejoice in the opportunity which is thus afforded of expressing the deep interest felt by the citizens of London, in common with all classes of the subjects of our beloved Sovereign, on the arrival of your Royal Highness in this country, and their earnest wishes for your future welfare and happiness.

The Lord Mayor then severally presented to Princess Alexandra the Aldermen, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, the members of the Reception Committee of the Corporation, and the officers of the Corporation.

A déjeûner was served to the Corporation in the Tapestry-room, on quitting which the deputation passed in procession through St. George's Hall.

At the invitation of the Lord Chamberlain of the Queen's Household, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, members of the Reception Committee, and officers of the Corporation were conducted through St. George's Chapel to view the preparations for the Royal marriage.

BRIDAL PRESENTS TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

The ladies of Liverpool have presented the Princess of Wales with a diamond cross, and the ladies of Manchester and Leeds have sent from each town a diamond bracelet. Her Royal Highness has accepted all three gifts. The following letters have been transmitted by Lord Harris, Comptroller of the Household of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, in acknowledgment of the presents forwarded to her Royal Highness:—

Windsor Castle, March 12, 1863.

Lord Harris has been commanded by her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales to express to the Ladies' Committee of the Souvenir Fund, and through them to the ladies of Liverpool, her best acknowledgments for the very beautiful souvenir which they have presented to her. Lord Harris has been instructed to add that her Royal Highness is deeply sensible of the gratifying expression of sympathy and regard manifested by the ladies of Liverpool in their address, the memory of which must be indelibly fixed in her heart, and for which Lord Harris has been desired to return her Royal Highness's warmest thanks.

To the Executive Committee, Bridal Souvenir Fund, Liverpool.

Windsor Castle, March 12, 1863.

Worshipful Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of an address to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales from the ladies of Manchester, signed by you, and accompanied by a bracelet of diamonds. The address and bracelet were laid before her Royal Highness on Monday last, when she was graciously pleased to accept them. I have it in command to acquaint the ladies of Manchester, through you, that her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales highly appreciates the valuable present which they have sent her, and I am instructed to communicate her heartfelt thanks for the sincere congratulations and fervent good wishes expressed in their address.—I have, &c.

HARRIS.

The Worshipful the Mayor of Manchester.

Windsor Castle, March 9, 1863.

Madam,—I am commanded to acquaint you that the diamond bracelet, and the address from the ladies of Leeds which accompanied it, have been laid before Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra of Denmark.

I am directed, while informing you that her Royal Highness has been graciously pleased to accept the very beautiful ornament which you, with the other ladies of Leeds, have presented to her, to add that its value, in her estimation, is greatly enhanced by the kind and gratifying sentiments expressed in the address which accompanies it.

I have to communicate to you and the other ladies of Leeds her Royal Highness's warm acknowledgments for these (amongst many others) early proofs of the cordial reception prepared for her by the people of this country, and for which she is profoundly recognisant.—I have, &c.

HARRIS.

Mrs. March, Mayoress of Leeds.

A beautiful Highland brooch, prepared from a design by Mr. J. Drummond, R.S.A., was forwarded to London, and presented with an appropriate address, on the Monday previous to her

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marriage, to Princess Alexandra, at Windsor, from the Highland companies of the Edinburgh Volunteer Rifles, in token of their loyal affection, "as a genuine Scottish product, and an offering from true Scottish hearts." The following reply was received on Wednesday week from the Lord Chamberlain's department:—

Windsor Castle, March 9, 1863.

Gentlemen,—I have to inform you that the address transmitted by you, together with a brooch, through Lord Elcho, for presentation to Princess Alexandra of Denmark, from the Highland companies of the city of Edinburgh, have been laid before her Royal Highness this morning. Princess Alexandra has been graciously pleased to accept this early token of your loyalty and kind feeling; and I have it in command to assure you that she fully appreciates the handsome ornament you have offered to her—the more so as it is characteristic of a race whose great merits she highly values, and for whom she must always entertain a deep interest.—I have, &c., HARRIS.

The Mayoress of Bristol (Mrs. Sholto V. Hare) presided over a meeting of ladies, held at the Council House on Saturday week, at which it was resolved to offer a bridal gift to the Princess of Wales. The meeting was then adjourned till Saturday last, when the Mayoress again presided. It appeared that a sum of £510 had been subscribed by about one hundred ladies, and it was determined to keep the list open till Thursday, by which time it was expected the amount contributed would be increased to at least £700. The ladies present decided that the bridal gift should be in the form of a headdress composed of pearls and diamonds, a brooch, and earrings en suite. The present will be inclosed in an elaborately-worked casket, and will be accompanied by an appropriate address.

A subscription having been raised among the children of Windsor for the purchase of a present to her Royal Highness, a very handsome Bible and Prayer-book were purchased and forwarded to Mrs. Bruce on Tuesday week, for presentation to the Princess. They were bound in ivory, with gilt and turquoise ornaments. In reply to the Vicar, Mrs. Bruce says that she is desired by the Princess of Wales to ask him to convey to the children her Royal Highness's thanks for the present, which her Royal Highness will always keep in remembrance of them and of the brightest days of her life.

A copy of the Holy Bible, in binding of becoming elegance, without being too gorgeous or gaudy, has been presented to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales by the British and Foreign Bible Society, through their noble president, the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G. The gift was most graciously accepted as a present most agreeable to the Prince, and will, of course, be suitably acknowledged.

A movement having been set on foot for the presentation of a shawl of Paisley manufacture from the weavers' wives and daughters of that town to the Princess, the shawl was selected from twenty-one samples sent in to the committee by seven of the principal manufacturers. The *Glasgow Herald* says:—"We had the pleasure of seeing this specimen of the Paisley long shawl, and we have no hesitation in saying that it is a singularly beautiful article, the design being chaste and elegant, and the colours brought out with a distinctness which was never surpassed in the productions of the Cashmere loom." The *North British Mail* thus describes the plaid:—"The plaid selected is truly one of the most magnificent, for quality of material and richness and beauty of design, ever produced in Paisley, or, we may safely say, anywhere. The design fills the entire plaid, each half being a reverse duplicate of the other. The material is wholly silk, and the prevailing colour is gold, the component parts of the design being gracefully arranged so as to produce a most harmonious combination of colours and a pleasing unity of effect in the pattern. Paisley may well claim to be unsurpassed for its manufactures, both in respect of artistic excellence and superior workmanship, when it can produce such splendid specimens of industrial art."

ALTERATION OF THE LITURGY.—THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

The *Gazette* of yesterday week contained the following official order for the alteration of the Liturgy of the Church of England, by the introduction of the name of the Princess of Wales into the prayer for the Royal family in the Litany:—

"At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 11th day of March, 1863, present—Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord President; the Duke of Somerset, the Duke of Newcastle, Viscount Palmerston, the Bishop of London, Sir George Grey, Bart., Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Lowe.

"Whereas, in the Act of Uniformity, which established the Liturgy of the Church of England, provision is made for such alteration in the prayers for the Royal family as from time to time shall become necessary, and be directed by lawful authority, it is thereupon this day ordered in Council that in the Morning and Evening Prayers, in the Litany, and in all other parts of the Public Service, as well in the occasional offices as in the Book of Common Prayer, where the Royal family is appointed to be particularly prayed for, the following form and order shall be observed: 'Albert Edward Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and all the Royal family.'

"And it is further ordered, that no edition of the Common Prayer be from henceforth printed but with this amendment; and that in the meantime, and until copies of such edition may be had, all parsons, vicars, and curates within this realm do (for the preventing of mistakes), with the pen, correct and amend all such prayers, in their church books, according to the foregoing direction: and for the better notice hereof, that this order be forthwith printed and published, and sent to the several parishes; and that the right reverend the bishops do take care that obedience be paid to the same accordingly.

"ARTHUR HELPS."

The following order with regard to Scotland was also contained in Friday's *Gazette*:—

"At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 11th day of March, 1863, present—Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord President; the Duke of Somerset, the Duke of Newcastle, Viscount Palmerston, Bishop of London, Sir George Grey, Bart., Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Lowe.

"In pursuance of an Act passed in the tenth year of her Majesty Queen Anne, and of another Act passed in the thirty-second year of his Majesty King George III., wherein provision is made for praying for the Royal family in that part of Great Britain called Scotland; it is hereby ordered in Council that henceforth every minister and preacher shall in his respective church, congregation, or assembly, pray in express words, 'For her Most Sacred Majesty Queen Victoria, Albert Edward Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and all the Royal family;' of which all persons concerned are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

"ARTHUR HELPS."

LETTERS OF THANKS FROM HER MAJESTY AND THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Mayor of Gravesend has received letters from Viscount Sydney, Lord Lieutenant of Kent, and from Major-General D'Oxholm, conveying the thanks of the Prince and the Princess for the cordial and affectionate welcome with which her Royal Highness was received by the authorities and inhabitants of that borough.

Sir G. Grey, in a letter to the chairman of the South-Eastern Railway Company, expresses the satisfaction of her Majesty at the arrangements made by the directors for the journey of Princess Alexandra from Gravesend to London; and Lord Sydney, in a similar communication, conveys the thanks of the Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra to the directors for the arrangements of the company on their arrival at Gravesend.

The right royal and loyal reception given to the Princess by the inhabitants of London has called forth the special recognition and thanks of her most Gracious Majesty. In a letter addressed to the Lord Mayor the Home Secretary expresses on the part of the Queen her Majesty's deep sense of the universal feeling of loyalty and attachment to the Royal family which was displayed on the arrival of Princess Alexandra by the citizens of London and the inhabitants of the metropolis generally.

The Princess of Wales has caused a letter to be written to the High Bailiff of Southwark expressive of her gratitude for the reception given her by the inhabitants of that borough.

The Mayor of Windsor has received a letter from Sir George Grey expressing the satisfaction of her Majesty at the proofs of attachment to the Queen and the Royal family displayed in the recent demonstrations which have taken place at Windsor on the occasion of the marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The Mayor of Reading has also received a letter of thanks from Lieutenant-General Knollys in reply to the address from the inhabitants of that borough.

A similar communication has been forwarded to the Mayor of Southampton expressive of the thanks of their Royal Highnesses for the address on the occasion of their marriage.

DINNER OF THE DANISH RESIDENTS IN LONDON.

On Thursday se'nnight a number of Danish gentlemen, mostly residents of London, sat down to dinner in St. James's Hall to celebrate the marriage of the Prince of Wales with Princess Alexandra of Denmark. The hall was tastefully and appropriately decorated by Mr. W. H. Cremer, of Regent-street. In the background, over the chairman, was seen the Danish arms, inframed with white and red roses: on the right side the Dannebrog or Danish flag, and on the left the Prince of Wales's banner, each surmounted by the feathers and falling over a group of union jacks. At the sides of the hall the busts of the Royal bride and bridegroom were surmounted by two large "A's" in white and red roses. Festoons of roses crossed from wall to wall, and made those present fancy themselves in the middle of summer. The band of the Coldstream Guards, led most efficiently by Mr. A. F. Godfrey, performed a number of Danish airs.

Among the company, numbering about a hundred, were his Excellency M. De Bille, the Danish Ambassador; Mr. A. Westenholz, the Consul-General; Captain Castensch,old, Adjutant to Prince Christian; Captain Lund, R.A., Adjutant to Prince Frederick; Lieutenant Funck, R.N., tutor to Prince William; Mr. Nelthropp; Messrs. Delcomyn, Simonsen, Dronsund, and Gosch, attached to the Danish Embassy; and the Rev. E. Magnusson. The stewards were Messrs. C. Möller, J. H. Lundt, F. Fabricius, Chr. Lange, and S. E. Holten.

His Excellency M. De Bille took the chair, and was supported by Mr. C. Möller, the senior Danish merchant in London, and Captain Castenschjold.

After the cloth had been removed, His Excellency rose and said,—"We are assembled here to celebrate the union of the Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra. There is, I am sure, no one who more rejoices at this happy union than his Majesty King Frederick VII. It is a union which still closer connects our dear Denmark to a country to which we look up with admiration and affection. It places the Crown on the compact of friendship which for so many years has existed between England and Denmark. I again repeat that no one can feel more gratified at this union than our Most Gracious Majesty King Frederick, the father of his people, whom he gave a privilege so long enjoyed by the people of England—that of governing themselves. We, the Danes, will therefore ever gratefully remember him. And I am sure of the full sympathy of the present assembly when I propose 'Long live King Frederick VII.'

Nine thundering hurras followed this speech, and the band struck up the Danish National Anthem, "Kong Christian stod ved höien mast." One of the gentlemen present repeated "Long live the King!" A hurrah, of a force which we believe was never heard before, followed.

Mr. Westenholz, the Consul-General, next rose and spoke to the following effect:—"We have always, when we Danes assembled, next to the health of his Majesty our gracious King, drank that of her Majesty Queen Victoria, and now, after the happy marriage which we have met to celebrate to-night, we have more reason than ever to remember her Majesty in our wishes. We all felt for her as much as any of her own subjects when lately she sustained a severe loss, that of her beloved consort, his Royal Highness Prince Albert. But is sorrow always to reign in her heart? No, surely not; a Danish woman has been selected to heal her wounds, and that makes us Danes proud. Let us consider the joy with which the English people on Saturday received our Princess as a token that she, as an angel of light, will bring consolation to the sorrowing widow. I propose, "Long live the Queen."

Nine hurrahs followed, and the band played God Save the Queen."

Next the Danish song, "Der er et Land," was played, and four verses, expressly composed for the occasion by Mr. Jacobsen, one of the resident Danes, were sung, after which Mr. C. Möller proposed the health of the Prince and Princess of Wales, in words to the following effect:—"Fate had decreed that the first son of the eldest and most powerful land of liberty should seek his bride in one of its smallest and youngest lands. The example which the Prince has had, and that which the Princess has, in the happiness of their parents gives us a guarantee that the married life of their Royal Highnesses will be one full of happiness to themselves, and will bring peace and blessings to the country. Live the Prince and the Princess of Wales! May they live long, long, long!" Nine hurrahs followed, and the band played, "Vift stolt paa Codans Bölge."

The chairman now informed the company that a telegram had been received from Copenhagen. It read thus in translation:—

THE COMMITTEE OF THE ALEXANDRA FESTIVAL AT COPENHAGEN TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE ALEXANDRA FESTIVAL IN LONDON.

Always alike in love for Denmark, we join you to-night in your joy. The beautiful Danish rose will daily take deeper root in the hearts of the English people, just as the liberty of old England has gained it in that of the Danish people. God preserve Alexandra and Albert Edward, Denmark and England.

Mr. Simonsen, who read this to the meeting, proposed that the following reply should be sent immediately:—

Your telegram and its wishes were received with acclamation by the hundred Danes, who, with the Ambassador in the chair, celebrate the Alexandra festival, and who just now, with great feeling and warmth, emptied a bumper to the health and happiness of bride and bridegroom. May happiness and blessings attend them and watch over King and country. Denmark live, England live.

The same gentleman next proposed "The Health of Prince Christian of Denmark and his Family," and dwelt upon the quiet happiness of his Royal Highness's family circle, upon the trust and hope that Denmark placed in him, who, God grant it may yet be long first! is to succeed our beloved King on the throne of Denmark.

Captain Castenschjold rose to return thanks in his Royal Highness's name, and said it had been a great disappointment to the Prince and his sons not to be able to attend to-night. However, he (the Captain) knew that he could not better express the feelings of his Prince than by proposing a toast for Denmark.

The expressions of satisfaction at this speech having come to an end, Mr. Lundt rose to propose "Denmark and England;" after which Mr. Grönsund proposed "The Danish Army and Navy."

This concluded the official part of the evening.

THE CITY CORPORATION AND THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

On Thursday week a meeting of the Common Council was held at Guildhall—the Lord Mayor presiding. There were five distinct notices of motion on their paper of business with reference to the marriage of the Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra, and there was in consequence an unusually large muster of members.

The Lord Mayor, on taking the chair, adverted to the marks of high consideration which had been shown by the Prince of Wales and the members of the Court to the Corporation, through its Reception Committee, on their attendance on Monday last at Windsor Castle to offer to Princess Alexandra the jewels which the Common Council had voted as a present to her Royal Highness at a previous meeting. He hoped the Court would be kind enough to accept from him a bust of the Prince of Wales, which he had given a commission to one of the first artists of the day to execute, and with which he intended to adorn their council-chamber. It was with very great satisfaction he had received a communication from Sir George Grey, on behalf of the Queen, expressing the great gratification her Majesty and all the Royal family had received from the loyal demonstration on the arrival of Princess Alexandra, and especially from the part which the City of London took on that occasion.

Mr. Anderton stated that it was his intention to present to the Court, as a companion to the gift of the Lord Mayor, a marble bust of the Princess of Wales.

Mr. F. W. Truscott (chairman of the City Lands Committee) then, pursuant to notice, submitted a resolution:—

That a dutiful and loyal address of congratulation be presented by this Court to her most gracious Majesty the Queen on the occasion of the marriage of His Royal Highness Albert Edward Prince of Wales with Princess Alexandra of Denmark.

The marriage of their Royal Highnesses afforded, he said, to the Corporation of the city of London, distinguished as it had ever been for its patriotism and unswerving fidelity to the principles of constitutional freedom, another opportunity of showing its devotion and loyalty to the Crown and its affectionate attachment to her Majesty's person. They lived, happily, in times when their affection was not lessened by their judgment, when the throne was ennobled by the highest attributes of parental wisdom, while it was marked by the greatest solicitude for the welfare and liberty of the people. The country had mourned with a deep and sincere sympathy the loss from which their beloved Queen still suffered, and had respected the veil of privacy which had been drawn over the poignancy of her grief, and now, in approaching the steps of the throne, as they hoped to do; with the congratulations of this Court, they as sincerely participated in the joy her Majesty must feel upon the present auspicious occasion. The Prince gave the greatest promise of fulfilling the fondest wishes of his parents and the anticipations of the country. He was educated under the care of his all-wise father, whose early death the nation still deplored—a Prince whose highly cultivated mind was chastened by a pure and refined taste, the impress of which was even now apparent in the lives of his children. His Royal Highness had been foremost in promoting whatever works of utility or benevolence had been brought under his notice, and no one could have failed to observe with great satisfaction the interest he had taken in all objects which had the sanction and the patronage of his late father. The Princes of this country had ever been in close relationship with the Corporation of London; most of them had been freemen, and their names were enrolled in the City guilds. Edward of England, John of France, and David of Scotland had all been received into the Corporation of the city of London; but the most illustrious of those whom in former times they had enrolled among their freemen was the hero of Cressy and Poictiers, Edward the Black Prince. The most important of their civic institutions had regal connection, and when they administered their benevolence they could not but revere with kindly thoughts to another Edward—the founder of Christ's Hospital, of Bethlehem, and St. Thomas's. To the large infusion of Danish blood might be traced much of that fearlessness and contempt of danger, which, together with the patient endurance derived from the Saxon element, formed the distinguishing characteristics of Englishmen, and made this country the pioneers of civilisation. Though it had been our misfortune at one time to be at strife with the kingdom of Denmark, we could not fail to respect and admire a country which produced some of the best and bravest seamen in the world; and so far was that feeling reciprocated that Denmark itself was anxious to trace to the conqueror of Copenhagen a Danish descent. Twice in the annals of our monarchy had the Sovereigns of this country formed matrimonial alliances with Denmark. The consort of James I. and the husband of Queen Anne were of that country, and we confidently anticipated the best results from the alliance just concluded. The citizens of London, in their rejoicings upon the marriage of the Prince of Wales, had derived additional satisfaction from the knowledge that the alliance was not in the present case one of political expediency, as in some reigns, but of earnest and sincere affection. That the Princess of Wales possessed all those attributes which were calculated to adorn the station to which she had been called no one could deny. That she was beautiful in person and affable in bearing they had ample evidence upon the occasion of her reception; but they had the assurance from those who had been honoured by her society that these qualities were among the least of her endowments—that her natural talent, her cultivated mind, her kindness of heart, and sweetness of disposition were alike conspicuous. Let them pray, then, that the Prince and Princess might long be preserved in all happiness, and that Great Britain might have cause long to rejoice in their union.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Jones, and carried unanimously; and then, at the instance of Mr. Kearns, it was resolved—

That compliments of congratulation be presented by this Court to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales upon his marriage with Princess Alexandra of Denmark.

Deputy Charles Reed, in proposing a motion, pursuant to notice, said the custom of that Court had been from time immemorial, upon occasions similar to this, to present separate addresses to each of the high contracting parties upon whose union in marriage they had desired to offer their congratulations. On the present occasion, had there been no precedent, he thought the Court would have felt itself honoured in creating one, for the event they now celebrated had no historical parallel. We had recently welcomed to our shores an illustrious lady whose presence had evoked a spirit of sympathy and loyalty, which within our own recollection certainly had never been exceeded, if indeed it had ever been equalled. If he were asked to what this great triumph was referable, he should say certainly not to the influence of any Government authority, for Government had nothing whatever to do with it; nor in obedience to the mandate of any central power, for State programme there was none; the people willed it, and the ovation was complete. But there were two causes which could not be concealed. The one was the innate spirit of chivalry which had regard to a fair young girl quitting her far-distant home and casting herself in confidence upon the people of her adopted land, that she might link her fortunes with him upon whom this nation looked with pride and hope as the future Monarch of these realms; and the next was the deep-seated loyalty and sympathy which always marked the conduct of the people towards their beloved Sovereign, but never more than at this time when sorrow had shaded the joy of her heart. These were the true causes of the triumphal reception and the nation's enthusiasm, which he might be allowed to say no machinery of despotism could have secured, and which might teach potentates and representatives in foreign countries the lesson that the true way to govern a people was to trust them. With what words, then, should he attempt to give utterance to the real feeling of that Court in reference to the illustrious lady whom they designed to honour? From all they knew, her education and training had given her a character and heart as good as her person was lovely. Sprung from a race of Kings, they trusted she might become the parent of a line of Princes worthy of the ancestral stock. Coming from a sweet domestic home, they thanked God it was to enter a pure Court, to which she would lend a lustre and afford a bright example. Thenceforth she stood next to our gracious Queen—the second lady in the land. Might her life be as serene and happy—might the domestic bliss and stately lot of this illustrious pair be as peaceful and renowned—as had been those of our own Victoria and of him,

The silent father of our Kings to be,

whose loss, never more than in the midst of these festivities, the nation and that Court deeply deplored. He moved:—

That compliments of congratulation be presented by this Court to her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra of Denmark on her marriage with his Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales.

The motion was seconded by Mr. H. L. Taylor, and carried with acclamation.

On the motion of Mr. Lawley, seconded by Mr. Parker, it was unanimously resolved:—

That his Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, be very respectfully requested to take upon himself the freedom of this City, to which he is entitled by patrimony; and that upon his acceding to this request his Royal Highness be presented with a copy of the freedom inclosed in a casket of the value of £250, in testimony of the affection and profound respect entertained by this Court for his person and character.

Mr. Truscott then moved:—

That on the occasion of the presentation of the compliments of congratulation to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and also the copy of the freedom of the City to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Prince and Princess be invited to an entertainment suitable to the dignity of this City; and that the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs, attended by the Remembrancer, do wait upon his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and request him, in the name of this Court, that their Royal Highnesses will honour the Corporation by accepting such invitation; that it be referred to a Ward Committee to take the proper measures for conducting the entertainment, and for fitting up the Guildhall, and to report from time to time, if necessary.

The resolution was agreed to, and a committee appointed to prepare draughts of the address to her Majesty and the compliments of congratulation to the Prince and Princess.

QUEEN'S SORROW AT THE LOSS OF LIFE IN THE CITY, ON TUESDAY WEEK.

The Lord Mayor yesterday week received the following communication from Sir G. Grey, her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, on the subject of the recent lamentable loss of life in the City:—

"Whitehall, March 13, 1863.

"My dear Lord,—I am commanded by the Queen to express the great grief and concern with which her Majesty has read the account in the newspapers of the lamentable loss of life which occurred in the streets of the City on Tuesday night.

"The Queen desires that her sincere sympathy with the families of the sufferers should be made known; and it is her Majesty's wish that an inquiry should be made into their circumstances.

"I have to request that your Lordship will be so good as to cause this inquiry to be made without delay, and that you will inform me of the result, in order that it may be submitted to her Majesty.

"I have the honour to be, my dear Lord, your faithful servant,

"The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, M.P." "G. GREY."

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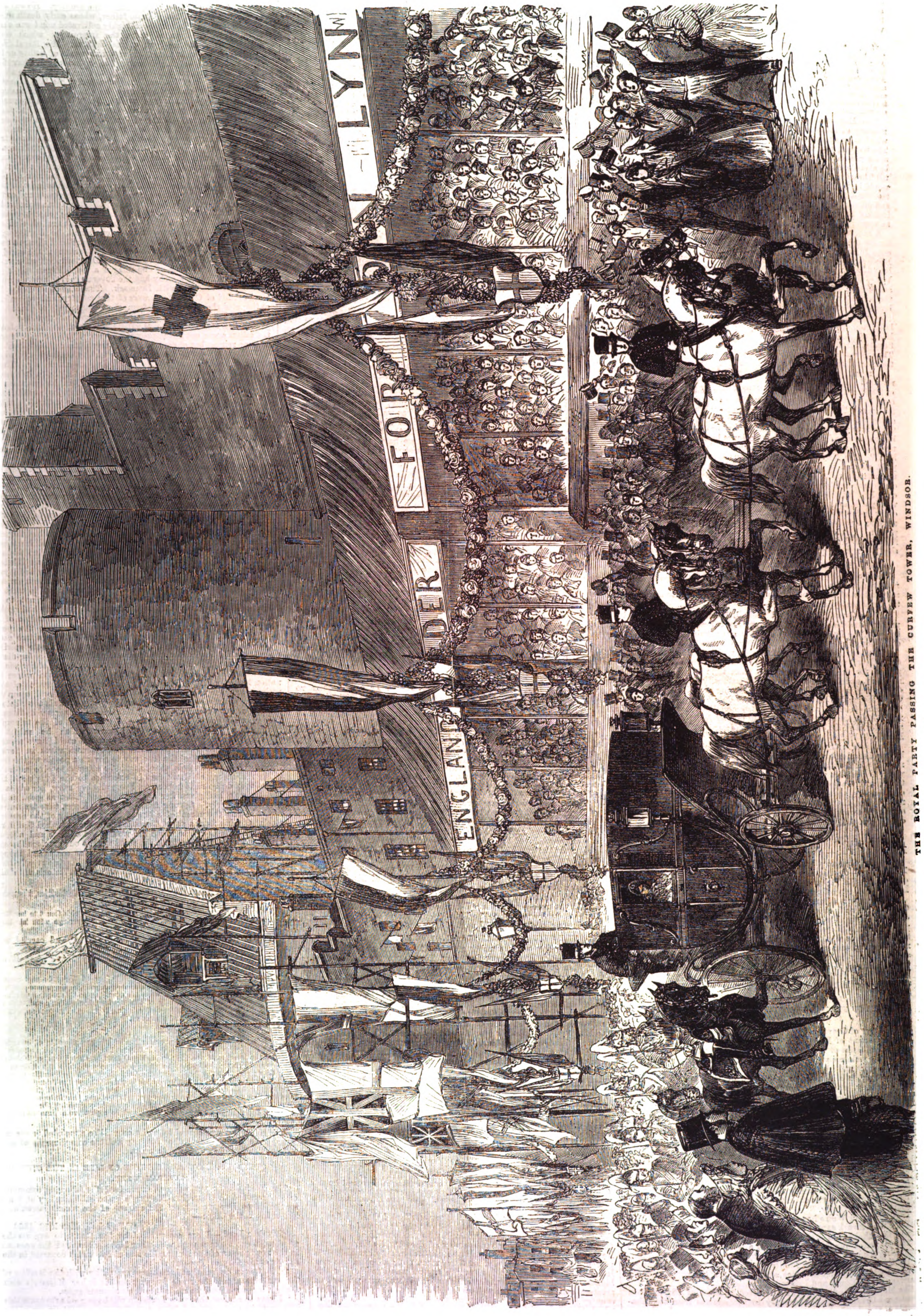

THE ROYAL PARTY PASSING THE CURFEW TOWER, WINDSOR.

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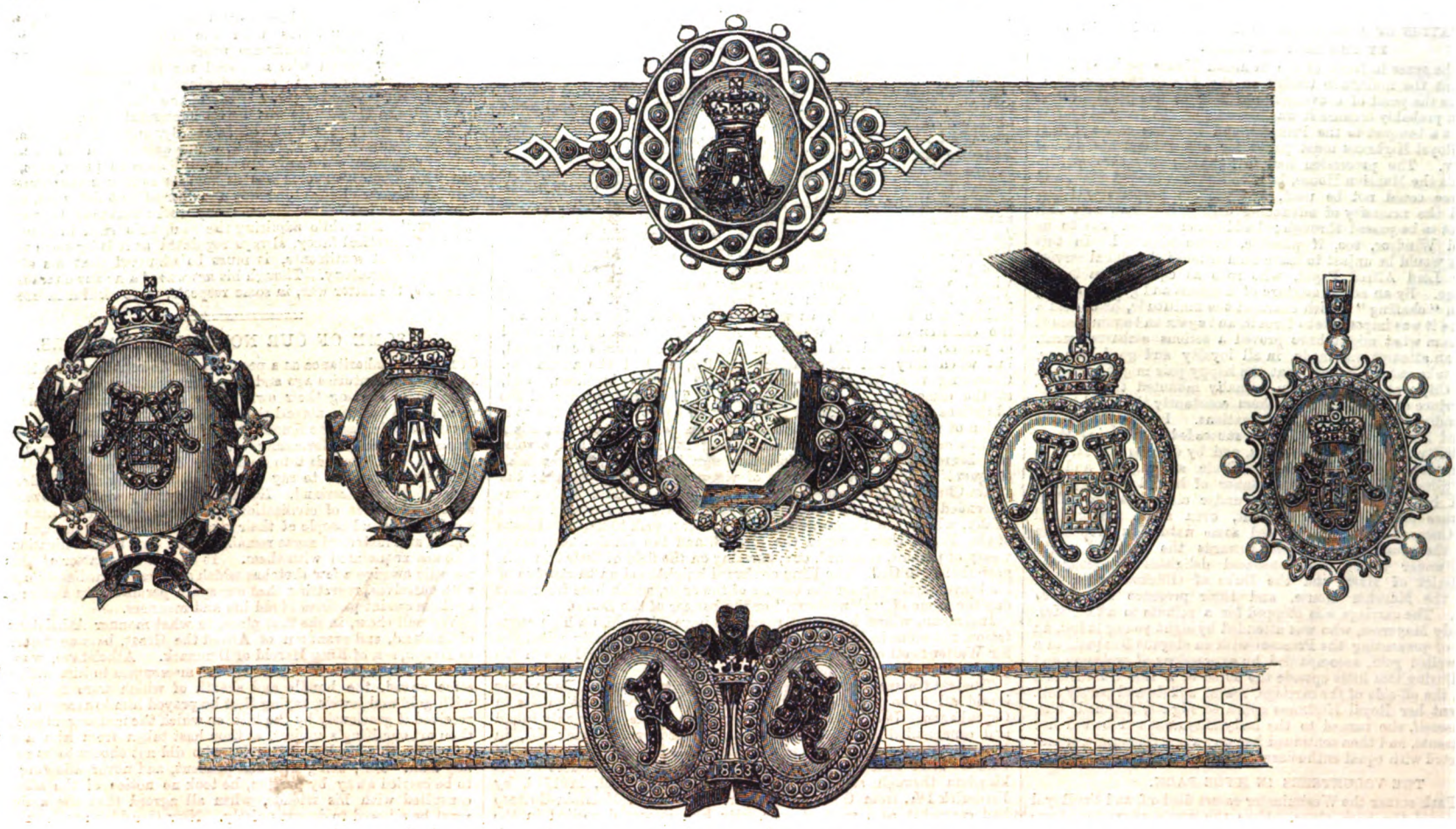


JEWELLERY MADE BY ORDER OF THE PRINCE OF WALES FOR WEDDING PRESENTS TO THE ROYAL FAMILIES OF ENGLAND AND DENMARK.

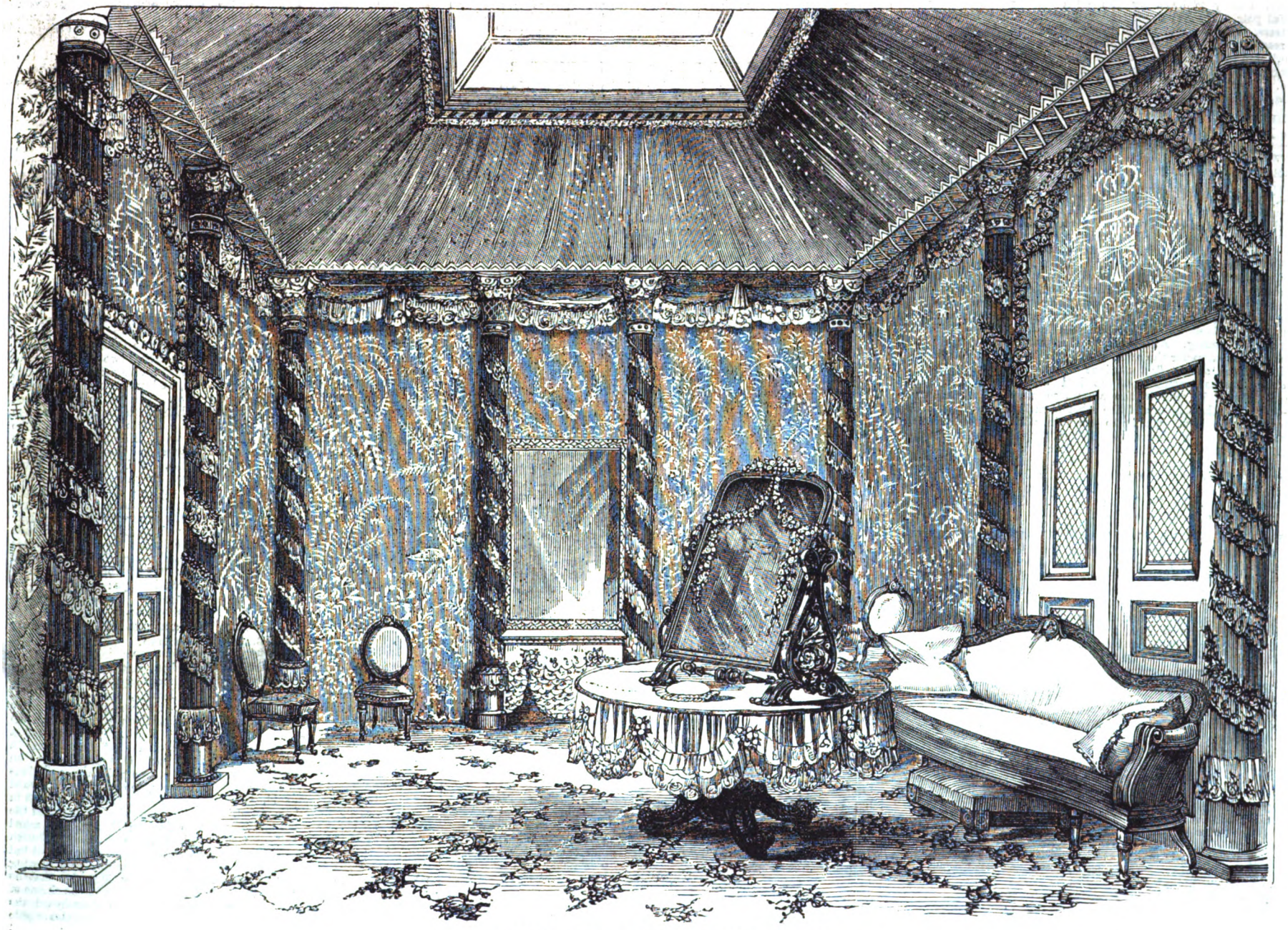
ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE ROYAL PROGRESS.

ARRIVAL AT THE NORE OF THE ROYAL SQUADRON.

THE Royal squadron was sighted from Sheerness shortly after four o'clock on the 6th inst., and preparations suitable to the occasion were made for the reception of her Royal Highness Princess Alexandria. To the several vessels of war stationed at the Nore—the Formidable, 84, Captain Luard, the flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir W. Hope Johnson, K.C.B.; the Cumberland, 70, Captain Thompson, guardship to the steam reserve; and the Leander, 51, Captain Read—was committed the distinguished privilege of being, on behalf of the entire kingdom, the heralds of its joyous greeting. As the Royal yacht approached the merry piping of the boatswain's whistle was heard from vessel to vessel; in a moment unusual animation prevailed; the Danish flag was run up, and the union jack lowered in salute; flags flew from every point from which they could be displayed with effect; the riggings swarmed with men climbing to their dizzy stations aloft; the yards were manned, the officers of the various vessels were grouped upon the quarter-decks; marines formed double lines from stem to stern, and presented arms; bands struck up the National Anthem of Denmark; and Royal salutes thundered from the iron throats of the ship's guns, evoking a kindred response from the batteries on shore. The Royal yacht had scarcely anchored when a burst of cheering, loud and hearty, rang from ship to ship, renewed again and again with increased intensity and fervour.

THE ROYAL PROCESSION AT THE TRIUMPHAL ARCH, LONDON BRIDGE.

London Bridge presented an appearance wholly novel in the manner of its ornamentation. Out of compliment to the nation of the Princes, the parapets were ornamented with statues of the Kings of Denmark from the earliest period, including that of the present reigning Sovereign, affixed to Danish standards some 30 ft. high, and which in turn were surmounted by gilt figures of ravens and elephants—the national emblems. Between the standards tripods were placed, from which burning incense arose. At the south and north approaches to the bridge elegant pedestals were erected, bearing statues of Fame, surrounded by Danish warriors holding the Dannebrog, or national flag. In the several recesses along the parapets smaller pedestals were arranged in a similar style of ornamentation. On the northern side of Adelaide-place a triumphal arch, about sixty feet high, of which we give an Engraving, had been constructed. The shipping on the Thames and the little passenger-steamers were all profusely decked, and flags floated from buildings on each side of the river, right and left of the bridge, as far as the eye could reach. Every



THE PRINCESS'S DRESSING-ROOM, ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

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conceivable place commanding a view of the spectacle at that point swarmed with spectators, even the cage at the top of the Monument.

PRESENTATION OF A BOUQUET TO HER ROYAL HIGHNESS BY THE LADY MAYORESS.

It was to the space in front of the Mansion House, perhaps above all others, that the multitude tended on the day of the procession, because it was the point of convergence of four or five great arteries of traffic, and probably because it was known that the Lady Mayoress would present a bouquet to the Princess, and that the carriage conveying her Royal Highness must pause for a few moments during the ceremony. The procession had to fight its way through the crowd towards the Mansion House, but the line was broken again and again. Force could not be used, and yet the pressure was tremendous and the necessity of advancing urgent, for there were still miles of street to be passed through; Paddington station was to be reached, and Windsor, too, if possible, before nightfall. In this emergency it would be unjust to leave unmentioned the signal service rendered by Lord Alfred Paget, who rode as equerry beside the Royal carriage. By an adroit mixture of firmness and good humour, and a skill in "chaffing" which charmed the multitude, he coaxed a passage where it was impossible to force it, and again and again rescued his charge from what might have proved a serious embarrassment. At one time an attempt was made, in all loyalty and good-humour, no doubt, to take out the horses, that the happy pair might be drawn through the City; at another a man actually mounted the carriage behind the Prince of Wales, while others constantly thronged beside it with friendly but boisterous acclamations. In every case the tact and good humour of the equerries succeeded in averting these well-meant but untimely manifestations, and by degrees the carriage of the Princess approached, the multitude surging to and fro to catch a glimpse of her. The manner of her Royal Highness was marked by much self-possession under circumstances calculated to cause alarm for the moment, even amid the general rejoicing. Once or twice she showed some natural apprehension lest any of the people who pressed towards the carriage might be trodden under foot. She appeared delighted to recognise Prince Frederick of Hesse and the Duke of Glücksburg in the balcony of the Mansion House, and their presence seemed to reassure her. The carriage was stopped for a minute to afford Mrs. Rose, the Lady Mayoress, who was attended by eight young ladies, an opportunity of presenting the Princess with an elegant bouquet, in a holder of jewelled gold, accompanied by expressions of welcome and goodwill. During this little episode the horse of a Life Guardsman, who rode on the off-side of the carriage, reared a little and partly fell. For a moment her Royal Highness appeared slightly alarmed, but, recovering herself, she turned to the Lady Mayoress and bowed her acknowledgments, and then continued her way along Cheapside, where she was greeted with equal enthusiasm.

THE VOLUNTEERS IN HYDE PARK.

At Hyde Park-corner the Westminster escort filed off, and the Royal carriages entered the park alone. Here the whole character of the scene changed. Hitherto the military element of this country had been but feebly represented by an occasional detachment of troops stationed at points along the route, and by scattered videttes of cavalry who were performing civil functions in keeping the line. But in Hyde Park were massed, four deep on each side of the road along which the procession passed, 17,000 men of that national army, the volunteers. Cavalry, artillery, and infantry were represented by picked corps of the force; and a gallant show they made, not so much from any gaiety or glitter of their uniforms and accoutrements as from the serviceable, efficient, and compact appearance of the men. The force was divided into eight brigades, and was under the command of Major-General Rumley, and under the immediate supervision of Colonel M'Murdo, Inspector-General of Volunteers, and Staff. First on the ground were "The Devil's Own;" then followed in succession the London Scottish—each man with a sprig of heather in his bonnet—the Artists, the Working Men, the Victorias, the Queen's Westminster, the 1st and 2nd Oxfords, and other regiments too numerous to specify. At three o'clock the disposition of the force was complete, and they awaited the approach of the procession until half-past four. After hours of waiting, a squadron of the Guards defiled through the narrow gateway, closely followed by the open carriage containing the youthful pair. The Royal cortége passed through the double line of volunteers, each corps of which presented arms as in succession it was reached; while the bands played alternately "God Save the Queen," and the National Anthem of Denmark, the spectators beyond the barriers joining in applause most heartily as the Royal carriage passed. And thus the Royal party passed out of the park by the Marble Arch.

THE ROYAL PROCESSION PASSING THE ETON BOYS' ARCH.

The Etonians determined to erect an arch at the entrance to the college in honour of this occasion, and carried out their intention at a cost of £400. It was modelled in imitation of the clock-tower in the college quadrangle. There were medallions of the Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra, and a great quantity of festoons and evergreens, the motto above the arch being "Gratulatur Etona." All the houses in college were ornamented in the most tasteful manner. The schoolroom was illuminated on the outlines of all the windows, and on the top, and presented a brilliant appearance at night, though, when the procession passed it, the work was not completed. The whole length of the road from the college to Barnspool Bridge was adorned with festoons of flowers hanging between poles of fir-trees, on which were shields, banners, &c. The Eton Rifle Corps, 350 strong, under Captain-Commandant Rickards, took up their position on the side of the college facing the "wall." They came from the quadrangle about half-past five, about which time the rain had begun to fall with a disagreeable intensity. At about a quarter past six the long-expected procession arrived under the arch, which was by that time brilliantly illuminated, and as the first carriage passed under the Etonian arch the cheering was tremendous. It had been arranged that two addresses should be read to the august couple on the entrance to Eton—one from the school, and the other from the Provost (as Rector of Eton) and the town. Owing to the rain, which at this point was pouring down in a very determined fashion, the addresses were simply handed in to the Royal carriage. The Eton boys' address was signed by the whole of the boys, more than 800 in number, headed by "C. R. Moore." The other address was signed by Dr. Goodford, Provost; Mr. Balston, Head Master; Mr. W. A. Carter, Lower Master; the Assistant Masters, the Conducts; Mr. W. Farrar, J.P., of Willow Brook; and the inhabitants of Eton.

ENTRY INTO WINDSOR AND ARRIVAL AT THE CASTLE.

On the further side of Eton Bridge the Recorder and the Mayor and Corporation of Windsor were in readiness with their address to the Princess of Denmark. The rain was still steadily pouring down, but failed to make any impression on the crowd that lined the streets. The spectators kept up their spirits and their loyalty—nay, even had so much cheerfulness to spare that they could welcome their own civic dignitaries with good temper, not unmixed with jocularity, which seemed to be chiefly directed at the Recorder, who, arrayed in his wig and gown, and protected by an umbrella, was prepared to read the address. This, however, owing to the darkness and the heavy fall of rain, it was impossible to do. The Recorder, therefore, on the Royal carriage stopping, handed the address to the Mayor, who, in his turn, presented it to her Royal Highness, bidding her welcome in the name of the Corporation to the precincts of the borough. Her Royal Highness accepted the address with a gracious smile, saying, "Thank you, thank you; I am very much obliged to you;" while the Prince of Wales's hearty acknowledgment was pleasant to hear. The cortége then moved on up the hill, towards the castle, preceded by a portion of the Corporation, younger and more active, but not more loyal and enthusiastic than those who followed at a slower pace. Up the winding hill the procession passed, amid the heartfelt acclamations of the dense crowd in the street and at the windows. On the left hand side of the castle gates were drawn up as a guard of honour, under the command of Captain Evans, the Windsor Rifle Corps, who presented arms as the Royal carriages passed. The space by the "Hundred Steps" was occupied by 1200 school children, who added their shrill voices to the loud cheer of welcome which followed and accompanied the Royal party in its progress. Thus, with the echo of the love and sympathy of a whole nation ringing in her ears, her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra entered the home of England's Royalty.

THE DANNEBROG, OR NATIONAL FLAG OF DENMARK.

ALTHOUGH at this moment the elegant white-cross banner of Denmark is fluttering in the breeze throughout the length and breadth of the United Kingdom, very few know what is the peculiar interest which makes this banner, beyond its mere national distinction, a sacred emblem of victory and triumph to the Danes. The ancient national emblem of Denmark was the raven, one of the sacred birds of Odin. The raven banner floated from the ships of those sea-marauders who infested our shores, and against whom our good King Alfred so successfully fought. This black-raven banner led on "the savage Danes" to battle against us on the very spot where the Danish bride of the present day has landed under the pure white cross, herself also an emblem of unity and love. The Danes fought under the raven till the commencement of the thirteenth century. At this period Waldemar II., husband of the beautiful and beloved Dagmar, reigned in Denmark, and on June 22, 1219, a terrible battle took place, at Volmer, between the Christian and Pagan Danes, in which, when the former were nearly overcome, the Archbishop Anders Sunneson, with his holy brethren, ascended a hill overlooking the battle, and, as was the case with Moses of old and the children of Israel, when the Archbishop, wielding the sword of prayer, extended his arms on high the Christians conquered. But when they fell from fatigue the Pagans had the advantage. Observing this, his arms were sustained by his brethren, and, at the same time, a miracle occurred. The chief banner of the Christians was in the hands of the enemy, or had been lost in the confusion of the battle, when a crimson banner, bearing upon its surface a white cross, was seen softly descending from heaven, and a voice was heard which said, "When this sign is borne aloft you shall conquer!" With that the tide of victory completely turned; the entire Christian host gathered themselves together under the heaven-descended banner of the cross, and, assured of victory, rushed forward boldly, whilst the Pagans, struck with terror, took to flight. Heaps of the Pagan slain covered the ground, and the Danish host, when weary of pursuit, returned, and, kneeling on the field of their triumph, gave thanks to God. The King conferred knighthood on thirty-five of his brave warriors under the banner of the cross, which bore from that day the name of "Dannebrog," or the banner of the Danes.

Ingemann, whose historical romances have given him a high reputation, not alone in his own country, and who is deservedly called the Sir Walter Scott of Denmark, has related the above incidents in his great romance of "Waldemar Seier."

The last fragment of the veritable old heaven-descended Dannebrog is said still to be preserved in the Treasury of Northern Antiquities in Copenhagen. It consists merely of a portion of the staff richly inlaid and ornamented with gold, and was recovered by Frederick VI., in 1841, from a person in Kiel into whose hands it had fallen. The old banner, after having survived all the changes and disorders of the kingdom through so many ages, was taken to Kiel, in 1713, by Frederick IV., from Gottorp, whither the Duke of Holstein-Gottorp had carried it as a spoil of war. By him it was deposited in the church of St. Nicolai, and hung above the high altar, where, however, it fell upon evil days, for on the restoration of the church it was sold with other things as old rubbish, and is supposed to have been burned, with the exception of this portion of the staff, which has now the value of a sacred relic.

The knightly order of Dannebrog was instituted, as above related, by King Waldemar, on the field of battle; but, like the glorious old banner itself, it fell into oblivion until revived in 1671 by Christian V., who nominated the first nineteen knights, and established the statutes of the order by which nobles only could be admitted, and of them fifty in number. These statutes were remodelled in 1808, by Frederick VI., who admitted also commoners, and greatly extended the influence and importance of the order. It now consists of four classes, the grand master, grand-cross, masters, and knights, to whom are added the Dannebrogsmen—that is, persons deserving of the badge of honour yet whose modest circumstances would not be consistent with the order of knighthood. The knights wear gold crosses, variously ornamented, on the left breast; the Dannebrogsmen, on the contrary, silver crosses. The cross bears the inscription "God and the King." The ribbon of the order is white, with crimson edges. The birthday of the reigning Monarch is the order's day, and foreigners are admissible equally with natives. On the 1st of January, 1859, the order contained 2753 members.

THORWALDSEN, THE DANISH SCULPTOR.

IN the description of our Engraving of the statue of Hebe, after Thorwaldsen, one of the wedding presents to the Princess of Wales, we have referred the reader to a few biographic notes on the great sculptor, and we now proceed to give the same.

Albert (or Bertel, in Danish) Thorwaldsen—who is considered by some of his admirers the greatest of modern sculptors, and to bear comparison with the old Greek masters, an estimate we must leave to posterity to confirm or otherwise—was born in 1770, at Copenhagen, as he said, though some say in Iceland, and others at sea between the two. His family was noble. He counted, it is affirmed, ancient Kings of Denmark and famous Icelandic poets and sages among his remote ancestry; but his parents were so reduced in station and fortune that his father could with difficulty provide for the education of his son. His father, an Icelander, was employed in carving heads for ships in the Royal dockyard, and it was on these that the great sculptor first practised his young hand. He received some education, as all the children of workmen in the holm, or dockyard, were allowed to do, at the King's expense. Albert was, however, a reserved, dreamy, silent boy, who made no progress in ordinary studies, and was supposed to be naturally dull. Nevertheless, as early as eleven, the boy was a student in the Academy of Fine Arts in Copenhagen. Here he attended for several years, during which he assisted his father, the family struggling all the while with poverty and hardship. After carrying off the various medals, at twenty-three Thorwaldsen gained the highest academic prize for a model in bas-relief, which gave him the privilege of being sent to Rome at the expense of the Academy, with a salary of 300 dollars for three years. The sculptor, whose instinct for poetry and art was even then so successfully developed, was, however, so ignorant of the commonest elements of literature, that it was necessary to detain him for a course of instruction. It was not till two years later that he set off and arrived in Rome, and there he passed a year or more doing nothing, lost, apparently, in idle contemplation of the art-wonders around him, to the great discouragement and almost despair of his friends; and when at length he made numerous attempts, he was so little satisfied that he destroyed them. His first "Jason with the Golden Fleece," of the natural size, made no impression, and he broke it to pieces. He modelled the same subject again in a colossal size—viz., 8½ ft. high; this secured general admiration, and he did not this time destroy his work.

He was now, however, thirty years of age; his pension had ceased, and he had done so little that his case appeared hopeless. He therefore resolved to go home; his small preparations were soon completed; "Jason" was to be sent after him. At this critical moment a mistake in a passport created a day's delay. During this short interval the well-known rich English connoisseur, Thomas Hope, entered the young unknown artist's studio, and saw the "Jason." He was struck by it—asked its price in marble—commissioned it; and, to the lasting honour of Thomas Hope be it remembered, generously laid down two hundred zecchini more than the price demanded. This was the turning-point of the sculptor's career; and Thorwaldsen never forgot that his first patron had been an Englishman. He remained at Rome to execute the innumerable classical works which are scattered all over Europe, some of the finest being in this country, and to acquire a world-wide fame. After thirty-eight years' constant study and work in Rome Thorwaldsen returned, a rich and famous artist, to the city which he had left a poor, obscure, and melancholy young student. Had he been a great military conqueror his reception at Copenhagen could hardly have been more enthusiastic—he *had* been a conqueror in a fair field, where glory is never won by hazard or without desert. A frigate was sent to convey him to his native shore, and when he landed the people drew his carriage in triumph through the city. In 1841 he revisited Rome, collected his property together, and finally returned to Copenhagen in 1842. The next year his long, happy, and glorious life was terminated, at the age of seventy-three. One evening, while taking his accustomed seat to listen to a musical performance, his head sunk on his breast and he never raised it again.

Among Thorwaldsen's best statues we may enumerate the "Shepherd Boy," the "Venus with the Apple," and the "Seated Mercury." His later works are principally religious. Thorwaldsen was the first modern who mastered the Greek and true sculptural treatment of bas-relief, in contradistinction to the picturesque. Of his many bas-reliefs the grand frieze of the "Triumph of Alexander" is perhaps the finest. He was not so successful in portrait statues as in ideal works; his bust of Lord Byron, for example, is a complete failure. Mrs. Merrifield, whose excellent notes on the casts from Thorwaldsen's works in the Crystal Palace we quote, says, justly, that "his inventive genius was as various as it was inexhaustible;" that his facility of modelling was a matter of astonishment, and that "no man has left behind him so many works that may be pronounced excellent." But while admiring the sculptor's skill in composition, and fertile poetical fancy, always regulated as it is by pure taste and elevated moral sentiments, it must be admitted that his style was uniform to monotony. Though his art was of a nobler character than Canova's, the latter was, in some respects, more skilful in execution.

SOME OF OUR NORSE FOREFATHERS.

OUR richest inheritance as a people is our descent from the Norse sea-kings. Ten centuries ago and they were what we are now, at home a free people, electing their own rulers and governing by the general voice of the nation; abroad the most daring of adventurers, planting colonies and laying the foundations of noble kingdoms. They subdued England, seized on Normandy, laid siege to Paris, conquered part of Belgium, made inroads into Spain, and five centuries before Columbus discovered America, to say nothing of their colonies in Greenland, Iceland, and Switzerland. Nor were they only wild sea-rovers; they were the pioneers of civilisation, and were themselves amongst the most intellectual people of their age, and their poems and mythological and historical sagas remain to this day the admiration of all who are acquainted with them. It is from the latter of these that we will now give a few sketches which are more immediately connected with ourselves, regretting that our space permits only a mere glimpse at these quaint pictures of old life and manners.

We will show, in the first place, in what manner Athelstane, King of England, and grandson of Alfred the Great, became foster-father to Hakon, son of King Harold of Denmark. Athelstane, who wished to humble the Danish Monarch, sent messengers to him with a handsome sword, the handle and sheath of which were richly adorned with gold and jewels, saying that he prayed him to accept it. Harold received it graciously by the hilt, on which the messengers said, "Now thou art our King's subject, as thou hast taken from him a sword." Of course this displeased Harold, who did not choose to be subject to any man. But, being wise and prudent, and never allowing himself to be carried away by passion, he took no notice of the affront, but consulted with his friends, when all agreed that the ambassadors must be allowed to depart quietly. Now Harold, though an old man, had a son born to him by a handsome young woman of good family. A wise and great Earl called Sigurd was the child's godfather, and the name that he had received from him was Hakon. He was a stout and handsome boy, very like the King his father, and was brought up in his house. The next summer, therefore, after Athelstane's affront, Harold sent out a ship under a great commander called Hauk Haabrok, who was a trusty friend of his, and with him went the boy Hakon. When they reached England Athelstane was holding a great feast in a hall in London. Thither went Hauk and his men, thirty in number, he having first, however, given them strict orders how to behave. Athelstane sate at the top of the hall in great state, and Hauk, who led the boy by the hand, advancing to him, saluted him, and the King bade him welcome. In return Hauk placed the child on his knee. The King was very much surprised at this, and, looking at the child, asked what it meant. "King Harold bids thee be foster-father to his maidservant's child," replied the Danish commander. Athelstane was very angry, and, seizing a sword, was ready to kill the child. "Thou hast held him on thy knee," said Hauk, quite calmly. "Thou canst kill him if so thou wilt; but King Harold has many more sons." And with these words he left the hall, followed by his men in perfect order, and, all going down to their ship, away they sailed. King Athelstane, on second thought, determined to take it in good part. So the boy was brought up by him in the Christian faith and in good habits and all kinds of manly exercises; and, in the end, his foster-father conceived the deepest affection for him, and he lived with him till his own father's death, when Athelstane sent him back, with excellent store of ships and everything needful; and he was so wise a King that he was surnamed "the good."

Sweyn, or Svend, another famous Danish King, has left many memorials in England, amongst which are his own name, in the words swain, boatswain, coxswain, and many others, svend having the same significance in Danish to the present day. And here we may remark, in passing, that a great many surnames all over England, especially in the east of London, are pure Danish—as Hacon, Snewin, Snelling, Ulph, Rolf, &c. Svend was a powerful man, who took possession of England in the time of Ethelred the Unready. From the north to the south, England was now in the hands of the Danes. Ethelred fled to Normandy; but scarcely had Sweyn been acknowledged King when he died at Gainsborough, and Canute, his son, reigned in his stead. At the time Ethelred was in Normandy, Olaf, afterwards called the Saint, King of Norway, came to England with his fleet, he and Sweyn being at enmity. He sailed up the Thames intending to reach London. On the other side of the river, says the Saga of Snorre Sturleson, is a trading-place called Southwark, where the Danes had a strong force within a bulwark of stone, timber, and turf. Between the Castle (the Tower) of London and Southwark is a bridge so broad that two waggons could pass each other upon it, and across this bridge were raised barricades, breast-high, both of towers and parapets, and under the bridge piles were driven into the bottom of the river. The bridge was covered with troops which repelled any attack. King Ethelred, who wished to possess the bridge, consulted with the chiefs how it might be broken down, which business Olaf undertook. For this purpose he made strong roofing to his ships down to the water's edge, so that his men had free action, and were protected from the stones which would be thrown down upon them from the bridge. Thus defended, they rowed up the river, and though so violent was the attack made upon them that many ships fled, yet Olaf's vessels succeeded in getting under the bridge and securing their cables to the piles, after which they rowed swiftly away down the stream. The piles were loosened, and the bridge heavily laden as it was, gave way; great numbers perished, and others fled. After that Southwark and London Castle were taken. On this breaking down of London Bridge the Northern Scald rejoices; he says:—

London Bridge is broken down,
Gold is won and bright renown, &c.

And the same event is still remembered amongst us in the nursery rhyme,

London Bridge is broken down,
Build it up with brick and stone.

The somewhat anomalous refrain of Lady Lea, having reference perhaps to the river Lea, which was at that time navigable.

This Olaf, the destroyer of London Bridge, was a wonderful man, and his life is a perfect romance; but we cannot do more than close with an anecdote of the miraculous power which he was supposed to possess even after his death. "There was a man in Walland who had such bad health that he became a cripple, and went on his knees and elbows. One day he was on the road, and had fallen asleep, when he dreamed that a gallant man came up and asked him whither he was going. When he named the next town the man said, 'Go to St. Olaf's (St. Olave's) Church in London and thou shalt be cured.' When he awoke he inquired the way to this church. At last he came to London Bridge, and asked the men of the castle if they could tell him where St. Olaf's Church was. They said there were so many churches that they could not tell the patron saint of each. Soon after a man came up, and, hearing where he wanted to go, said that he would show him, for that he knew the way. Thereupon they went, till they came to the shrine of St. Olaf; and when they reached the gates of the churchyard the man mounted over the half door that was in the gate, but the cripple rolled himself in, and immediately afterwards rose up sound and strong; but when he looked about him his conductor had vanished.

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FINE ARTS.

WE have had the pleasure of inspecting at Buckingham Palace the model by Mr. Marshall Wood for a colossal marble bust of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The Prince gave sittings for this model up to the Wednesday preceding his marriage; and we understand the sculptor (though not always the case in Royal commissions) has had every facility afforded him for making a minutely-faithful work. Mr. Wood has made the very best use of his opportunities. We can commend the truth to nature and fidelity of the likeness with an unreserve seldom permitted in regard to portraits of Royal personages. Frankly, we should not have given the sculptor of the beautiful but almost (if possible in such a subject) over-idealised figure of "Daphne," which we engraved from the International Exhibition, credit for being likely to produce so honest and literal a resemblance. There is not only the full, prominent eye—the well-marked aquiline nose—the strong curves of the lips, both in the line of their junction and also in relation to the facial angle, which have so strong a resemblance to both his Royal Highness's parents, and even recall the portraits of earlier members of the Royal house; but there are the minuter, subtler traits which always distinguish the individual. For instance, Mr. Wood has marked those almost imperceptible differences in the two sides of the face—which are never absolutely the same in Nature—differences which contribute, Sir Charles Bell tells us and every portrait-painter knows, most essentially to give character and expression. It has been the fashion, since the time of Sir Thomas Lawrence and his "treated" portraits of the Prince Regent, to pander to a false and mistaken taste for so-called flattery in portraiture, both with pencil and chisel—a fashion which becomes a public nuisance when applied to personages of historical importance. Is is the highest praise we can give Mr. Wood to say that he has chosen a manlier course, and has fully appreciated the greater value and dignity of truth. His Royal Highness himself has expressed his entire satisfaction with the sculptor's efforts. This is the only bust of the Prince of Wales taken from life since the first by Mr. Steell, of Edinburgh, now in the High School, and which we engraved last year. Several duplicates in marble are commissioned from the present model. The Lord Mayor will present one, to be placed in the Council Chamber, Guildhall. As a companion, Mr. Anderton has promised a bust of the Princess of Wales for the same place. Duplicates of Mr. Wood's bust are also to be set up in the Townhalls of Manchester and Liverpool. A fourth bust is destined for the M'Gill College, Montreal, the chief collegiate institution of Canada.

We stated last week that Mrs. Thornycroft was the only sculptor to whom the Princess of Wales had sat for her bust. We should have said "the only sculptor to whom the Princess had sat in England." A correspondent writes from Copenhagen on the 6th inst. that he had visited the atelier of the distinguished sculptor M. Jerichau, on the 2nd inst., and saw him about finishing a clay model of the Princess, who had honoured him with sittings, given, we understand, at his own request, just before she left Copenhagen. Our correspondent adds that, although the likeness of her Royal Highness is difficult to catch, the features being remarkably regular, the sculptor had secured an excellent likeness, while the bust promised to be a most beautiful work of art. M. Jerichau had also a cast of his "Adam and Eve," which we have already announced is commissioned as a bridal present. This sculptor, and also his talented wife, Mdme. Jerichau, the oil-painter, have already considerable reputation in this country. Both were distinguished contributors to our International Exhibition, and Mdme. Jerichau had been previously known by works exhibited in the French Gallery, Pall-mall.

The Crystal Palace Art-Union Society has just issued to subscribers for the present season a parian bust, somewhat less than half the height of the natural head, of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. We are not informed from what source or materials the likeness is taken, but this is by far the best work of the kind which has yet appeared. It is, as a work of art, modelled with a general truth to nature and a careful delicacy we seldom see in ceramic statuary. Moreover, although the artist (Mr. F. M. Miller) could not have had the advantage of sittings from the life, or we should have heard thereof, it certainly has a generalised resemblance to the Princess. We cannot, however, say the likeness is striking. It would be, perhaps, too much to expect that it should be so in such a material, and from, as hinted in our last paragraph, so difficult a "subject." The happiest part appears to us to be the characteristic smile playing in the cheek from the corner of the mouth and the wing of the nose. On the other hand, the character of the upper lip has not been noted, and the nostrils and extremity of the nose are too much thinned. Subscribers to this Art Union are also entitled to the chance of a prize in the drawing next July.

Three interesting album photographs have been forwarded to us by Mr. Beal, of Paternoster-row, representing incidents of the debarkation of the Princess. In the first the Royal yacht is seen passing H.M.S. Emerald; in the second the yacht is nearing Gravesend-pier; and in the third the Royal party is coming on shore. Though not very happy examples of the process, instantaneous photographs only could, of course, seize the details of such animated scenes and give us such accurate representations, comprising not only the Royal yacht, but the Warrior and Emerald with their yards manned, the gun-boats of the marine escort, the river shipping, &c.

Messrs. Colnaghi, Scott, and Co., of Pall-mall, announce that they are preparing for publication an engraving of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, by Mr. Samuel Cousins, R.A., taken, by permission of the Queen, from the portraint painted for her Majesty by M. Lauchert, the Court painter of Berlin. Engravings by Mr. Holl from Mr. Mayall's photographs are also to be published by Mr. Mitchell, of Bond-street.

A collection of photographic portraits of the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Queen, the King of the Belgians, and other members of the English, Danish, and Belgian Royal families, is now on view at the French Gallery, Pall-mall. They are executed by the Belgian photographer, M. Ghémar. As cartes-de-visite most of them are familiar from having been for some time past in the shop-windows. The portraits of the Prince and Princess cannot compare as likenesses—chiefly because less happy examples of photographic art—with the photographs taken the other day by Mr. Mayall. Moreover, they are "touched" to a very objectionable extent. The large chalk drawings, too, from the photographs have very little value as art. From the large number of Royal portraits, the collection will, however, doubtless prove attractive. As specimens of photography, some "enlarged" works by this photographer are far more worthy attention. There is "A Woman of Antwerp Selling Shrimps," the whole figure given the size of life, which, though not above the suspicion of having been touched — the lights especially — in the intermediate stages of reproduction, is the largest photograph of a figure-subject we have seen, and very remarkable for its power and truth. Little less noteworthy is a view of Tournay Cathedral (about 6 ft. by 5 ft.), and other large photographs of oxen, horses, &c.

The council of the Society of Arts have appointed committees to consider various subjects relating to arts and manufactures. The committee of fine art chairman, Sir Thomas Phillips, also chairman of the council, having been invited to suggest any subjects connected with fine arts in which they were of opinion that investigation could be usefully made through the agency of the society, it was resolved to recommend the subjects of frescoes, mosaics, and glass painting, and pigments as matters to which the attention of the society might be advantageously directed.

Mr. Morris Moore writes to us from Rome that the commission of the Pontifical Calcographic Department, consisting of Academicians of St. Luke, two or three, at least, of which are men of European reputation, have proposed and undertaken to engrave and publish for the department the picture in Mr. Moore's possession of "Apollo and Marsyas," considering it a genuine work by Raphael. The engraving is to be the same size as the original, and to be executed by Signor Consoni, under the direction of the celebrated engraver Cav. Paolo Mercury. This only confirms the opinion of many connoisseurs in England and on the Continent that the "Apollo and Marsyas" is a genuine example of an early and most interesting part of Raphael's career.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

INQUISITOR.—Your inquiries should be addressed to the publisher, Mr. H. G. Bohn, of York-street, Covent-garden, from whom you will readily obtain the information required.
H. B., Croydon.—We have no recollection of the Problem mentioned. It is, perhaps, with scores of others, in the hands of the examiners. Can you favour us with another diagram of the position?
T. KENTISH.—Your solution of Mr. Campell's Problem, No. 989, which appears to have proved an insurmountable crux to many of our readers, is perfectly correct.
F. N.—Our anticipations regarding problem No. 993 have not been realised. So far from the solution being found only by half a dozen of our correspondents, it has been discovered, we are glad to say, by at least half a hundred.
A YOUNG CHESS PLAYER.—1. You must be at the trouble to send a diagram of the problem in question. 2. The variations mentioned you will find in "Chess Praxis," published by Bohn; and in the German "Handbuch." 3. Your game loses all interest after White's eleventh move and Black's still more extraordinary rejoinder.
W. P. LINDSAY.—Promising, but rather too obvious.
COLONNA.—A budget so copious as that just received, comprising games and problems of all sorts and ages, requires more time and consideration than we can at present afford to bestow on it. The proposed emendations in Mr. Campbell's first position shall, however, have immediate attention.
I. E. V.—You are right, we believe, as regards No. 2. The examiner appears to have overlooked the move suggested.
EOLDONIA.—It shall be be reported on very shortly.
I. PIERCE, W. C., R. F., T. M. G.—Games and problems received, and now under examination.
ERNEST.—The true solution of Ercole dal Rio's 14th position is far less elaborate than you suppose. The key to it is, *Kt to Q B square.*
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 993 by Rector, I. G. V., Sigma, D.D. Lionel, S. H. M., Felix, P. P., R. D. V., I. B., Larry, Œdipus, Old Joe, Kenneth, W. W. P., H. S., Try-again, A. S. A., F. R. S., Touchstone, Gorilla, Box and Cox, L. S. D., 1861, W. P. Lindsay, F. Thompson, Darby; Delta, T. Kentish, Reading; Percy, C. H. S., M. P., G. W., Ernest, Wilfred, Q. E. D., Oxoniensis, Grumach, Budleigh; Salterton, P. T. W., M. C., Bath; Quidnunc, H. P. N., Wee Pawn, W. Greenwood, A. C., Leo, T. G. S., Jost, of Birmingham; Miles, W. S. Pavitt; E. S., of Hartlip; I. Newland Smith, F.S.A., John de Rixton, B. B. S., Nemo; C. H., of Derby; X. Y. Z., Devevon; I. E. V., Cheam; I. S., S. D. Coombe, N. F. S., W. T. Pierce, Garryowen, Miranda, Josephus, Dinah, B. D. V., Agincourt, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 993.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	WHITE.
1. R to K B 4th	K moves, or (*a*)	Again, if Bishop to K sq, then White plays B takes B, and mate next move.)	
(If Bishop to Q R 5th or to Q B sq, then follow 2. Q to Q R 4th, and mate next move.		2. Q to Q R 4th (ch)	K takes Q, or moves away.
(*a*) 1.	P takes R	3. Kt mates.	
2. Kt to Q B 5th (ch)	K moves		
3. Kt takes P.	Mate.		

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 994.

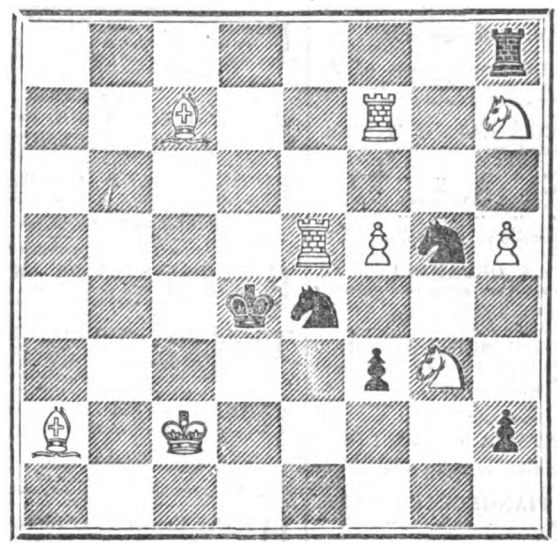
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K B 8th	P to K 6th, or B to Q B 8th	2. B to K R 6th	Any move.
(Black cannot play either of the Kts without accelerating the mate.)		White now mates obviously in two more moves.	

PROBLEM NO. 995.

By Mr. I. G. CAMPBELL.

This capital position was one of the Prize Problems in the late Tourney.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in four moves.

BLINDFOLD CHESSPLAYING IN PARIS.

The glory achieved by Mr. Morphy and Mr. Paulsen in playing chess without a chessboard has called forth a host of emulators ambitious to obtain the same distinction. Among the latest of these is Mr. Macanski, who, commencing a few months since by confronting *only* four antagonists simultaneously, without a board to aid his combinations, shortly afterwards increased their number to six, and within the past month has given a public séance in the Café de la Régence, at which he played no less than eight games in this difficult manner, and won a large majority.

We have the pleasure to present one of the best games played during the last sitting, when Mr. Macanski conducted eight games simultaneously *sans voir*.

(*Allgaier Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. X.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. X.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. Kt to K 3rd	K Kt to K 2nd
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	18. Q R to K sq	Kt to K Kt 3rd
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	19. Kt to K Kt 2nd	B to K sq
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th	20. Q to K 3rd	Kt takes B
5. Kt to K 5th	P to K R 4th	21. Q takes Kt	B to K Kt 3rd
6. B to Q B 4th	R to K R 2nd	22. P to K 5th	P takes P
(This move is now usually preferred to Kt to K B 3rd.)		23. P takes P	B to K 2nd
7. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd	24. K to R R 2nd	Q to K Kt sq
(He may also play advantageously P to K B 6th.)		25. P to K 6th	B to Q 3rd
8. Kt takes K B P	R takes Kt	(R to K B sq would have been better play.)	
9. B takes R (ch)	K takes B	26. Q to K Kt 5th	K to K R 2nd
10. B takes P	B to K 2nd	27. Kt to K B 4th	K B takes Kt
11. Castles	K to Kt 2nd	28. Q takes K B	Q to K Kt 2nd
12. P to K Kt 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	29. Q to Q 2nd	R to Q sq
13. P to Q B 3rd	B to K B 3rd	30. Q to K Kt 5th	Q to K 2nd
14. Q to Q 3rd	P to Q R 3rd	31. R to K B 6th	
(Lost time. His proper course was that pursued by his adversary of bringing every piece into action with safe dispatch.)		(The winning move.)	
15. Kt to Q 2nd	B to Q 2nd	31.	Q to K Kt 2nd
16. Kt to Q B 4th	P to Q Kt 4th	32. P to K 7th	R to Q 7th (ch)
(This, too, was a lost move, since it only serves to drive the Kt whose White intended it to go.)		33. K to Kt sq	R to Q 3rd
		34. Q takes B (ch)	Q takes Q
		35. R takes Q	Kt takes P
		36. R takes R	
		And Black surrendered.	

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1313.—By Mr. C. BAYER.—(Another admirable position from the same set which gained the first prize in the late Tourney.)

White: K at K Kt 2nd, Q at K B 2nd, Be at K Kt 6th and K B 6th, Kts at K 3rd and 4th, P at Q B 2nd.

Black: K at Q 5th, Q at Q R 4th, Rs at K 4th and Q 2nd, B at Q B 4th; Ps at K Kt 2nd, Q B 5th, and Q Kt 7th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 1314.—By the Editor of "Sissa."

White: K at K R sq, Q at K sq, Kts at K Kt sq and K 5th, Ps at K R 2nd and K 4th.

Black: K at K Kt 4th; Ps at K R 4th, K B 6th, and K 3rd.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

THE NEW CHESS LAWS OF THE LATE CONGRESS.

A general meeting of Philadelphia chessplayers was held on the 24th ult., in Philadelphia, to decide upon the acceptance or rejection of the new-fangled code of chess laws proposed by certain members of the British Chess Association at the London Chess Congress last year.

The meeting is said to have been the largest and most respectable one that has been held in Philadelphia for years, and to have comprised numerous representatives of every chess resort in the city. The result of the proceedings, which we regret being unable to give in full, was the emphatic and unanimous condemnation of the changes in the practice and theory of chess involved in the new code, such changes being, in the opinion of the meeting, unnecessary and inexpedient—"unnecessary, because we believe the great body of chess players in all countries [are satisfied with the existing laws of the game—and inexpedient, *because the tendency of these innovations is to render useless the great mass of chess literature which we now possess, and which is based upon the code that has been the rule of chess for the past century.*"

What effect this decision will have upon the advocates of the new scheme we are unable to say; but they can hardly remain insensible to the absurdity of attempting to establish as a "universal code" rules which have been rejected by Germany, by France, and by America, and which are inadmissible in Russia and Italy.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

THE COLOURING MATTER OF THE RED SEA is the subject of a paper by Mr. H. J. Carter, F.R.S., in the *Annals of Natural History*. To Ehrenberg is due the merit of having first described (in 1826) the nature of the organism from which this colouring matter is described. He found it in the Bay of Tor, and called it Trichodesmium Erythræum, which another writer, Montagne, advisedly changed to T. Ehrenbergii. "No one," says Mr. Carter, "who has read the memoir of M. Dareste on this subject, can doubt that this is not the only organism which colours the sea red in different parts of the world." In June, 1862, Mr. Carter himself had an opportunity of seeing the colour of the Red Sea, on which he gives a few observations. When approaching Aden, on May 31, he passed through large areas of a yellowish-brown oily-looking scum on the surface of the sea; and on June 2, when off the Arabian side of the first island sighted in the lower part of the Red Sea, after leaving Aden, it again appeared, and he frequently passed through large areas of it. Only once he saw a portion of brilliant red and one of intense green together in the midst of the yellow. The odour which came from this scum was like that of putrid chlorophyll, or like that from water in which green vegetables have been boiled. He drew up some of this scum, and found it to be composed of little short-cut bundles of filaments, like oscillatoria. On examining the specimens microscopically in January, 1863, he found the little bundles, which were still just visible to the naked eye, like so much fine sawdust. Their colour was still faint yellowish to the naked eye; but the filaments under the microscope were faintly green. After referring to the evidence of other observers, Mr. Carter considers that the occurrence of Trichodesmium Ehrenbergii in the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden, the Indian Ocean, and the Sea of Oman is so far substantiated; and, as the yellow colour in all instances probably passes into red, we have apparently the explanation of the whole of these seas having been called by the Greeks erythræan (red). Next to the yellow colour, red is the most prevalent, and green least of all. Although Mr. Carter adds many other interesting particulars, he concludes by saying that much yet remains to complete the history of this little plant, which, unfortunately, can only be obtained by watching it long and narrowly in its habitat.

THE CONTRACTILE TISSUES OF PLANTS.—An abstract of M. Cohn's memoir on this interesting subject, so intimately related to the boundary line between the animal and vegetable kingdoms, appears in the March number of the *Annals of Natural History*. There are differential characters between the higher forms of each sub-kingdom, yet the phenomena of irritability and of movement on parts of many of the higher plants bear a general resemblance to those presented by the tissues of the higher classes of animals, though their active cause has been attributed to mechanical forces in connection with structural peculiarities. Cohn addresses himself to the question whether their hypotheses are sufficient and satisfactory, or whether the movements and irritability of plants are not referable to structures homologous with those concerned in their production and manifestation in animals. For this purpose he and his pupil, Krabsch, made many experiments with the anthers centaurea. To witness the phenomena of motion and irritability in the stamens it is only necessary to isolate a floret, as of centaurea, and to cut away one-half of the corolla in such a manner as to expose the stamens, from their point of attachment, their whole length. After a period of rest of a few minutes the filaments, which have hitherto been straight and in close apposition with the central style, are seen to curve themselves outwards, leaving, however, their terminal anthers still closely applied to the upper part of the style. This bending proceeds until it reaches its maximum, when each filament stands out in a half-circle from the style. On now touching a filament with a needle they all, so to speak, collapse and resume their vertical direction and close apposition with the style. After a great number of experiments and due consideration on the phenomena, M. Cohn concludes that these and other researches go to demonstrate that the cell tissue of the filaments of centaurea possesses irritability (in the sense used by Haller), and likewise an innate motive power, both these properties resembling in all essential points their like as found in the contractile and irritable parts of animals. This analogy, however, does not imply the existence of muscles and associated nerves as found in the higher animals, where a physiological differentiation of tissues prevails, in order to qualify for the performance of functions of the highest order, but points more precisely to the irritable and contractile tissue of the lowest animals, which possess neither muscles nor nerves. The translation in abstract of M. Cohn's memoir is by Dr. J. T. Arlidge.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

PROFESSOR FRANKLAND, in his eighth lecture on "Chemical Affinity," delivered on Thursday, the 12th inst., resumed the consideration of the artificial synthesis of organic compound from elementary bodies, and showed, among other experiments, how the young French chemist, Berthelot, succeeded in obtaining alcohol from the elements carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen, in the following order:—1, Carbonic oxide; 2, formic acid; 3, marsh gas (carburetted hydrogen); 4, acetylene; 5, olefinat gas; 6, alcohol. He also showed how the same chemist obtained alcohol in a simpler manner, by obtaining acetylene from the combustion of carbon by electricity in an atmosphere of hydrogen. Chemists have produced essences of fruits, acetic acid, &c., from their element; but no nitrogenous compounds (fibrin, albumen, &c.), had yet been obtained. Professor Frankland proceeded next to give examples of the chemical action termed "catalysis," i.e., the combination of two bodies effected by the presence of a third body, which itself undergoes no change (oxygen and hydrogen at the ordinary temperature united with explosion on the presence of spongy platinum). The decomposition of a compound is also sometimes produced in the same manner (oxygen was abundantly liberated from peroxide of hydrogen by the presence of platinum). The deodorising and disinfecting properties of finely divided charcoal placed over decaying animal substances is due to a similar action. Professor Frankland expressed his dissent from the doctrine that these effects were due to a peculiar force. Catalytic combination, he said, might be effected by the condensation of the combined elements upon the surface of the catalytic body by which they are brought within the range of each other's chemical attraction; and catalytic decomposition might be caused by the feeble attraction of the catalytic body for one of the constituents of a compound whose decomposition is imminent. In both these cases the attraction of the catalytic body is too feeble to enable it to enter into combination. These suggestions were illustrated by experiments.

Dr. JOHN HALL GLADSTONE, F.R.S., gave the Friday evening discourse (on the 13th inst.), the subject being "Fogs and Fog Signals," to which his attention had been much drawn as one of the Royal Commissioners on Lighthouses, &c. Fogs are clouds resting on the earth, their composition being minute globules of the vapour of water. London fog contains a large quantity of smoke. Fogs are opaque to the rays of light, cutting off the blue rays of the spectrum first. To this is due the redness of the sun as seen through a fog. As fog becomes denser the red rays are absorbed, and the sun himself disappears. (Of this experimental illustrations were given.) Some fogs are local. The dense fog on the 10th of March last did not extend to Bayswater. Other fogs are of very large extent, spreading across tracts of country and along the coast for a considerable distance. In illustration of this Dr. Gladstone referred to maps and diagrams based upon the returns of lighthouse-keepers. Fogs and mists are often confounded. Hence Mr. A. Cunningham recommends that a pole, coloured vermillion, be erected at a certain distance from each light-station, and that no fog be noted as such when the pole is visible. Some months are more foggy than others—e.g., November in London, January and June in the south of England, and May and June in East Scotland. Some places, also, are more foggy than others—e.g., Newfoundland. Dr. Gladstone said that England is not so bad as it is generally thought. The sea is more uniformly foggy than land. High headlands facing the south-west are generally very foggy or cloudy. In regard to "fog signals," sound alone can be relied on. For this purpose bells, gongs, guns, and steam-whistles are employed. The objections to the use of sound are that it does not indicate direction, and that one sound may be confounded with another. Fog also stops sound in different degrees, as to its height, &c. There is great need of further experiments in regard to the pitch of the sound, its height above water, the action of parabolic mirrors in directing sounds, explosive sounds, &c. Amongst the numerous illustrations given were the sounds produced by a gong, and by a trumpet invented by Professor Holmes. Sounds were also produced under water by the friction of glass tubes, and by the apparatus termed "the sirène," which last received its name from its inventor (Cagniard de la Tour) because it could sing under water. By the two last, with proper arrangements, a mariner might listen for signals made at any important station, such as the Lizard Point, and might not only hear them at a great distance, but determine approximately their direction, unaffected by the state of the atmosphere above, or even of the waves.—The Rev. John Barlow, F.R.S., V.P., was in the chair.

PROFESSOR MAX MÜLLER'S third lecture "On the Science of Language," delivered on Saturday last (the 14th inst.), was devoted to the physiology of articulate sounds. He divided the sounds we hear into noises and tones, the first being irregular, the second regular, impulses on the ear. Articulate sounds are formed of breath ejected from the lungs, modified into sound by the vocal chords and qualified by the mouth. In tones we receive complex sensations—viz., 1, strength or loudness, due to the amplitude of the vibrations; 2, pitch, due to their duration; and, 3, quality, generally thought to be due to the form of the vibrations. The last is shown in the different quality of the same note on the violin, clarionet, piano, human voice, &c. He also referred to the remarkable researches of various philosophers on this profound subject, especially to the results attained by Helmholtz, who states that instruments giving tones of different qualities, irrespective of loudness or pitch, also give different harmonics. By most ingenious apparatus Helmholtz, acting upon this principle, has been able to produce several articulate sounds (on o, ah, &c.). The lecture concluded with an explanation of diagrams showing the position of the mouth while uttering various vowel sounds.

On Friday, March 27, Mr. WILLIAM CROOKES, F.C.S., will give an account of his discovery of the metal, thallium.

In the notice of the screw-pile pier, Madras, which appeared in this Journal of the 28th ultimo, we omitted to state that the contractor for the construction and erection of the pier was the late Mr. Frederick Johnson, of North-street, Westminster.

Advices from Vienna, says *Galignani*, state that a grand carousal is to take place in that city on the 18th inst., the receipts being destined for the poor. The Emperor and Empress of Austria will be present, and the Imperial tribune will be large enough to contain a considerable number of persons, each of whom will, however, have to pay 1000 florins for admittance. The admittance into the tribune of the Archdukes is 500 florins.

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WEDDING GIFTS TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

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THE WEDDING FESTIVITIES IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week we gave a short account of the popular rejoicings in town and country that followed the celebration of the Royal marriage. We are now enabled to resume this subject, to treat it at greater length, and to give, so far as is possible, a complete account of the festivities of the 10th inst. Such an account can scarcely fail to be of present interest and future value.

So far as the preparations for the illumination of London went, they must be pronounced a brilliant and decided success, so resolved were the corporate bodies and the citizens generally to loosen their purse-strings in honour of the auspicious occasion. But, without in any degree desiring to speak slightingly of the result, we may be allowed to express our hope that London may not be allowed to present such a sight again as it presented on the night of Tuesday, the 10th inst. The experience of that night should, we think, satisfy every one that London, with its many miles of narrow streets and enormous population, is not at all the city for a general illumination like the one which so few people saw anything of on the night in question. The arrangements for regulating the passage of such as could afford vehicles through the streets were so far perfect that no serious accident happened to them nor to their occupants; but they resulted in so perfect a dead-lock that few succeeded in penetrating the fringe of suburb into the more important thoroughfares; and many passed the night in carriages, omnibuses, or cabs in some by-street watching, with what patience they might, the few gas-jets and lamps within sight die gloomily at the approach of dawn. The sight presented by many of the larger thoroughfares—such as Edgware-road, for instance—long after midnight, was most extraordinary, and will long be remembered by those who were forced and passive spectators of it. From a very early period in the evening it was a *cul de sac* that had become literally choked up with the unwary vehicles that entered, trusting to Sir Richard Mayne's promise of regular circulation. The rate of progression towards the City was a few yards an hour; retreat was impossible; and long after midnight this vast assemblage might have been seen, admirably resigned, but in such perfect silence that nothing but the tramp of the pedestrians on either side returning homewards could be heard.

But, if those in the roadways escaped with no worse consequences than disappointment, ennui, colds, and catarrhs, the pedestrians were not so fortunate. We have no other desire but to observe the cautious reticence maintained upon this subject by the majority of our cotemporaries; but it is impossible to think of the dreadful fate of the seven unfortunate women who were crushed to death on the night of the 10th, and the many individuals of both sexes who received injuries of a serious nature, without asking ourselves the question, seriously, whether such a sight as London then presented was worth the cost of human life and suffering that was paid for it. We have no fault, of course, to find with public holidays of this sort, but our quarrel is with the method adopted for making them popular. We can have no wish to speak in any terms but those of admiration of the loyal liberality of the City, but we desire, certainly, to direct it on any future occasion into safer and more desirable channels of demonstration. The truth has proved itself to be that, for London to indulge securely in any popular festivity of the kind we have lately witnessed, the people must be diverted from the narrow, tortuous streets rather than attracted into them. That such a policy was considered desirable was evidenced by the orders of the First Commissioner of Works, Mr. Cowper, that the parks should be left open all night to form a place of refuge for the crushed and buffeted public, and so abate the expected pressure in the streets. But his object, however judicious, proved abortive from the lack of any pyrotechnic spectacles in the parks that might have been provided to make them attractive. The recollection of the Peace festivities must be fresh in the minds of many of our readers. It will be remembered that they passed without an accident. The reason was that care was taken to provide for the population of each district of our immense metropolis a display of fireworks in some park or open space, to which it would naturally and certainly be drawn. The East had no temptation, then, to force the passage of Temple Bar westward; Hyde Park and Primrose-hill were not likely to envy Victoria Park its especial pyrotechnic display. In fine, the purpose of these cursory remarks is to impress upon the public the advisability in future of expending the money, so liberally spent by the citizens of London upon any occasion of public rejoicing worthy of the name, upon separate displays in the great parks and open spaces which surround London. Displayed on these wide areas, and with the precaution taken of levelling a few yards of the iron railings here and there to render ingress and egress easy, the repetition of the deplorable events which have left so sad a gloom upon the otherwise happy 10th of March will be rendered, so far as human foresight can make it, impossible.

We have no need to direct the public attention to the letter which Sir George Grey addressed to the Lord Mayor of London, at the benevolent instigation of the Queen, and which will be found in another part of our columns. We do not at this late period require confirmation of the watchful regard with which her Majesty follows the events of the day, and the tenderness with which she stoops to comfort the humblest sufferers and bring substantial help and sunshine to the homes made desolate by their death. But those who require no proof of the Queen's benevolent spirit will rejoice to see in this, another evidence of her happy return to the everyday interests and cares of life. It has been truly said that grief which does not kill must itself die; and we think we are not wrong in looking forward to the speedy reappearance of the Queen among her subjects. When that happy time comes her Majesty must be prepared to receive unmistakable proofs of the loyal attachment and affection which her long, sad retirement has had the sole effect of strengthening.

In our notice of the country festivities we have no occasion to speak in terms of reservation. That some portion of the populace of Cork and Dublin should have seized the opportunity of disgracing themselves may pain, but cannot much surprise us. But their conduct does not affect our opinion of the loyal people of Ireland, who celebrated the happy event of the 10th with true national ardour and spirit. In the colder metropolis of Scotland the public mind seemed to have abandoned itself to enjoyment. As our readers will observe, the whole day was one continued round of exciting and pleasurable events; public banquets following the review of the Scottish volunteers, and the romantic town of Edinburgh breaking out at nightfall into a light bright as that of day. Admirably adapted by its natural advantages for such a display, those who had charge of the illumination do not seem to have neglected a single point of importance in their arrangements. Those who have stood in Prince's-street and witnessed the many windows of the old town lit up on any ordinary night can easily conceive what Edinburgh must have looked like on the 10th, with bright lights burning on every foot of vantage ground which the Castle-hill afforded, a bonfire blazing on the crown of Arthur's seat, the Salisbury Cross picked out with fire, and each street appropriately illuminated. In our next Number, among many other engravings of the wedding festivities in town and country, we purpose giving Illustrations of both Dublin and Edinburgh on the night of the 10th inst.

Nor were the minor provincial cities and towns less exuberant in their demonstrations of loyalty. All of them, nay, every village even, from the Land's End to John o' Groats, put on a holiday aspect. The direction which the efforts of the inhabitants of the smaller places seem to have taken was principally towards feasting the poorer population; and the local newspapers brim over with accounts of dinners, teas, and suppers eaten and drank in the neighbourhood they represent. No one who knows anything of the hardships of everyday rural life will be disposed to regret this, or will feel aught but pleasure that for one day of this month the hearty appetites of our agricultural population were unstinted.

Happily, we are all of us so oneminded nowadays that we need waste no time in pointing the attention of our readers to the perfect unanimity exhibited by every county, city, village, and family upon the occasion of the Royal marriage. The account of the festivities which these remarks are intended to introduce to our readers will assuredly be long retained in their memory, and will fill a pleasant niche in history. Years hence, when the social records of our time shall engage the historian's attention, they will form a fresh and pleasant episode of his task, and all hearts will throb afresh at the future Macaulay's vivid and picturesque description of the aspect of England on the 10th of March, 1863.

ABERDEEN.

The day was generally observed here as a holiday. At noon the military and volunteers paraded the Links and fired a feu de joie, and at two o'clock a banquet took place, at which the Lord Provost presided. In the evening there was a display of fireworks, and the public offices and many private houses were illuminated.

ABINGDON.

The rejoicings here in honour of the auspicious event passed off admirably. The day's proceedings commenced with a procession of the Mayor and Corporation, accompanied by many other of the principal inhabitants, to the new recreation-ground, where they were met by the school children of the town, 1500 in number. They planted two oaks in commemoration of the day. The children then fell into the procession and returned to the market-place, where the labouring men of the town, 1200 in number, were regaled with an excellent dinner in a spacious marquee erected for the occasion. At three o'clock the bells rang, and the women were entertained with tea and cake, and at the same time the children had a similar spread in the extensive warehouse of Mr. Yeates, which he kindly lent for the occasion. An enormous bonfire was lit up, and the evening concluded with a brilliant display of fireworks.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

There was a general cessation of business. The various mills, workshops, and other buildings and private houses were gaily decorated with flags and banners. The principal processions consisted of the Church of England schools and the borough fire brigade. The volunteers assembled in the market-place, and, after marching through the borough, returned, and fired a feu de joie. The inmates in the workhouse were treated with tea and currant bread, and the children with oranges. The managers and overlookers of the borough, with the assistance of the patronage of the Mayors of the borough and manor, and other gentlemen, had a tea-party and concert at the Townhall. About 500 persons sat down. A bonfire on the foundation of the old beacon, at Harlshead Pike, was lit about three o'clock, and in the night it showed over many miles of the country, calling on people to rejoice. Thousands of persons perambulated the streets during the whole day, and particularly at night, to see the illuminations.

BARNSLEY.

Shortly after eleven a procession, headed by the Yeomanry Cavalry and Rifle Volunteers, proceeded to Locke Park. They were joined by the local board, residents of the town, and about 400 children belonging to the various schools in the town. On arriving at the Park the vast assemblage sang the National Anthem, "Rule Britannia," and the Prince of Wales's Anthem, very ably conducted by R. Carter, Esq.; after which, three cheers being given for the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales, a feu de joie was fired by the volunteers. On returning to their various schools the children had tea proviped for them, whilst the cavalry and rifle volunteers dined together at the Royal Hotel. The male and female of the town, to the number of 1950, were regaled with a substantial repast. The town itself was one mass of flags and banners, whilst the numerous devices in gas were elegant and novel.

BATH.

As early as eight o'clock in the morning a Royal salute was fired rom the park guns. There was full choral service in the Abbey Church, at which the Corporation and the magistrates were present. There were also full choral services at St. Mary's Church, Bathwick, and Christ's Church, Montpelier. The school-children, exceeding 7000 in number, assembled in Pulteney-street, about 10.30, and marched, preceded by a band, into the Victoria avenue of the park. A grand procession marched into the park, where the several bodies composing it took up their appointed places. After the planting of the Royal oak, &c., and the singing of the National Anthem, the military took up their ground on the common, a Royal salute being fired from the guns, and a feu de joie by the Rifles. The procession then returned in inverse order (left in front), the yeomanry being in the van, to the Guildhall. The Mayor and Corporation held a council to adopt an address, the rifle volunteers marched to the Pump-room to partake of luncheon, and the aged and infirm poor received a ticket to the value of 2s. 6d. each to provide themselves with a dinner at their own homes. In the evening there was an illumination of the public buildings. A startling display of fireworks also took place. Then there was the Bath and county ball at the Assembly-rooms and the citizens' ball at the Guildhall. One of the most striking features of the proceedings of the day was a procession by the Ancient Order of Foresters in the evening.

BIGGLESWADE.

The quiet town of Biggleswade roused itself to an unwonted activity in order to celebrate the marriage. Public meetings were held and committees formed to carry out the project in a becoming manner. The subscriptions amounted to upwards of £200, which were expended in a substantial dinner for nearly 2000 poor of the parish above sixteen years of age. A spacious marquée covering the Market-hill had been erected for the occasion. After the dinner, while the adults were amusing themselves in various sports, the children of the town—1300 in number—were regaled with tea and cake in the same building. In the evening the town was illuminated, and the time was spent by old and young in harmless recreation, for which ample means had been provided.

BIRMINGHAM.

The day was celebrated here as a general holiday; and, though the Corporation had refused to make any grant from the borough funds, the inhabitants seemed determined that the decorations should be worthy of the occasion, and of the loyalty of the inhabitants. Early in the morning the town presented a festive appearance; from the roofs of all the houses and shops in the principal streets streamed flags and banners; many of the streets were spanned with festoons of flags, bearing inscriptions of welcome and loyalty, the towers and spires of the various churches were similarly decorated, while the universal closing of shops and the entire cessation of all ordinary business, the numbers of well-dressed persons of all classes who thronged the streets, many wearing wedding favours, and the ringing of the church bells, added to the general feeling of hilarity. Soon after nine o'clock in the morning the children of the various Sunday schools were assembled in their schoolrooms and regaled with a substantial breakfast, and in some cases afterwards paraded the town, accompanied by bands of music. Later in the day they were provided with a bounteous dinner of old English fare, and sent to their homes rejoicing, with presents suitable to the occasion. At half-past nine the members of the Birmingham battalion of rifle volunteers assembled in Bingley Hall, whence they marched in company with the detachment of the 1st Royal Dragoons stationed in Birmingham to Calthorpe Park to fire a feu de joie. They were accompanied by their respective bands, and followed throughout the entire route by a large number of spectators. At Calthorpe Park there were at least fifty or sixty thousand persons assembled, and after firing a salute the large cannons taken at Sebastopol were discharged, to the no small surprise and delight of the assembled multitude. At noon there were processions of Odd Fellows and Foresters, accompanied by bands of music. The police force also paraded the town, and a large number of the members of the Temperance Society and Rechabites marched through the principal streets to Bingley Hall, where a monster tea-party was held. Throughout the day the arrivals of large numbers of people by railway added to the crowded state of the principal thoroughfares, which became almost impassable, the crowd amusing themselves by admiring the decorations of flags, banners, &c., and the preparations for the illumination in the evening, which were on an unprecedented scale, far exceeding anything of the kind that has ever taken place in the midland counties. Among the illuminations the chief object of attraction was the cross and dome of St. Philip's church, which was effected by the lighting up of the cross and dome after the manner of St. Peter's at Rome. The expense of this was defrayed by a public subscription, upwards of £490 being contributed. The other public buildings of the town were also illuminated—the most attractive being the Grammar School of King Edward VI., the Townhall, the Market-hall, the Queen's Hotel at the London and North-Western station, the Society of Arts, &c. Among the minor celebrations may be mentioned the feasting of the letter-carriers, the members of the police force, and the Corporation officials. In the evening the Mayor entertained the members of the Corporation and others at dinner at the Royal Hotel.

BLACKBURN.

Contrary to expectation, the morning broke fine and frosty, and the merry peals of the church bells and the patrolling of the streets by bands betokened the commencement of the day's rejoicings. The shops, manufactories, and all places of business were closed, and the people turned out in thousands. There was a very large display of flags, streamers, and bannerets of all devices and patterns. Here and there streamers spanned the streets, and one of these bore the mottoes, "God bless the Prince of Wales," and "God bless the bride." At ten o'clock a Royal salute was fired from the Revedge battery of artillery volunteers, amid the cheers of the assembly. Soon afterwards the rifle volunteers drew up in front of the Townhall, when Mrs. Lund, of Lovely Hall, presented the corps with an elegant regimental flag. A public procession was then formed. It consisted of the artillery volunteers, ministers of all denominations, Free Grammar School scholars, county and borough magistrates, the Mayor, Aldermen, and councillors, and corporate officers of the borough; the rifle volunteers and cadet corps, inhabitants of Blackburn and district, enrolled pensioners of neighbourhood, letter-carriers, firemen, and lamplighters, several of the friendly societies, and Sunday-school children. In this order the cortége moved to the Public Park, where the lord of the manor (Mr. G. Fielden) planted two Royal oaks, to be named Albert and Alexandra. The procession then moved along several of the principal streets to the site of the new Exchange, when the Mayor laid the corner-stone of the building. Cheers for the Queen and for the Prince and Princess having been given, the volunteers fired a feu de joie, and the assembly dispersed, the bands playing the National Anthems of England and Denmark. Soon afterwards the volunteers were entertained at dinner, as were also the inmates of the workhouse. The scholars who had walked in procession were treated at their respective schools, and all those living in St. Paul's Ward were regaled with tea by the liberality of Alderman Cunningham. In the evening the Townhall, the Market House, the Infirmary, the entrance to the park, the Reform and Union Clubs, the Mayor's residence, and that of Alderman Cunningham, with a number of tradesmen's and hotels, were illuminated. A grand display of fireworks took place in the park, and a monster bonfire was lighted on the heights of Revedge, which illuminated that part of the town.

BOLTON.

The grand feature of the day here was a procession of 16,000 Sunday-school scholars. When the greater portion of the Market-square was filled by the immense mass of scholars and their teachers, the Bolton troop of Yeomanry, the 18th Lancashire Artillery, and a detachment of the 27th Lancashire Volunteers took up their position in the south-west corner, and the immense mass, with their thousands of banners flying, had a most imposing effect. About ten minutes to twelve o'clock a band of music struck up the National Anthem, and the 16,000 followed with a new version appropriate to the occasion. Sung by such a mass, the anthem had a very pleasing effect, and was followed by a loud burst of cheering. The yeomanry, artillery, and volunteers were then formed in line in the centre of the square, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gray, M.P., and fired a feu de joie in very good style. The Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the borough, the Corporation officers, and many gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood who had assembled at the Exchange, now formed in procession, and the body moved from the square. At five o'clock there was a public dinner at the Swan Hotel. At six o'clock there were two free concerts at the Temperance and Concert halls; and at nine an exhibition of fireworks in the Market-square.

BRADFORD.

Ten triumphal arches, mostly having transparencies, were raised in the town, and there was a tasteful arch at one of the entrances to the Bradford Peel Park. The weather was unfavourable for display, but snow and sleet overhead and mud under foot did not sensibly diminish the ardour of the townspeople. In the morning there was a grand procession from Bradford to Peel Park, which is upwards of a mile from the centre of the town. About 15,000 persons walked and rode in the procession, and the entire number who assembled in the park could not have been far short of 40,000. The Mayor planted two trees in the park, one an oak and the other an elm, in honour of the Royal nuptials. On the return of the procession to Bradford enthusiastic cheers were given for the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales. The day was kept as an entire holiday, and all the principal employers either gave money gratuities to their workpeople or treated them with good dinners. In the evening the Mayor gave a ball in St. George's Hall.

BRIGHTON.

A general holiday was observed here. The Mayor, Corporations and members of the borough headed a procession two miles in extent, comprising the volunteer corps and friendly societies. Dinner was provided for 7000 children, who afterwards joined in rural sports. The illuminations were very extensive and brilliant, and at night there was a display of fireworks from the Chain Pier, and two hulls charged with combustibles anchored about half a mile from shore were set fire to. There was also a torchlight procession, and there were bonfires on the neighbouring heights.

BRISTOL.

The day was ushered in by peals and the firing of guns. The holiday was generally kept. The proceedings of the day were commenced by the Mayoress planting an oak on Brandon-hill, in the presence of several thousands of spectators, and the Mayor addressed those assembled. The volunteer review on Durdham Down was the great attraction of the earlier part of the day. Immediately after the review the rural sports, which had been got up by the general committee, began, prizes being given to be competed for by foot-racing, jumping in sacks, &c. A large number of children met together at the Zoological Gardens, Clifton, which had been kindly thrown open by the committee for their amusement. A dinner took place at the Rifle Drill Hall, to which a large and influential company sat down, the Mayor occupying the chair. One of the most interesting gatherings of the day was a plentiful and substantial dinner given to the working men, with their wives, of the parishes of St. Augustine and St. George, to which about 2000 sat down. In the evening the fireworks and illuminations drew together immense crowds. At the Victoria Rooms (where an electric light was exhibited) a nuptial ball took place under the auspices of the Mayor.

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BURY.

At an early hour the streets of Bury were thronged by crowds who were startled at daybreak by the booming of cannon and the discharge of small firearms. The bells rang merrily from the parish church steeple, and the enlivening strains of a band were heard ere the people were thoroughly awake to the fact that the long-looked-for 10th of March had arrived. The long continuance of the distress prevented in a great measure any elaborate and expensive displays of loyalty. In all the principal streets, however, flags and banners of all sizes, hues, and descriptions were displayed. The mills and railway stations were also profusely decorated with banners and streamers. Two large flag-poles were erected in the old market-place, from which were displayed the old flag of St. George and the White Cross of Denmark. Near Bury Bridge a similar pole was erected for the amusement of the "climbing boys." The volunteers mustered strongly. At ten o'clock they attended Divine service at the parish church, and then marched through the principal streets to their parade-ground, where they were joined by the Heywood companies of the 8th Lancashire and the Wigan corps. An immense concourse of people had assembled at this point. At noon the volunteers fired a feu de joie, and then went through a variety of evolutions under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson. A public dinner took place at four o'clock at the Derby Hotel, at which the magistrates, town commissioners, and the leading inhabitants were present. At seven o'clock there was an effective display of fireworks in Union-square. The town was illuminated. At the neighbouring villages the day was celebrated in a similar manner, and at night a large bonfire on the top of Holcombe-hill cast its lurid light over the valley of the Irwell.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS.

The Mayor and town council went in procession early in the morning to St. Mary's Church, where Divine service was celebrated. Meantime a procession was formed by the 1st Suffolk troop of cavalry, under Captain Bennet; the militia staff, commanded by Captain Oakes; the friendly societies, to the number of upwards of 1000 members; the townspeople, &c., in the Cattle-market, and arrived at the door of St. Mary's Church at about the conclusion of Divine service. Joined then by the Mayor and town council, the procession passed through the principal streets, and finally halted on the Angel Hill, where three sides of a square were formed, and a feu de joie was fired. At noon the aged poor, to the number of about 700, were entertained at the Corn Exchange. Later a series of rural sports commenced, and while these were proceeding, about 2500 school children had tea in the Corn Exchange. They were succeeded by the friendly societies; and at eight p.m. an immense bonfire was lighted. The day's festivities concluded with balls at the Athenæum, Townhall, and Corn Exchange,—all these buildings being illuminated and decorated.

CAMBRIDGE.

So far as the town was concerned here, each one tried to outvie his neighbour. Joybells rang from morn till night, and it may be safely stated that there was no lack of merriment or loyalty. Business was suspended. The 1st and 8th Cambridge Rifle Corps had a grand field-day on Parker's Piece, under the command of Captains Leapingwell and Prest. All the main streets in the town were decorated and illuminated. At night the Guildhall was a blaze of light, and the undergraduates organised torchlight processions. The illuminations at the various colleges consisted of devices that became them all, in transparencies or gas.

CANTERBURY.

The day's proceedings commenced with a Royal salute on the Dane John. The Mayor and most of the members of the Corporation proceeded to the cathedral, where they were met just inside the south door by the Dean and several members of the Chapter, accompanied by the choir, who preceded them into the chancel chanting a portion of the service. Between the services, which were well attended, the cathedral was thrown open free to the public, of which privilege a great number availed themselves. At twelve o'clock the whole of the troops in garrison turned out and fired a feu de joie, and shortly afterwards the two Canterbury corps of rifle volunteers, under the command of Captain Plummer, accompanied by their respective bands, marched on to the Dane John, and were put through a few movements. A little after two o'clock between 600 and 700 of the old people, above sixty years of age, sat down to an excellent dinner at the Corn Exchange. The inmates of the union house were not forgotten, the guardians having provided Christmas fare for them and their liberty for the day. The main thoroughfares were illuminated.

CARDIFF.

Here there was a general holiday, a profuse display of flags on the shipping in the docks, and a public procession. The schoolchildren (in number over 5000) joined in the procession, and were afterwards feasted. The aged poor were provided with a good dinner at home, and there was also a public dinner. The grand attraction after the procession and volunteer review was the illumination at night.

CARLISLE.

The day was observed as a general holiday in Carlisle, and was made one of general rejoicing and festivity. At an early hour flags were hoisted on the principal buildings of the city. The Bishop, Dean, and Chapter held a prayer meeting, and afterwards the Dean and Chapter entertained their personal friends at breakfast. At half-past eleven the Mayor and Corporation assembled at the Townhall; and, on the motion of Dr. Elliot, seconded by Mr. C. P. Hardy, adopted a loyal address to the Prince of Wales. Meanwhile, the rifle volunteers assembled in the market-place and fired a feu de joie, echoing back a Royal salute fired at the same time from the castle by the artillery volunteers. Crowds had by this time assembled, and they cheered lustily when the band played the National Anthem. The Mayor and Corporation then marched to the castle, joined on the way by other public bodies, and in the castle square a grand procession was marshalled, headed by the volunteers, the Mayor and Corporation, and including all the friendly societies and about 4000 children from the schools. They passed through all the principal streets of the city, with bands playing and flags and banners flying. The rest of the programme comprised a public dinner, under the presidency of the Mayor, another volunteer dinner, and several dinners of friendly societies. The girls of the three schools of the Sewing Society were entertained in the Athenæum, and addressed by the Dean of Carlisle. There were fireworks and illuminations at night, the most prominent of the latter being a device in front of the Townhall.

CARNARVON.

Such an outburst of spontaneous loyalty has never been witnessed in Carnarvon since it became a town. All ranks and degrees of men joined in hearty accord to celebrate with enthusiastic loyalty the happy event. The day was all that could be desired, and what with the happy thousands who thronged the streets to witness the procession, &c.; the numberless arches and banners with appropriate mottoes which were thrown across every street and lane of the town; the artistic taste displayed; the glorious old castle where the first Prince of Wales was born; the ensign of Old England proudly waving over the joyous scene from its highest point (the Eagle Tower), altogether presented a scene which few provincial towns could rival. Immediately after the termination of the procession the 3rd Carnarvonshire Rifle Volunteers and Naval Reserve fired a feu de joie, and the volunteer artillery fired the Royal salute from the Victoria Pier. The distribution to the poor took place in the castle at two p.m., and the children of the public schools had tea given to them at three p.m. The Mayor, Llewellyn Turner, Esq., was the soul of the gala-day, and presided at the dinner held at the Royal Hotel in the evening. The preparations for an illumination were very general. Old, hoary "Snowdon" blazed forth at nightfall with a monster bonfire, which presented an appropriate spectacle for many a mile. There were numerous other bonfires on the hills and near gentlemen's seats around.

CHATHAM.

The whole of the troops of the garrison, including the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, dépôt battalions, and the Chatham division of Royal Marines Light Infantry, the whole numbering several thousand men, in full dress, were marched to the Great Lines, where they were drawn up under the command of Colonel H. Jervis, second in command at Chatham, when they fired a feu de joie, after which they gave a vociferous sound of cheering for the Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra. All the ships in harbour were decorated with flags from stem to stern. At dusk a torchlight procession, headed by the High Constable and the town authorities, preceded by the Royal Marine band, perambulated the town. The front of the dockyard, the entrance to the Royal Marine barracks, and other public buildings, were brilliantly illuminated.

CHELTENHAM.

The centre of the attraction in this place was the Promenade, a long, straight, and broad road, with an avenue of trees planted at the edge of the kerbstone. Here were erected ten triumphal arches. Each was brilliantly illuminated with gas. The private houses and shops were also generally illuminated. Similar triumphal arches were erected at the end of every principal street, and wreaths of evergreens with pendent flags stretched across the High street. The order of proceedings for the day consisted of a triumphal procession of the Gloucestershire Hussars, the rifle volunteers, and the Cheltenham College cadets round the town, after which they assembled in the college grounds and fired a feu de joie. At four o'clock there was a dinner to the yeomanry and volunteers. The guests numbered between 800 and 900. About £800 was subscribed by the town for the rejoicings, and £400 of the amount was voted for the purpose of treating the school-children and aged poor, to the number of some 7000. There was a torchlight procession in the evening.

CHESTER.

The fact that the Prince of Wales is also Earl of Chester gave the wedding-day somewhat of the character of a local festivity. A large quantity of beef and bread was on Monday distributed to the poor of the city. The principal decorations were upon the four city gates. All the gates were beautifully decorated with evergreens and wreaths. A procession of the authorities, the volunteers, the guilds, and benefit societies paraded the city and halted in front of the new Market-hall. The Mayor and Corporation here left the procession, went round the hall, and formally declared it open for business. In the afternoon various rural sports were entered into, and in the evening public dinners were given. At dusk a large bonfire was kindled on the Roodee, innumerable fireworks were let off, and the whole city was illuminated.

COLCHESTER.

The day was commemorated in this town with the most joyous demonstrations. The morning was ushered in by the firing of cannon, the ringing of bells, a profuse display of flags, banners, triumphal arches, devices, and mottoes, all indicative of the best wishes to the Prince of Wales and his Royal bride. All the schools of the town carried flags and banners in procession, headed by the Mayor and Corporation, and bands playing "Haste to the Wedding," and "God bless the Prince of Wales." There was a grand review of the garrison troops and volunteers, who fired a feu de joie, and gave a round of cheers in honour of the Royal marriage, in the presence of some thousands of spectators. One of the greatest and most popular attractions was the roasting of a whole bullock in the Castle Bailey, and the distribution of the roast beef to the people. The day was spent in merry sports, a general illumination in the evening, a torchlight procession, bonfire, concert, and ball.

COVENTRY.

The demonstrations in this city were commenced by a public procession, consisting principally of the municipal authorities, the volunteers, a detachment of dragoons, and the members of several public societies. An immense number of persons afterwards assembled on a spot near the railway, where, after the singing of the "National Anthem," a feu de joie was fired by the volunteers. The aged poor were entertained at a dinner, and a grand torchlight procession took place at dusk; illuminations by the electric-light from St. Michael's spire presented an attractive sight, and a good display of fireworks closed the festivities.

DERBY.

The festivities here were a great success. At noon, after the military had fired a feu de joie, a large procession paraded the town, consisting of the military, the Mayor, the Corporation, the friendly societies, the employers, workmen, &c., to the number of about 5000. Sheep were roasted and the poor treated. Public dinners took place at the inns; all the public buildings were illuminated, and at night there was a display of fireworks.

DONCASTER.

A procession of the Mayor, Corporation, yeomanry cavalry, militia, and volunteer corps proceeded through the streets, gaily decorated, to the parish church, where choral service was performed. At the Market-hall a public dinner was provided. In the evening there were balls, illuminations, and fireworks.

DORKING.

The morning was ushered in by the ringing of bells and the performances of the rifle corps band. The streets of the town were gaily decorated by flags and festoons of evergreens. At one o'clock a procession, composed of nearly 1000 of the children of the various public schools of the neighbourhood, the Prince of Wales's Lodge of Odd Fellows, the members of the Commemoration Committee, and a large concourse of inhabitants, perambulated the streets. About 1200 of the poor were entertained with roast beef, plum-pudding, and ale. The children of the schools, the inmates of the union-house and of the almshouses, were also regaled with the same substantial English fare, and the aged, sick, and infirm were cared for at their own homes. A variety of sports, including football and foot and pony racing, were engaged in; and the loyal demonstration—one of the most hearty and extensive ever seen in Dorking—was brought to a close in the evening by a monster bonfire and a capital display of fireworks.

DOVER.

At eight in the morning a signal-gun was fired, and the steam-flotilla of the Imperial Mail-packet Company, together with numerous vessels in the offing, ran up their bunting and regatta flags; then came the ringing of joyous peals from the churches. At nine o'clock the children of the various schools assembled in the market-square, to the number of nearly 2500, and sang an appropriate poem, full of good wishes and happiness. The juvenile choristers had mostly been breakfasted at the different schoolrooms; they afterwards paraded the town, cheering and singing the National Anthem. At ten o'clock the children belonging to the Established Church attended Divine service at St. Mary's, and afterwards joined in the corporate procession, which was led by the artillery and rifle volunteers and their bands. After proceeding through the principal streets at one o'clock, the volunteers broke off and joined the troops in garrison in a feu de joie, which extended along the whole seaboard of the bay. The artillery on the heights and at the castle thundered a salvo of 101 guns, the troops gave a Royal salute, and the bands played and people shouted "God Save the Queen," the hurras of those on the beach being echoed to the remotest cliffs. At one o'clock there was a déjeûner at the Lord Warden Hotel for the Mayor and Corporation, &c., and Colonel Cuppege and the officers of the Royal Artillery had provided a sumptuous entertainment at the castle. There was also a dinner at the Shakspeare Hotel for the principal tradesmen. The members of the Odd Fellows' and Foresters' courts and lodges dined in the market-place, where an instrumental concert was provided. The children of the National Schools dined at the Townhall; the men of the Coast-guard and Revenue Service at the Custom House. The volunteers had extensive preparations made for them in the beautiful estate of Kearsney Abbey, the seat of Captain Churchward, who liberally invited the two volunteer corps, the Imperial Mail Packet Company's servants, and a small host of the inhabitants to assist him with a fête, slaughtering the "firstlings of the flocks" and his choicest beeves for the occasion. The illuminations were general. The South-Eastern Railway station was lit with countless lanterns, by Mr. E. T. Way. At seven o'clock the first rocket of £100 worth of fireworks was fired from the north pier, and the populace and soldiers clustered to the heights and seafront. At nine an immense bonfire blazed up near the ancient Roman Pharos, and beacon-fires could be observed at other parts of the coast. Another sheep was now roasted, and casks of ale broached; and the first and last toast of the loyal Barons of the Cinque Port of Dover being, "Health, happiness, long life, and prosperity to the Prince and Princess of Wales."

DROITWICH.

The subscription, headed by Sir John Pakington, was expended in treating children and aged persons. The shops were closed at noon, and a public procession traversed the streets. A dinner to the labouring classes followed, more than five hundred sitting down. Later in the day the school children were entertained. An ox was roasted whole. There was also a public dinner.

DUBLIN.

This city came out nobly on the occasion of the Royal marriage, and evinced its loyalty by a splendid display of flags, fireworks, illuminations, transparencies, the firing of Royal salutes, and other outward demonstrations of joy, and the inhabitants entered into the pleasures of the day with a resolution to be pleased with everything and everybody. The entire city presented a holiday aspect, all business being suspended and the shops closed. The poor were not forgotten in the general enjoyment, as they were plentifully regaled, some at several public institutions, and others at their own homes. The chief attraction, however, was a grand field-day in the "Fifteen Acres." The weather though cold was fine, and occasional gleams of sunshine heightened the interest and enhanced the pleasure of the review to the spectators. At half-past eleven o'clock all the troops in garrison, comprising the 10th, 21st, 36th, 45th, and 58th Regiments of infantry, the 4th Dragoon Guards, the 5th Dragoon Guards, and two troops of hussars, with three batteries of Artillery, took up their position in the field. The troops on the field numbered about 6000. The whole line was nearly a mile long. Facing them, on the opposite side of the field, was the equally long line of spectators, behind whom was another line composed of vehicles filled with ladies and gentlemen, who enjoyed a fine view of the movements of the troops and of the whole scene. At the extreme right of the line of spectators was the flagstaff, at which General Sir George Brown, the commander of the forces, took up his position at twelve o'clock, surrounded by a brilliant staff. In the vicinity of the flagstaff were several equipages, including those of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Lord Viscount Gough, Dr. Corrigan, Sir Robert Shaw, Alderman Campbell, Mr. F. Stokes, &c. The juvenile regiment—the boys of the Hibernian School—in full uniform, and wearing wedding favours on their breasts, were massed near the flagstaff. At half-past twelve the note of preparation was heard—a single bugle-call—after which the artillery on the right thundered forth the feu de joie from twenty-one guns, and the infantry on the left fired three well-sustained volleys of musketry. While the dense smoke caused by this cannonade and fusilade yet hung above the line, another bugle-call was sounded, and immediately afterwards General Sir George Brown, accompanied by his Staff, rode slowly from the flag to the extreme left of the line and then along the front, the band playing "God Save the Queen." The Commander of the forces continued his inspection of the troops by riding along the rear of the line, after which he returned to the flagstaff, and the whole of the troops then forming into detachments marched past the flagstaff twice—once at slow and once at quick time—cavalry first, infantry next, and the artillery bringing up the rear. This part of the display was highly attractive, and lasted nearly half an hour. When the line was again established the troops performed a variety of striking and effective evolutions. The sharp, continuous roll of musketry, and the deep booming of the cannon at slower intervals, were distinctly re-echoed from the Dublin hills, which formed a dim background to the scene from the thick smoke that hung over the field. The evolutions, which were performed with great precision and regularity, concluded at a quarter past two o'clock, and the troops then returned, with the bands playing "God Save the Queen," to their respective quarters. At twelve o'clock the boys of the Hibernian School, numbering about 400 (exclusive of those on leave and in hospital), were paraded in front of the establishment, under the command of Major Speedy, the colours borne by the senior boy being those presented to the school by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The men stationed at the constabulary dépôt mustered in full dress on the esplanade before the dépôt building shortly after eleven o'clock, the fine band of the force, under the direction of Mr. H. Hardy, the musical director, appearing soon afterwards, playing the Danish National Anthem. On the approach of nightfall the cheering announced that the illuminations had commenced; and by seven o'clock the whole city appeared to be bathed in floods of light streaming on thousands of upturned faces. From several points it would be hard to imagine anything more splendidly brilliant than the scenes presented. One of them must be regarded as second to nothing of the kind that could be produced in any city in Europe—the view from the centre of Carlisle Bridge. Looking to the north, Sackville-street extended like one great conflagration from the midst of which rose the flame-crowned column of Nelson, the star on the breast of the Admiral glistening brilliantly against the partial darkness produced by the statue. The whole display may safely be described as by far the most magnificent and successful ever witnessed in this city, and, perhaps, seldom surpassed in any other.

DUNDEE.

A grand procession took place to Baxter Park, when two lime-trees were planted in commemoration of the marriage by the Provost. In the afternoon there were trade and public dinners, and in the evening grand illuminations.

DURHAM.

At eight o'clock the members of the 7th Durham Rifle Volunteers assembled in the market-place, which was gaily decorated with flags and banners. At half-past nine gifts of meat, bread, vegetables, and beer were distributed to 200 poor people. At noon the bands proceeded to Wharton Park and played the National Anthem. Mr. W. L. Wharton proposed "The health of the Queen," which was drunk in a bumper of champagne by a large number of gentlemen of the city and neighbourhood, who were Mr. Wharton's guests on this occasion. Immediately afterwards the Danish flag and white ensign were hoisted, and the band struck up an appropriate air. A Royal salute of twenty-one guns was then fired, and Mr. Wharton proposed "The health of the Prince and Princess of Wales." The crowd then assembled in another part of the park to witness the planting of an oak-tree. In the evening there were dinners and balls, and a partial illumination.

EDINBURGH.

In the morning there was a review of 2500 military and volunteers; in the afternoon a banquet, attended by 800 gentlemen, and a popular demonstration of loyalty attended by three or four thousand persons. From seven to eleven o'clock there was a grand illumination of the wide valley between the old and new town, from the castle to the Calton Hill, as also in the principal streets. There was a great bonfire on Arthur's Seat, and fireworks from Salisbury Crags. The dazzling spectacle was witnessed with immense delight and in perfect order by several hundred thousand spectators. The Edinburgh illumination was so unique in its general character as to deserve special notice. A reporter of the *Scotsman*, viewing the scene from the top of the Nelson Monument, on Calton Hill, speaks of the sight as one "such as has hitherto been represented as appertaining only to fairyland, and not as a possible realisation in this workaday world." He then goes on to describe the scene as follows:—"Far in the distance, and most beautiful of all, was the outline o St. George's Church, carefully and accurately portrayed in white coloured lights, the dome, the pillars supporting it, and th architrave all being distinctly marked out, the dense clouds which settled over it at the early portion of the evening only serving to bring out the lustre of its illumination in bolder relief. Allowing the eye to glance down George-street, it could only catch here and there parts of the grand devices and transparencies with which that wealthy neighbourhood sought to exhibit its loyalty. The Melville Monument appeared merely as a circle of colourless lights suspended by some invisible agency in mid-air, while below festoons of variegated lights were apparently hung upon nothing. The superb plume of the Prince of Wales and the wreaths of lamps, which made St. Andrew's-square on a near approach gorgeous, were altogether undistinguishable from the top of the Nelson Monument, though it was patent enough, from the light diffused from this point and from the mutilated designs that the eye could take in, that there was a brilliant display. The effect that the lights along the whole extent of Prince's-street produced was exquisite; the various-coloured lamps, distinct enough at the Register House, blended harmoniously into one primary colour in the distance. The dazzling designs of the Post Office, the Register House, the New Club, and other public and private buildings along this route could, on account of their presenting a side view to the gazer on the town, only be detected by the greater effulgence which rose into the murky sky opposite their sites. The Scott Monument stood out very prominently, but the effect was not good. The outline of this most poetic piece of architecture in the city was not shown at all, save when it was irradiated at intervals by

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LEATHER VASES PRESENTED TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

the exhibition of a bright-coloured light. The gas-jets disposed around it were stiff and awkward—a perpendicular line, a horizontal line, then a blank, a cluster, and more perpendicular and horizontal lines, and clusters in succession, until the whole terminated in one lone star as an apex, being the effect from our elevated standpoint on the Calton Hill. The castle, West and East Prince's-street Gardens, the Bank of Scotland, and the roof of the Edinburgh and Glasgow station formed undoubtedly from this point one of the grandest views of which imagination is capable. Never, except in the poetic descriptions of fairyland, has such a scene been delineated. High over all on the castle there was a double belt of light; then, flanking this on each side, were single rows, as if all the portholes in the batteries were lighted up; then in wild disorder, like a broken charge of cavalry, the lights ran down the rocks towards Prince's-street, and flickered along the West Prince's-street Gardens, up Ramsay-terrace, where they met and intertwined with others bright and beautiful as themselves, and finally shaped themselves into the beautiful outline of the Royal Scottish Academy Galleries, or got lost in the variegated and exceedingly effective arrangement in the northern windows of the Bank of Scotland. The outline of the tall houses of the Old Town was not very well seen from any of the battlements of the monument; but the geometrical disposition of the lights in many of the windows could be definitely enough marked out. But, next to St. George's Church, by far the most attractive sight from the Nelson Monument was the brilliantly-lighted crown of Old Giles. The details of the crown were all clearly traced by the lights, and the coloured lanterns added very much to the impression produced upon the spectator as to the splendour of the original conception. Immediately beneath the feet, as it were, the west end of the gaol, with its turrets and tower, shone out in dazzling brightness, the padelle being disposed into a kind of crown on the top of the staircase tower, and arranged in glittering array along the whole of the battlements of this part of the building. On Nelson's Monument itself numerous padelle were disposed round the parapets of the various landings, while in all the windows there was an exhibition of wax candles. Standing on the north side of the time-ball, several bonfires in Fife were seen to flame up into the sky; the revolving light of Inchkeith was also observable on turning more to the eastward; the illuminations on various public buildings in Leith shimmered through the darkness and the sleet. Facing south, the lurid glare from the huge bonfire on Arthur's Seat greeted the eye. It in no way, however, served to set forth to sightseers on the Nelson Monument the grand outline of the lion rampant. Equally ineffective in revealing the bold development of Salisbury Crags were the fires arranged at stated intervals along their summit; but the intense lights which ever and anon rose from the Radical-road exhibited the massive rocky ridge perfectly—now suffusing it in rose, now in the blue of the cerulean, again in the tinge of the orange, or the green of the fruitful meadow in spring."

EXETER.

Here there was a procession of Mayor, Corporation, tradesmen, and volunteers to the cathedral, accompanied by four bands. At Bury Meadow three commemoration trees were planted, and the volunteers fired a feu de joie. Several public dinners took place, and about 5000 children were provided with tea. At night a monster bonfire was lit in the cathedral-yard, and brilliant illuminations took place.

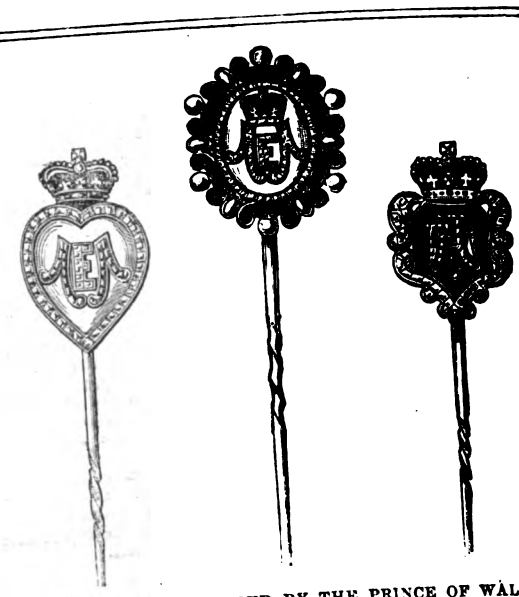
FOLKESTONE.

The great feature in the rejoicings organised by the loyal inhabitants of Folkestone was an enormous bonfire, which was got up under the careful superintendence of a "bonfire committee," by whom £100 was expended in supplying materials for this "blaze of triumph." Upwards of 3000 faggots of wood, twenty-five loads of timber, and ten barrels of tar were used in its construction. The bonfire was placed on Copt Point, a few hundred yards to the east of Folkestone, the highest hill on this coast, and the exact point at which English ground approaches most nearly the shores of France. In addition to the bonfire, a grand torchlight and burning tar-barrel procession was got up, in which thousands of persons took part, and which, after parading the town, wound its somewhat devious way up the height, cheered by the sound of triumphal music and the vocal outpourings of the more or less tuneful processionists. The spectacle was altogether most imposing, and admitted to be a "great success." The bonfire, a correspondent says, was seen in France more clearly than even the French marine lights could be seen at Folkestone.

GLASGOW.

No such gala day has before been known in Glasgow, the city being entirely and absolutely en fête. The long line of Argyll-street and Trongate had a very picturesque appearance, with its array of banners fluttering from one end to the other. The shipping in the harbour made also a very effective display, and the river wore quite a gala aspect. Buchanan-street and Jamaica-street displayed a profusion of banners; but it is needless to particularise where every great

BROOCH PRESENTED TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES BY THE HIGHLAND VOLUNTEERS OF EDINBURGH.



BREASTPINS ORDERED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES FOR WEDDING GIFTS.

line of thoroughfare and traffic vied with each other to excel. Places of business, large and small, were, almost without exception, closed during the whole day; public works were stopped; the hand of industry was suspended in the busy mart, and the bells of the city churches rung out, for two hours during the forenoon, their merriest peal. At three o'clock the Lord Provost presided at a banquet, at which the members for the city, the magistrates, and council were present. In the evening there was a grand ball in the Exchange, which was the most brilliant assembly known for years in the west of Scotland. The public buildings were illuminated, and many private establishments. The main thoroughfares were till ten o'clock crowded to excess.

GLOUCESTER.

In the morning there was a procession of the Corporation, volunteers, Foresters, and Oddfellows to the public park, where the Mayor planted a commemoration oak. The volunteers afterwards went through various evolutions, and fired a feu de joie. In the afternoon there were athletic sports, and the school children were entertained at tea. In the evening there were illuminations of the public buildings, and public balls. Flags were hung out from every house.

GRAVESEND.

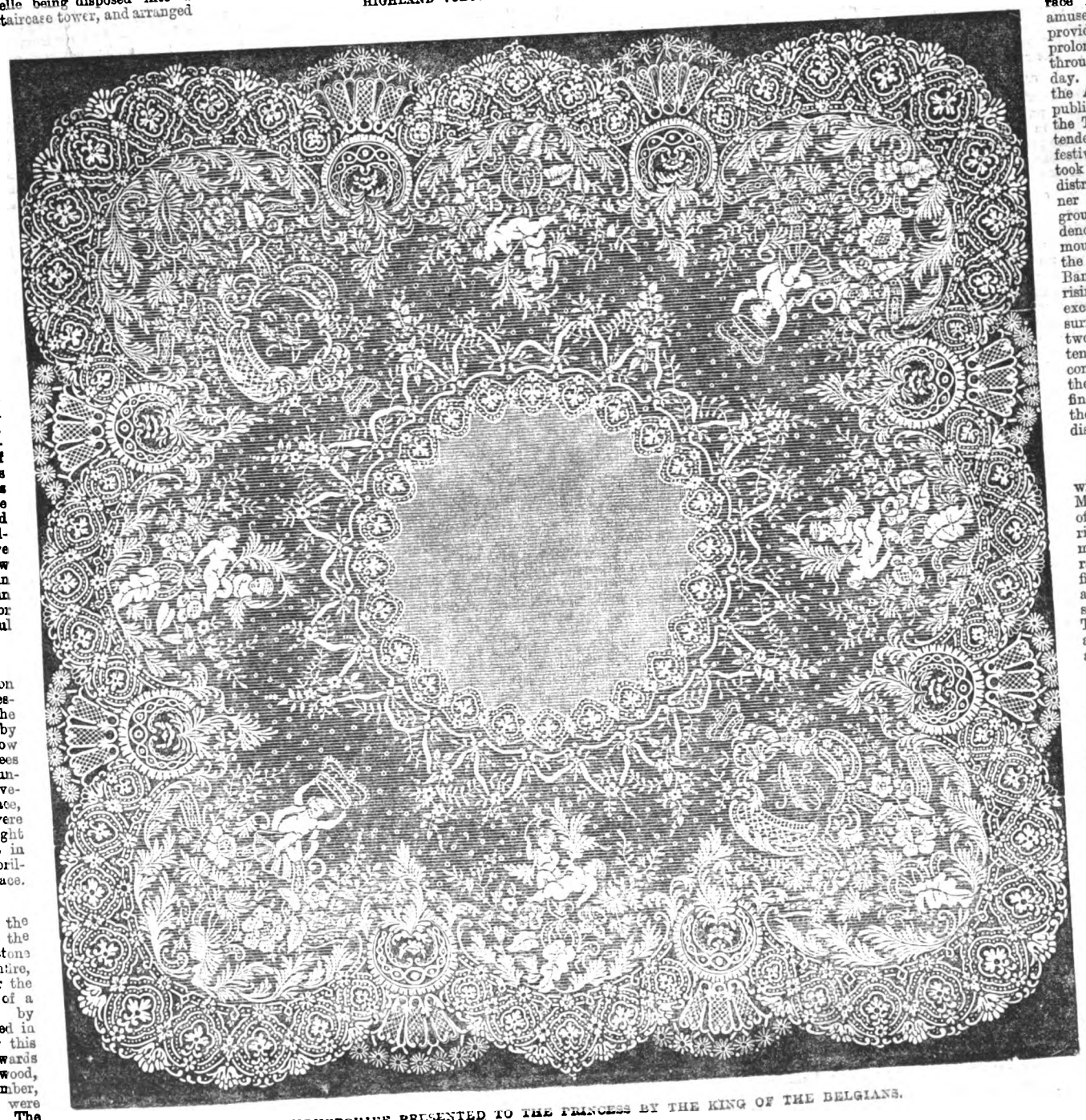
The festive appearance of this town when Princess Alexandra passed through its gaily-garlanded streets was well maintained on the day of the Royal marriage. All the tasteful decorations were retained; flags fluttered from every steeple, and streamed across the principal thoroughfares; the ships in the river were brightly "dressed," the Osborne, which still remains off the Terrace Pier, prominently doing honour to the occasion by a show of colours and ornamental devices, surmounted by an illuminated crown above the funnel; and the day was celebrated as a general holiday. At one o'clock a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from Tilbury Fort, bells rang out merrily from all the churches, and the town and neighbourhood wore an unusually festive aspect. Early in the afternoon about 800 of the poorer inhabitants of the town were treated to a substantial dinner on the Terrace Pier, and a series of amusements was afterwards provided for them, which prolonged their enjoyment through the remainder of the day. The Mayor's ball at the Assembly Rooms, and a public subscription ball at the Townhall, were fully attended in the evening, and festivities of various kinds took place throughout the district. At Northfleet a dinner was given in the rifle-ground to 100 poor of all denominations, and an enormous bonfire was kindled in the evening on the Callow Bank—an eminence of 90ft., rising from the picturesque excavations of the chalk-cliffs surrounding. Three thousand two hundred "bavins," with ten tar-barrels and similar combustibles, were used for the purpose, producing a very fine effect, and illuminating the country for a considerable distance.

GREAT GRIMSBY.

The town was decorated with flags and devices. The Mayor, Corporation, customs officers, clubs, artillery and rifle corps, with bands, tradesmen, and school children paraded the town. Artillery fired a Royal salute and rifles a feu de joie, and the children sang the National Anthem. There were dinners and teas, and in the evening fireworks and illuminations.

GREENWICH.

The morning was ushered in by a peal from the bells of the parish church of St. Alphage. In the afternoon nearly a thousand children belonging to the different parochial schools, each wearing a wedding favour, assembled in the hall of the Greenwich Literary Institution, where a pleasing entertainment was provided, the children, at its conclusion, singing the National Anthem, with additions applicable to the newly-married Royal pair. The inmates of the Greenwich Union, numbering between 900 and 1000, were supplied with roast beef and plum-pudding, with porter for the adults and nuts and oranges for the juveniles, in honour of the event, the day being further commemorated among the inmates of the union by the opening of a



LACE HANDKERCHIEF PRESENTED TO THE PRINCESS BY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

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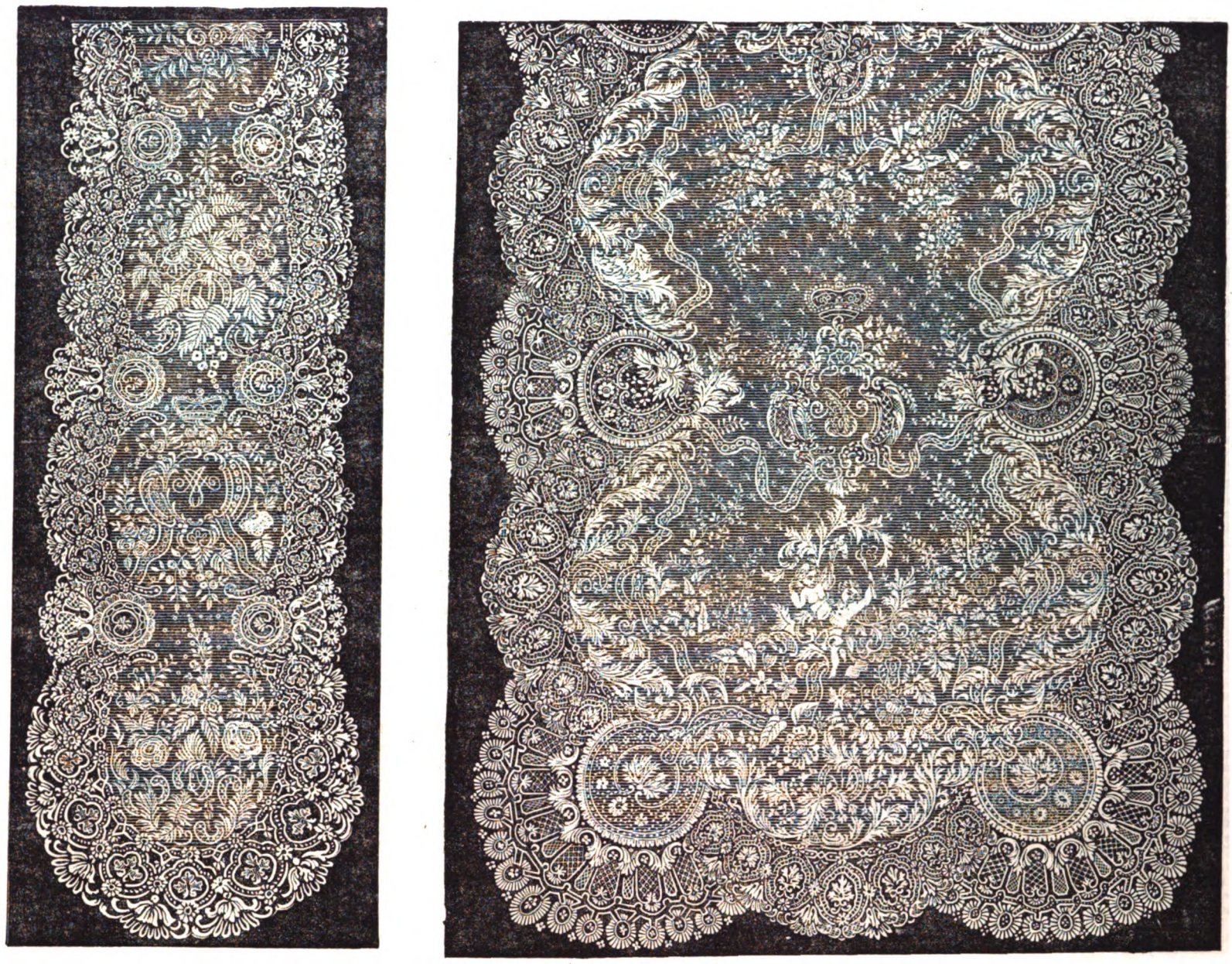
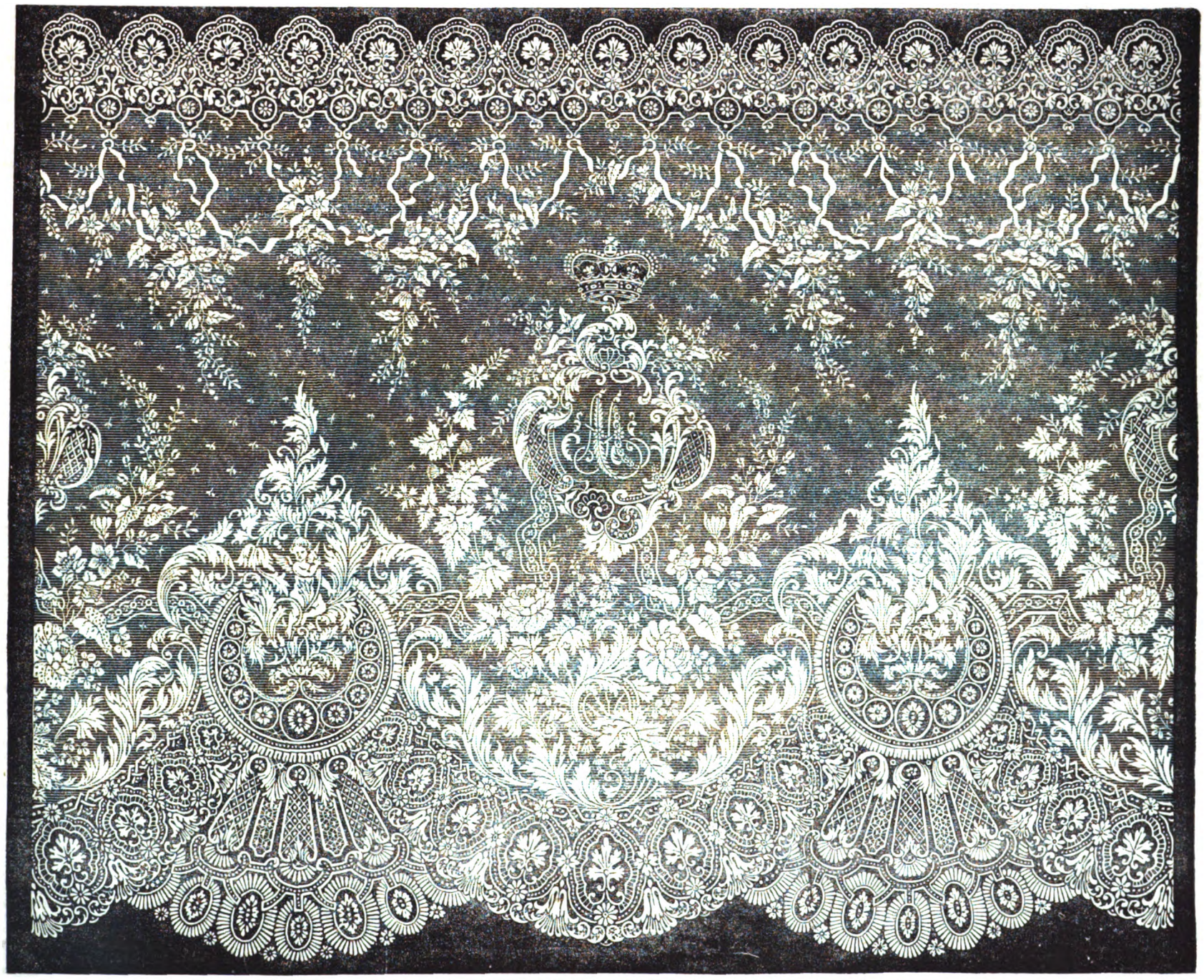


LACE LAPPET AND SCARF PRESENTED TO THE PRINCESS BY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.



FLOUNCE OF LACE DRESS PRESENTED TO THE PRINCESS BY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

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block of buildings recently erected for occupation by married couples over the age of sixty. In the evening the illuminations were very general, the four entrance-gates of Greenwich Hospital being magnificently illuminated.

HALIFAX.

From an early hour the streets presented a very lively appearance. A procession, more than a mile in length, left the Piecehall at two p.m., and, after making a circuit through the town, proceeded to Skircoal Moor. Among those present was the Mayor, Sir F. Crossley, Bart. A grand banquet was held in the evening. The illumination commenced at seven, and was on a scale of brilliancy and taste never before attempted in Halifax. The beacon-fire was lighted at eight o'clock, the display of "set pieces" of fireworks at nine, in the Cattle-market and Fairground, and the discharge of rockets on Beacon-hill at ten o'clock. A splendid electric light was also exhibited from the tower of All Souls' Church.

HARWICH.

Salutes were fired from her Majesty's ship Pembroke, and by the local battery of volunteer artillery. There were the usual open-air displays, processions, &c.; and in the evening the members for the borough—Captain Jervis and the Hon. Colonel Rowley—invited the volunteers to dine at the Three Cups Hotel, while the Mayor presided at a public dinner in another part of the town.

HEREFORD.

A Royal salute was fired at eleven o'clock. A procession was formed at the High Town, which paraded the town with music and flags. At two o'clock there was a series of rural sports in a meadow adjacent to the city. The children were entertained, and there were several public dinners, and two balls. The town was illuminated at night.

HUDDERSFIELD.

A general holiday was observed throughout the entire district, and, in addition to the official public demonstration, there were numerous private celebrations in the shape of dinners, tea-parties, entertainments, &c. An interesting feature of the day's proceedings consisted in a treat to 600 widows of the town and district, given by a few philanthropic gentlemen, in the large room of the Mechanics' Institution. At night, a grand ball took place in the banquet-room, attended by the fashion of the town and neighbourhood. Other balls also took place in different parts of the town.

HULL.

In the morning there was a procession of the municipal authorities, clergy, and volunteers. After service in the High Church a salute was fired from the citadel. A public banquet and ball followed, and an extensive display of fireworks with illuminations. Five thousand poor were entertained, and a large number of other persons, Seventeen thousand school children received medals.

IPSWICH.

A procession marched through this town, and upon arriving at the top of Berners-street it divided, the Mayor, magistrates, &c., filing off to the upper arboretum, where a tree was planted to commemorate the day, while the remainder marched to a meadow adjoining Henley-road, where various evolutions were executed by troops of the 5th Lancers, the Suffolk Militia Artillery, and the Ipswich volunteers. At five p.m. a public dinner took place in the Corn Exchange, the Mayor (Mr. G. C. E. Bacon) presiding. Large parties of the poor also dined in different sections, and the same plan was adopted with regard to 5000 school children, who had sung the National Anthem in the course of the day in one imposing mass upon the Cornhill. The Custom House, the Townhall, and other public buildings were illuminated in the evening, and there was a display of fireworks upon the dock estate.

KING'S LYNN.

At half-past nine in the morning a procession was formed upon the market, comprising the Enrolled Pensioners, Coastguard, Royal Naval Volunteers, the Mayor and Corporation, with their regalia, the clergy in their academical costume, and other ministers of religion, friendly societies, and inhabitants generally, and traversed the principal streets of the town, being joined on its way by the children of all the day and Sunday schools. The streets on the route of the procession, and indeed throughout the town, were profusely decorated with flags, the bells of St. Margaret's Church at the same time ringing out merry peals. A dinner was given to the poor of both sexes over a certain age at the Corn Exchange, the schools were all feasted in their respective buildings, and rustic sports in great variety were provided and greatly enjoyed. In the evening a public dinner took place in the Guildhall, under the presidency of the Mayor. The illuminations at night were on a scale never before seen in Lynn.

KINGSTOWN.

Tuesday morning opened beautifully clear and crispy, with a bright sunshine. At nine a.m. the signal was given to "dress ship," when the Ajax, the gun-boat Rainbow, the cutters Fanny, Stag, and Wellington, and the various shipping in harbour were decorated with their gayest bunting. The Ajax had the St. George's cross at the fore, the red ensign at the main, and the blue ensign at the mizen. The Russian, Greek, Austrian, and English merchantmen were well represented at their moorings; in fact, every craft that could boast of any bunting used it on the occasion. The Royal St. George and the Royal Irish Yacht Clubhouses, the East Pier Battery, the steamers, the Naval Dépôt, the Harbour Master's offices, coast-guard station, railway station, the hotels, and other establishments ashore, together with many houses in the town, also hoisted flags. At one o'clock a grand salute was fired from her Majesty's ship Ajax; the sailors manned the rigging, giving three cheers for the welfare of our future King and the Rose of Denmark, and the band played "God Save the Queen." A sham fight occupied a great part of the day. At six p.m. sunset was fired, and all flags were lowered. In the evening the Ajax and cutters were brilliantly illuminated, and rockets were fired off.

LEAMINGTON.

This fashionable town was the scene of extensive festivities in celebration of the auspicious event. There was a grand procession, and at one o'clock an enormous quantity of "old English fare" was provided for upwards of 3000 of the working classes and 3000 children. At three o'clock the foundation-stone of the first drinking-fountain erected in this town was laid by Henry Jephson, Esq, M.D. At the same hour athletic games and rustic sports were taking place on Parr and Wisden's Cricket-ground. In the evening a grand display of fireworks, a torchlight procession, and all kinds of illuminations gave the town a most brilliant and animated appearance. P. W. Martin, Esq., M.P., presided at a banquet at the Regent Hotel; and a grand dress ball at the Royal Assembly Rooms, and a tradesman's ball at the Public Hall, brought the festivities to a close.

LEEDS.

At ten o'clock a procession of the yeomanry cavalry, the volunteers, the Corporation, the board of guardians, the board of overseers, the surveyors of highways, and the auditors and assessors, was formed in front of the Townhall and in the streets adjacent. The Leeds squadroon of Yorkshire Hussars occupied the van, and then followed in succession the volunteer artillery, the volunteer engineers (with cadets), and the volunteer rifles, all being under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Markham. Each of these corps mustered in full strength, and every officer and man wore a wedding favour. After the military followed the Mayor and Corporation in carriages. Then followed the other public functionaries of the borough on foot, about 1500 members of working men's institutes, several benefit societies, and an immense train of vehicles of all descriptions, forming a procession of at least a mile in length. On the moor the artillery were drawn up on the right, the engineers in the centre, and the rifles on the left. After the general practice and fusilade the troops gave several hearty and ringing cheers for the newly-wedded Prince and Princess. There were 100,000 persons present. A subscription ball was given at the Townhall, and the day was kept as a general holiday, with a host of theatrical and other amusements, dinners given by employers to their workmen, and many other festive gatherings. The Mayor entertained about 250 gentlemen at dinner. Nor were the indigent forgotten, for the guardians made provision for the entertainment of the indoor and outdoor poor of the township. the illuminations at night were brilliant and attractive.

LEICESTER.

A general holiday was observed here, and the streets were gaily decorated. There was a procession of volunteers, Oddfellows, Foresters, fire brigade, circus company, engineers, and friendly societies, with bands and regalia, headed by the Mayor and Corporation. Several thousand children, with flags and banners, assembled in the market-place and sang the National Anthem. The united bands also played the same music. The various public buildings were illuminated.

LEWES.

The bonfire upon the Cliffe-hill, Lewes, was lighted at eight o'clock p.m. Seven other fires were lighted about the same time on the hills within a range of eight miles of Lewes—viz., at Firle, Mount Caburn, Cliffe, Rottingdean, Piddinghoe, Ditchling, and Black Cap. The effect was extremely grand. The health of the Prince and Princess was proposed at each gathering. The streets of the town were thronged with people. There were no illuminations, but there was a grand torchlight procession. The High Constable presided at a volunteer dinner.

LINCOLN.

There was a grand procession of the Corporation, volunteer rifles, militia, Freemasons' friendly societies, and schools to the cathedral to hear a musical service. In the afternoon the volunteer rifles shot for a prize cup, and there were English sports. The poor were entertained, and medals given to school children, and at night the public buildings and the principal tradesmen's houses were illuminated. There were volunteers' and tradesmen's balls.

LIVERPOOL AND BIRKENHEAD.

The demonstrations in Liverpool were unanimous and most enthusiastic. All business was suspended, and from nine o'clock in the morning till late at night the streets were crowded with people, the leading thoroughfares at night being almost impassable from the crowds attracted by the illuminations, and from the immense number of vehicles. The display of flags, not only by the shipping in the river and docks, but by the shopkeepers and inhabitants generally, was the most magnificent ever seen in Liverpool, some of the tableaux in the fashionable streets—viz., Lord-street, Church-street, and Bold-street—being highly artistic. Transparencies containing portraits of the Prince and Princess abounded, though the likenesses in many cases were vile caricatures; one representing his Royal Highness with a black beard and bushy whiskers, and his lovely bride as a dissipated-looking female of thirty-five. Most of the inhabitants wore wedding favours, and children carried flags and banners with appropriate and national inscriptions. Mr. Best, the organist to the Liverpool Corporation, gave several performances on the grand organ at St. George's Hall during the day, the hall being densely crowded. There were also special and apropos performances at the theatres. The Mayor, Mr. R. C. Gardner, gave a grand banquet to a number of the leading inhabitants in the afternoon, and in the evening his Worship gave a grand ball to upwards of 2000 ladies and gentlemen, the Exchange and Underwriters'-rooms being added to the Townhall in order to accommodate the unusual number of guests. There was a volunteer display and procession in the afternoon, and in the evening a volunteer ball upon a magnificent scale in St. George's Hall. A procession of omnibuses, the drivers and horses decked with wedding favours, and the Prince of Wales's plume forming a novel and beautiful head ornament for the horses, was a lively accompaniment to the day's festivities. The members of the Naval Reserve walked in procession through the streets, and were loudly cheered. The public day and Sunday school children, to the number of 60,000, were regaled at the expense of the Corporation. The principal streets of Liverpool were illuminated in the evening, the most prominent and beautiful displays of this kind being at the Custom House, the Townhall, the offices of the leading insurance companies, and the quarters of the 4th Volunteer Brigade (Artillery)—the latter being an effective tableau of arms, designed by Lieutenant Bean.

At Birkenhead and other townships on the Cheshire side of the Mersey the day was also celebrated with most loyal demonstrations. In Birkenhead there was a grand procession of the members of the friendly societies, who marched through the township to the park, were salutes were fired from the Sebastopol guns, as well as a feu de joie by the volunteers. Here, as in Liverpool, nearly every house made a grand display of bunting, and at night a monster bonfire on Flaybrick-hill illuminated the country for miles round. In each township special arrangements were made for the enjoyment of the children connected with the day and Sunday schools.

The traffic across the river during the day was unprecedented; and so attractive were the decked-out ships-of-war and the boat-races that all the piers and St. Nicholas-churchyard (which overlooks the river) were crowded all day by thousands and thousands of easily satisfied, good-humoured spectators, whose enthusiasm at night, when her Majesty's ship Majestic and two gun-boats were illuminated, defies description.

MAIDSTONE.

At ten o'clock a procession was formed, consisting of the Mayor and Corporation, the rifle corps, the Freemasons and other secret lodges, the school children (numbering 3700), many of the principal inhabitants, and five bands, including that from the cavalry dépôt. After parading through the streets, the whole assembled in a fine open space at the top of the town, when the volunteers fired a feu de joie. The Mayor afterwards planted an oak, in commemoration of the Royal nuptials, in the grounds of the public museum; and during the afternoon Winter's Park (the seat of J. What man, Esq.) was thrown open to the public for outdoor recreation. In the evening there was a ball at the Corn Exchange, a public dinner, and a splendid display of fireworks. The illuminations were also very general, the handsome drinking-fountain, erected by the late Mr. Thomas, and in which is a beautiful statue of her Majesty, being lighted up with brilliant effect.

MALVERN—THE BEACON FIRE.

The day was ushered in by a salute of seven guns and a peal from the abbey bells; a second salute was fired between one and two o'clock, on the telegraphic despatch being received announcing that the marriage of the Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra had been completed. The Malvern Volunteer Rifle Corps, the Oddfellows, Foresters, and principal inhabitants mustered at ten o'clock and attended Divine service in the abbey. After the service a procession was formed in the churchyard, consisting of the volunteers, clergy, inhabitants, Oddfellows, the oak-tree (given by Lady Emily Foley), drawn by four white horses, and the Foresters' Society, wearing Coventry rosettes. After parading the town the procession repaired to the site selected for planting the oak, a favourite spot with her Majesty during her residence in Malvern in early life. The ceremony was performed by Lady Emily Foley. Later there was a dinner of the rifle corps at the Music-hall, and the children of the day and Sunday schools were feasted with tea and cake at their schoolrooms.

The fire lighted on Tuesday night on the top of the Worcestershire Beacon, the highest point in the range of Malvern Hills, was a complete success. The torchlight procession started from the abbey at seven o'clock, and, the night being favourable, was seen for many miles. At Worcester, which is eight miles distant, the fire of torches could be clearly traced, as the bearers (300 in number) wended their devious way up the heights. This, as seen from the vale of the Severn, was a most beautiful sight. The procession extended nearly half a mile. The top of the hill was reached soon after half-past seven, and the torchbearers assembled round the pyre, which was sixty feet high, the area of the base being sixty feet by forty feet. The mass of combustibles had been freely sprinkled with petroleum and tar, and it immediately lighted. The flames rapidly spread. Gradually they increased until they ascended in a column to a great height, lighting up the clouds, which reflected the lurid glare, visible at an immense distance. Answering fires were lighted at several points on the Malvern range and on Bredon Hill, and other distant eminences, and from Worcester the light was very brilliant. It was seen from that city still burning, though with decreased light, up to near midnight. Before the fire was lighted up a discharge of rockets took place, and these were also seen from Worcester.

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD.

A close holiday was observed at these places. The streets were profusely decorated and crowded with spectators. At noon the military and volunteers, under Sir George Wetherall, met in Peel Park, fired a feu de joie, and then proceeded through Salford and Manchester. There were also processions of the Foresters and the Bands of Hope. The distressed operatives met in Stephenson's-square, Manchester, at eleven o'clock, proposed and carried several loyal and political sentiments, and then marched to the racecourse, where about twenty cartloads of bread, made of the flour from America brought by the Achilles, were distributed. The illuminations were very numerous and splendid; a special feature was the large number of private houses which had devices and illuminations. A large bonfire was lit on Kersall Moor, consisting of ten loads of coal, ten loads of timber, and 280 gallons of oil.

MERTHYR TYDVIL.

In the morning there was a distribution of loaves, sugar, and tea to nearly a thousand aged people, and in the afternoon a second distribution of 400 loaves. A breakfast on a grand scale took place at one; Mr. Bruce, the Under-Secretary of State, was amongst the gentlemen present. In the afternoon rustic sports attracted thousands to Perryarran Park, where jumping in sacks, &c., was enjoyed till dusk. Throughout the day the Sunday schools marched through the town singing the new anthem, bands and riflemen patrolling, and at night the day of hearty enjoyment was wound up by a display of fireworks.

NEWCASTLE.

There was a volunteer review on the Town Moor, and a public procession, headed by the Mayor and Corporation, the largest ever seen in Newcastle. There were fireworks on the Leazes, bonfires on the Cowhill, and the volunteers gave a promenade concert and ball in the new Townhall. The Mayor also gave a ball. Dinner was provided for sundry school teachers. All the principal streets were profusely decorated with flags. The illuminations were splendid and very general. The lantern of St. Nicholas Church was lighted with different coloured fires.

NEWPORT.

There was a procession of the municipal authorities, volunteers, clubs, and school children. The shipping and town generally were gaily dressed. The school children and poor were feasted. At night there were illuminations and fireworks.

NOTTINGHAM.

A banquet was given at three o'clock in the large room of the Exchange, partaken of by about 300 persons, the Mayor in the chair. There were several sheep roasted during the day in honour of the event. The heads of the various Sunday schools in the town provided for the scholars, both by private subscriptions and a grant from the public funds. The children and inmates of the Union were also provided with substantial fare. There was a grand display of fireworks at night in the forest. The Exchange and other buildings were brilliantly illuminated, triumphal arches were erected in various parts of the town, and flags or streamers waved from almost every window.

NORWICH.

The festive proceedings commenced early in the day with a salute of twenty-one guns from the castle; and shortly afterwards the 5th Lancers, the local volunteers, pensioners, &c., marched through the principal streets to a review. A few evolutions were executed, a feu de joie was fired, and three ringing cheers were given for her Majesty and the Princess and Princess of Wales. The Sheriff (Mr. J. J. Colman) entertained 2000 aged poor people at dinner in the Corn Exchange. Similar dinners were provided in various parts of the city—the Great Eastern Railway terminus in Thorpe Hamlet being pressed into the service, and accommodating a party of about 1000 men, women, and children. About 15,000 school children were altogether entertained and presented with medals. At 7 p.m. the illuminations commenced. At 7.30 p.m. a display of fireworks commenced in the Cattle-market, and at nine p.m. a large bonfire was lighted on the Castle Meadow. The day's festivities closed with a ball in St. Andrew's Hall, given by the Mayor (Mr. H. S. Patterson), at which about 1000 of the élite of the neighbourhood were present.

OXFORD.

The Royal marriage day was ushered in by the ringing of the peals of the various college and parish church bells, followed by a Royal salute from the Russian guns. The children of the various schools, to the number of 4000, assembled in the new Corn Exchange in the morning, and were addressed by the Rev. the Vice-Chancellor (Dr. Lightfoot), the Mayor (W. Thompson, Esq.), and the Lord Bishop of Montreal. At different parts of the town two fine oxen and a sheep were roasted, and by twelve o'clock nearly the whole—besides other meat, &c.—had been distributed by tickets to the poor of the district. The inmates of the workhouse, industrial schools, &c., enjoyed full leave and license, and were besides liberally regaled. At night the streets became one mass of light, all the public buildings, colleges, and almost every house being illuminated. A monster bonfire in St. Giles's gave zest to the enjoyment of the evening. A torchlight procession through the principal streets, headed by a band of music, was one of the novelties of the evening. Two other bonfires were made—one in Broad-street and one opposite the Mitre.

PETERBOROUGH.

Public processions formed, and attended Divine service at the Cathedral; afterwards volunteers fired feux de joie in the market-place. There was a dinner to above 500 old people at the Corn Exchange, and rural sports of various descriptions in recreation grounds. Tea was given to above 3000 children in the spacious sheds of the Great Northern Railway Company and Messrs. Amies and Barford's. In the evening there were fireworks and illuminations.

PLYMOUTH AND DEVONPORT.

About 5000 school children met on the Hoe, and sang the National Anthem. The troops, naval brigade, and volunteers marched to Devonport Park, and fired a feu de joie, and afterwards passed through the principal streets; 1000 aged persons were entertained at dinner. Her Majesty's ships in port fired a Royal salute. There were processions of trades, Oddfellows, &c., with military band, and public dinners. Commemoration trees were planted on each side of Union-street. At night there was a bonfire on the Hoe, and a display of fireworks. The Government establishments were brilliantly illuminated, and also various private houses.

PORTSMOUTH.

The main thoroughfares of Portsmouth, Portsea, Southsea, and Gosport were draped with flags, and handsome triumphal arches and monstrous garlands spanned the streets. At ten o'clock a light breeze sprang up from the eastward and swept away the fog, disclosing the fleet anchored at Spithead in one long line from east to west, two cables' length apart, each ship floating under her own "arch of colour," being dressed with a line of flags from water's edge to water's edge, over spanker-boom and gaff ends, mizen, main, and fore-royal mastheads, and her flying jibboom, the name of the ship being exhibited under the latter by her three alphabetical flags. In addition, huge standards, national ensigns, and garlands were fixed at each royal masthead, the Revenge, flagship of Rear-Admiral R. Smart, K.H., being conspicuous above all others by a monster garland on her main-royal truck. About noon there was a grand military parade and display on Southsea Common. At the close of the operations the regular troops returned to their quarters and the volunteer force marched into the dockyard, where a close holiday was kept, and where a banquet was prepared for them. In the midst of the military display by the troops and the volunteers on Southsea Common, and after a signal gun from the flagship at Spithead, the Revenge, 78, screw, Captain Charles Fellowes, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Robert Smart, K.H., all the ships united in one roar of the heaviest artillery in a Royal salute of 21 guns from each ship. At the commencement of the Royal salute from the garrison batteries, facing the harbour channel, her Majesty's screw-yacht Fairy steamed through the harbour channel for Southampton, to embark their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales for Osborne. The children of the various schools assembled on Southsea Common at three p.m., to the number of about 10,000, and sung the National Anthem. In the evening Major-General Lord William Paulet, C.B., commanding the South-west District and Portsmouth Garrison, entertained the chief military officials and the heads of departments at Government House. At eight p.m. a rocket discharged from the Revenge, flagship, at Spithead, gave the signal to the fleet under Admiral Smart's command, and was immediately succeeded by a Royal salute of 21 guns from each ship, blue lights being burnt from each yardarm and yards manned. The salute concluded, a display of fireworks took place; 10-inch shells and flights of rockets were discharged and burst with

CELEBRATION OF THE ROYAL MARRIAGE: THE CHOIR OF ST. GEORGE'S CHA

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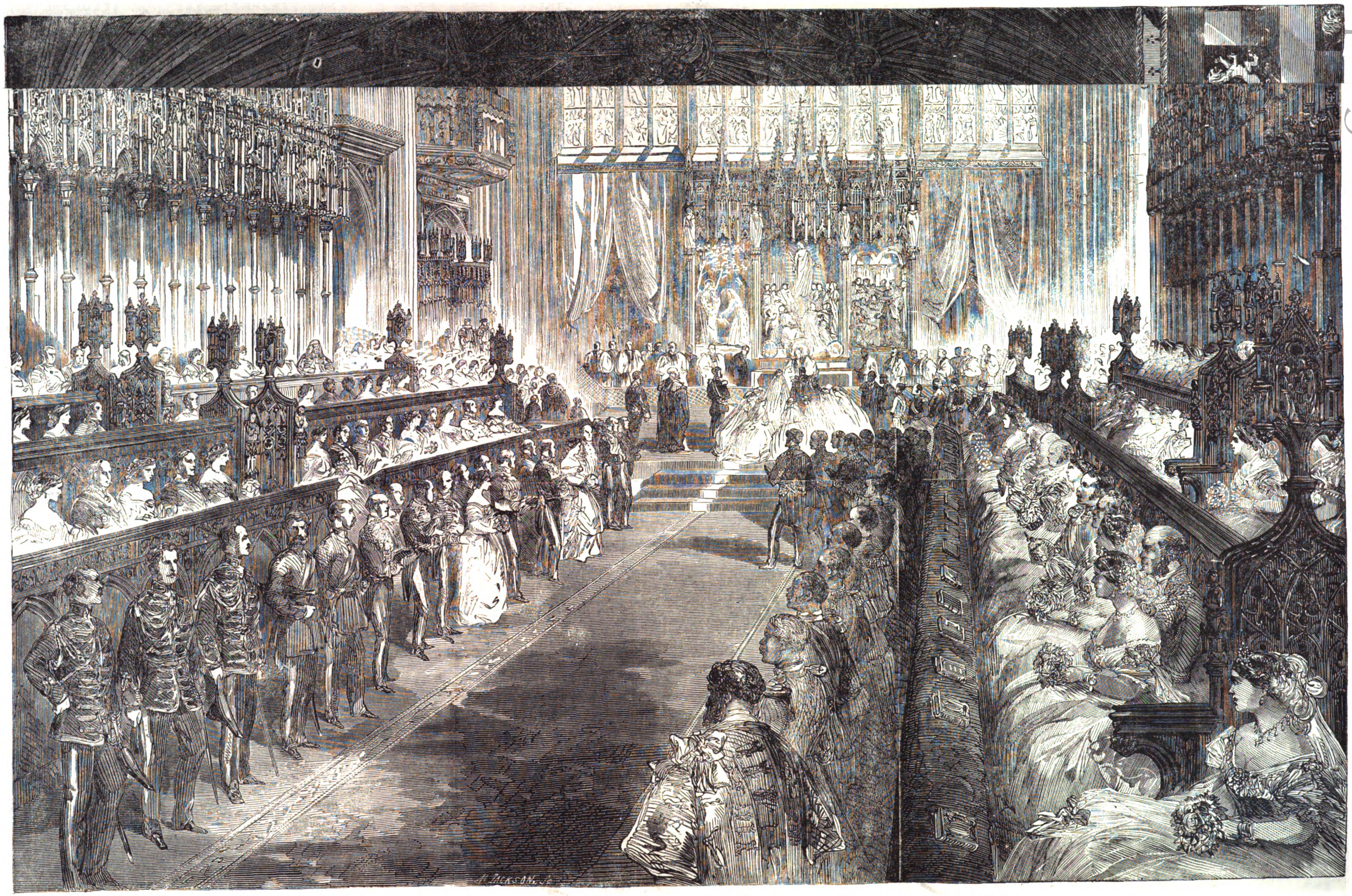

CELEBRATION OF THE ROYAL MARRIAGE: THE CHOIR OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

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wonderful brilliancy, bringing out clearly the outlines of the fleet at anchor. Ryde displayed a long line of bonfires along the esplanade, while the Portsmouth line of sea-beach opposite the anchorage of the fleet at Spithead was a line of fire. The streets were one blaze of illuminations, and the dome of St. Thomas's Church was splendidly lighted up with blue lights and coloured fires.

READING.

The celebration of the Royal marriage may be said to have virtually begun here on Monday afternoon, when a whole ox, prepared for the spit and very smartly decorated, was drawn through the town, headed by a band, to the Public Recreation-grounds, where the process of cooking commenced at ten o'clock at night in the presence of a large crowd. The first notes, however, which told of the dawn of England's great day were those of the assembly of the 1st Berks Rifle Corps, who paraded about 200 strong, and proceeded to Slough, where they joined the whole Berks battalion. The bells also rang out merry peals, and between ten and eleven o'clock a grand procession, composed of the Mayor and Corporation, with the civic officers, members of the Philanthropic Society, and inhabitants in carriages, the Oddfellows, Foresters, and other clubs carrying flags, and accompanied by several bands, passed through the principal streets, which were very profusely decorated, and a number of triumphal arches were erected in various parts of the town. A Royal salute was fired from the Russian gun on Forbury-hill, and the ox was cut up and distributed, while dinner was provided for between 1000 and 2000 aged people in the Corn Exchange. In the afternoon the children of the various schools, numbering several thousands, paraded the streets, and afterwards proceeded to the railway station to await the arrival of the Royal train. A very brilliant illumination of the public buildings and private houses took place in the evening; there was a grand display of fireworks, and the celebration closed successfully with an immense bonfire upwards of fifty feet high.

ROCHDALE.

The auspicious event was ushered in by the booming of cannon over the town at six o'clock, and the day was kept as a holiday. At the top of Drake-street a magnificent triumphal arch entirely spanned the road. A procession was formed, and after parading through the principal streets in the town, which presented an animated appearance and were densely crowded throughout the whole line of route, the procession broke up in the Butts, but not before three hearty cheers were given for the Prince of Wales and his bride. The cortége comprised from five to six thousand persons, and extended over a distance of from a mile to a mile and a quarter. The town was brilliantly illuminated at night.

ROCHESTER.

Flags and banners were suspended from nearly every house. The principal feature of the day was the opening of the new town quay, which has been for some time in progress, and which will henceforward take the name of the Prince of Wales's Quay. The Mayor and members of the Corporation, together with all the civic officials and a large number of the citizens, walked in procession through the town, after which they proceeded to the quay, which was then formally opened by the Mayor, the local volunteers firing a feu de joie. At three o'clock the whole of the children belonging to the various Sunday schools, of all denominations, assembled on the Esplanade, each child wearing a rosette and also a medal—the latter struck expressly for the occasion, and the gift of the two members for the city. After singing the National Anthem, in which the public joined, the children were marched off to their respective schools, where they were feasted at the expense of the Corporation. There were in the evening an illumination and a magnificent display of fireworks.

SALISBURY.

The rejoicings in this city were on an extensive scale. The sum of £500 had been raised by subscription among the inhabitants, with which the poor and the school children were entertained. At half-past ten the Mayor and inhabitants went in procession to the cathedral. At two o'clock there was a déjeûner at the Council House, and in the afternoon a variety of rustic sports came off in the market-place. In the evening the public buildings were illuminated, and there was an immense bonfire in the Green-croft.

SCARBOROUGH.

The festivities here were most animated. There was a public procession comprising the Corporation and every class of inhabitants, with friendly societies and the volunteer corps, who fired a feu de joie. Many private houses were handsomely decorated and illuminated.

SHEFFIELD.

The principal thoroughfares in the centre of the town were spanned by triumphal arches, decorated and illuminated in a very elaborate and costly style. In the morning a procession started from Norfolk Park and went through the principal streets of the town. It included the Mayor and Corporation, the magistrates, the Cutlers' Company, the town trustees, and every public body of importance, the volunteers and yeomanry, the associated trades of the town, the members of the friendly societies, a number of interesting "trade trophies," including armour-plates, models of enormous castings; a number of representatives of the local educational institutions, &c. Several hours were occupied in going over the assigned route; and, at the dispersion of the procession, the Corporation, magistrates, and other gentlemen sat down to a cold collation in the Music-hall, where the health of the newly-wedded pair was drunk with enthusiasm. Dinners were also given to the volunteers, numbering about 800; the aged and enrolled pensioners, the 8th Foot, and the 16th Lancers (the latter being the corps in which the Prince of Wales learnt drill), were treated to a dinner at the barracks, and many thousands of the aged poor to a substantial repast. A great deal was done in this way by private benevolence, in addition to the funds voted by the committee. In the evening the centre of the town was illuminated. The ball given by the cutlers, in their hall, was on a scale of unusual magnificence. The Corporation ball took place at the Music-hall, and was numerously attended. Balls were also given at various other places. About 30,000 medals commemorative of the occasion, and buns, were distributed to the Sunday-school children.

SHIELDS, NORTH AND SOUTH.

At South Shields the day's proceedings were opened with the distribution of 4000 lb. of beef, in 2 lb. pieces, and 2000 3½ lb. loaves, among the poor. A similar distribution of mutton and bread took place at North Shields. At ten o'clock in the forenoon the school children of South Shields met in the market-place and sang the Morning Hymn, the Old Hundredth Psalm, and the National Anthem. After this they were regaled with oranges. 20,000 people were present, and the spectacle was most striking. A public breakfast was held in the large hall of the Mechanics' Institute. This was followed by a procession, composed of the civic authorities, the magistrates, clergy, and other public bodies, the Naval Reserve and sailors' societies, and artillery and rifle volunteers. The Corporation met at two o'clock, in the Townhall, and adopted loyal addresses to the Queen and the Prince of Wales. The illuminations were numerous and brilliant in both towns. Salutes were fired from Clifford's Fort and from her Majesty's ship Castor.

SOUTHAMPTON.

The joybells commenced ringing here at seven o'clock in the morning. At nine a distribution of beer, bread, and beef to 3000 poor families took place in the West Marlands. This distribution was under the auspices of the clergy and ministers of the town. At the same time about 6000 school children marched four abreast, accompanied by their masters, monitors, and teachers from Hogland Park to Watts Park, where each child received a commemorative medal, an orange, and a bun. At ten o'clock the splendid rifle volunteer band assembled on the platform, and passed up the town discoursing joyful music. Soon after this the Olympic games of the Athletic Club commenced on the Common, and the finest athletes belonging to the town competed for prizes. At eleven o'clock the members of the various benefit societies marched from the Cricket-ground to the Audit House, preceded by bands of music. Soon after eleven the boys of her Majesty's ship Dauntless landed at the pier, and, preceded by a juvenile band of music, marched through the town. Each boy wore a white rosette. At noon the guns from the platform battery boomed forth a Royal salute. At half-past twelve the Mayor and Corporation, in their robes of office, and accompanied by a vast procession, marched from the Audit House to Andrew's Park, and there planted two oak-trees, which were named respectively by the Mayor and Sheriff the Albert Edward and the Alexandra. At this time the ox was roasted, and carvers were busy cutting out hot and fragrant steaks for poor people. It was cooked to perfection. The master butchers took turns during the night to superintend the cooking. It took sixteen hours to complete the roast. A mediæval torchlight procession took place at nine o'clock, and many of the torchbearers were dressed in grotesque costumes. The illuminations were very splendid. Her Majesty's ships Boscawen and Dauntless were lit up, and from them ascended a vast number of beautiful rockets. At nine o'clock the heavens were illuminated with huge bonfires all along the coast and far into the New Forest. A magnificent display of fireworks took place in the upper part of the town.

STAFFORD.

The rejoicings were commenced at eleven o'clock by a procession consisting of the Mayor and Corporation, the rifle volunteers, the militia staff, several lodges of Oddfellows, and the various public and private schools of the town, and which, accompanied by two bands, paraded the leading thoroughfares. At noon a dinner was given to a large number of the aged poor; the Sunday scholars were afterwards suitably entertained; and in the evening large public dinners took place at the two principal hotels of the town. Several balls were given, and at night a grand display of fireworks was made.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

This town infused into its public rejoicing a sort of Shakspearean character. A public procession was formed of the rifle corps, the Amateur Dramatic Society, and other public bodies, and a Royal salute was fired from a temporary battery. Beef was distributed among the poor, and 1200 school children were entertained. There was an illumination in the evening of the Townhall and private buildings. Dinners and balls completed the festivities.

SUNDERLAND.

There was a large procession of Sunday-school children, a public lunch, and a procession of glassmen in the employ of the Mayor, Mr. J. Hartley, and partners. The Mayor entertained about seven hundred of the workmen in the employ of his firm with roast beef and plum-pudding. The school children were entertained, and there were great rejoicings at night.

SWANSEA.

The town and docks, which were full of shipping, exhibited a profusion of flags of all nations. Here, as elsewhere, there was a public procession and illumination, and the foundation-stone of a new public hall was laid with great ceremony by Mrs. Dillwyn, the wife of the borough member.

TAUNTON.

A salute of twenty-one guns was fired early in the morning, a choral service took place at St. Mary's Church in the forenoon, a military parade and feu de joie at noon, while bands of music played during the day, and the bells from the church towers pealed merrily. Bread and meat were given to all the poor of the town, while the children of the Sunday schools assembled on the parade and sang a piece suitable to the occasion, after which they were regaled with tea and cake. There was also a display of fireworks, a general illumination, and a torchlight procession.

TENBY.

This little town celebrated the marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales in a particularly joyful manner, under the conduct of the Mayor, Mr. G. White. It is worthy of remark that his Worship is the thirty-third member of his family who has held the office, and that an ancestor was Mayor of Tenby at the marriages of Henry V., Henry VI., Edward IV., and Henry VII. The first business of the day was the adoption of an address of congratulation to the Prince of Wales, which, of course, was agreed to unanimously. There was then a procession of the authorities, notables, volunteers, and others, the goal of which was a spot where two oaks were planted; and after this there was a dinner, of which about 1000 persons partook. Two cedar-trees were afterwards planted, the school children were entertained, rustic sports were indulged in, and of course there was an illumination at night.

TONBRIDGE.

At noon the volunteers assembled in the High-street and fired a feu de joie, while a Royal salute boomed forth from the guns at the castle. Sports came off in the afternoon, and the school children marched in procession through the town. Afterwards a public dinner took place at the Townhall, under the presidency of Major Scoones, and in the evening there was a display of fireworks and a torchlight procession. Almost every house was decorated more or less profusely, and many were brilliantly illuminated in the evening.

WARWICK.

This old borough was beautifully decorated, and flags of every description floated in all directions. At eleven o'clock a procession was formed, which comprised the Mayor and Corporation, the militia staff, the volunteers, school children, and the benefit clubs. After marching through the principal streets the procession proceeded to the race-common, where the artillery fired a feu de joie, after which the National Anthem was sung, and three enthusiastic cheers were given by all assembled for the Queen, three for the Prince of Wales, and three for the Princess of Wales. On the return of the procession to the courthouse, the children were taken to their respective schools and the public buildings, where a good substantial dinner of roast beef, plum-pudding, and ale had been prepared for them. The adult population dined at their own houses, each of them having been supplied with a ticket of the value of 1s. 6d. During the afternoon a variety of rural games were indulged in on the common, and in the evening the public buildings and many private houses were illuminated. About nine o'clock a huge bonfire was ignited on the common, which could be seen for miles around, and the whole of the festivities were appropriately terminated with a display of fireworks.

WILTON.

The poor were provided with a good dinner; and, permission having been obtained from Lady Herbert of Lea, rustic amusements of different kinds took place in the park of Wilton House.

WOLVERHAMPTON.

About 11,000 children, each wearing a medal and white ribbon, paraded the town, and proceeded to the racecourse, where shortly afterwards a most successful review of the volunteers and yeomanry was held. The children were subsequently treated at their respective schools, and at noon 1400 of the aged poor were substantially entertained at the Agricultural Hall. The Oddfellows and Foresters also paraded the town during the day, and in the evening a grand banquet was given at the Corn Exchange by the Mayor. The day was closed by a grand display of fireworks. A large number of the principal houses displayed illuminations.

WOOLWICH.

At twelve o'clock the whole of the effective men of the garrison were drawn out on the common under arms, and fired a succession of feux de joie from 2500 muskets, after which, at half-past twelve, the officers and men, with caps off, gave twice three hearty cheers, and the field-batteries fired a Royal salute. On returning from the common General Sir Richard Dacres and Staff repaired to the barrack-field, where the General planted a sapling oak, commemorative of the event, and named it the Prince of Wales's Oak. The ceremony was accompanied by the usual honours, and was witnessed by some thousands of spectators returning from the common. In the evening the Government establishments and places of business in the principal thoroughfares were brilliantly lighted up with stars, initial letters, and words of welcome. The great centre of attraction was the residence of Captain George Hall Graham, in the front of which were erected a couple of triumphal arches, ornamented and lighted up with Danish coloured lamps and bearing various devices, which screened the entire front of the house. At eight o'clock a display of fireworks commenced in the grounds of the Royal Military Repository, consisting of about 7000 rockets, shells, tourbillons, mines, maroons, &c.

WORCESTER.

This city was gaily decorated. There was a procession of the Mayor and Corporation, volunteers, yeomanry, &c; rustic games on the racecourse; the poor and school children were most liberally feasted; and at night there were fireworks, illuminations, and a ball.

YARMOUTH.

At an early hour flags were hoisted upon the public buildings, and all the vessels in the harbour and roadstead displayed their colours. Numerous houses were decorated with flags, banners, and festoons. The members of the Town Council accompanied the Mayor (Mr. R. Steward) to church, where the Rev. Canon Nevill officiated, and subsequently they met at the Council Hall and voted loyal addresses to her Majesty and the Prince and Princess of Wales. The volunteers, rifle and artillery, also assembled on the South Denes, where they performed various evolutions, and a Royal salute was fired from the South Battery by the artillery volunteers. In the afternoon between 500 and 600 volunteers reassembled on the Hall-plain and marched to the stores, North-quay, to dine with, and at the expense of, the member for the borough, Sir E. H. K. Lacon, Bart., M.P, who is Major-Commandant of the artillery volunteers. The children of the public and other schools, to the number of about 4500, were presented with commemorative medals, and were regaled with tea, cake, and other refreshments. At the close of the day the town was illuminated, and lamps were suspended from the rigging of the ships in port.

YORK.

The day was observed in York as a general holiday, and about 10,000 of the working classes were either provided with breakfast or tickets for provisions in order that they might make merry on this day of general festivity and rejoicing. The loyalty of the citizens evinced itself by the exhibition of a profusion of flags and banners. At noon the artillery volunteers assembled at their battery and fired a Royal salute of twenty-one guns. At the same time the rifle volunteers fired a feu de joie. The members of each corps wore wedding favours, which had been supplied to them by their officers. In the afternoon a procession was formed, composed of the Lord Mayor and Corporation, the clergy, the volunteers, and the various benefit societies. In St. George's-field, near the castle, the Lord Mayor, Lady Mayoress, and the Sheriff planted three trees of the species Wellingtonia gigantea. Those who took part in the procession, on completing the route assigned, attended the service at the cathedral. Subsequently 6000 of the children belonging to the Sunday and other schools, after each receiving a medal commemorative of the marriage, sang a version of the National Anthem suitable to the occasion. They were afterwards presented each with a bun and a threepenny-piece. In the evening in the Guildhall a dinner took place. The Mansion House, the bars, the banks, and other public and private buildings were brilliantly illuminated. There was a display of fireworks in St. George's-field, and a fashionable ball in the Assembly-rooms.

REJOICINGS ABROAD ON THE ROYAL MARRIAGE DAY.

THE marriage of the Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra has been celebrated abroad as well as at home. Our last Number contained an account of the rejoicings which took place in Copenhagen on the wedding day, and we now give a few particulars of the manner in which the auspicious event was honoured on the Continent.

PARIS.

The portals of the Home Office in the Faubourg St. Honoré were illuminated by Count Persigny's direction, and the letters "A. A." figured entwined among the gas jets. Large olive-branches radiated over the gateway of the neighbouring British Embassy; while the triple ostrich feather, in coloured lamps, fluttered over many mercantile establishments patronised by English residents. Banquets and receptions marked the occasion among her Majesty's loyal subjects. The children of the British Free Schools, 130 in number, were entertained by the committee of the schools at tea, and received Bibles in commemoration of the day. At eight in the evening about 400 of the English working classes were fêted at the Gymnase Thévelin, in the Rue de Berri. The festival was got up by the clergy and some of the wealthy English residents. The room was well lit up, and adorned with banners, flowers, and portraits of the Prince and Princess, and presented a most genial aspect. The English Choral Society sang some pieces, one or two addresses were delivered by the clergy, and refreshments were distributed in the intervals of the entertainment. The proceedings wound up with the National Anthem, at about half-past ten.

BOULOGNE.

A banquet was given in honour of the marriage. The chair was taken by Admiral Hathorn, supported on his right and left by the Sous-Prefect and Mayor. About seventy gentlemen sat down to a very excellent dinner at the Imperial Pavilion Hotel. The rooms were tastefully arranged for the occasion. The band of the Chasseurs attended and played the whole evening. The principal authorities, with the Danish Consul, the officers of the garrison, and those of the naval department, were amongst the invited. This sumptuous entertainment passed off with the greatest harmony and good feeling, being enlivened from time to time with the songs of the company. During the day the different charity schools, independent of creed, were entertained with an excellent dinner, presided over by the resident clergy. The illuminations during the evening were very general, and amongst the most conspicuous were the South-Eastern Company's office, and the Danish and English Consulate. The shipping in the harbour made a splendid display, being decorated with garlands, flags, &c., particularly those of the South-Eastern and General Steam Navigation Company.

BERLIN.

In honour and celebration of the marriage of the Prince of Wales, a sumptuous banquet, to which nearly 100 persons sat down, was given at the British Embassy. The King and Queen and the Princes and Princesses of the Royal family honoured Sir Andrew and Lady Buchanan with their company. The remainder of the guests included the members of the British Embassy, the chiefs of the foreign missions in Berlin, the French Secretary of Embassy and the Danish Secretary of Legation, the Prussian Ministers, several ladies and grand officers of the Court, Aides-de-Camp, &c. Dinner over, his Majesty King William proposed "The health of the Queen of England," and afterwards that of "The Prince and Princess of Wales," and of "The English and Danish Royal families." The British Ambassador proposed "The health of their Majesties of Prussia." After Queen Victoria's health had been drunk the King asked for pen and ink to indite a telegram to her Majesty informing her of it, as well as to congratulate her on the event of the day, and to let her know the manner in which it had been celebrated in his capital. At that moment arrived a telegram from our Queen to the Queen of Prussia, with some interesting and gratifying details of the wedding that had just taken place. The dinner was at five o'clock, the latest hour usual in Berlin, even in the Royal circle. The façade of the Embassy was brilliantly illuminated with gas—Royal crowns, entwined initials, banners, and Prince of Wales's feathers. The whole entertainment went off in the most successful and satisfactory manner.

MUNICH.

At Munich, though no official entertainment was publicly provided for, by the generous hospitality of her Majesty's Minister the British residents were enabled to commemorate the day together, like most of their friends at home. Lord and Lady Augustus Loftus, having issued invitations to all the principal British residents, a party of twenty-four ladies and gentlemen sat down to a most recherché dinner in their magnificent hotel in honour of the occasion.

MENTONE AND NICE.

The English community passing the winter at Mentone celebrated the marriage of the Prince of Wales on the 10th inst. with great enthusiasm. The entertainments consisted of boat and foot races, enlivened by the presence of a good band, and the festivities were wound up by a brilliant display of fireworks. The great event of the day, however, was a dinner given to 350 persons of the working classes. It took place under the presidency of Lord Leigh, in the spacious courtyard of the Victoria Hotel, in the midst of a garden ornamented with wreaths and evergreens, and bright already with many of our most charming summer flowers. The houses occupied by the English and Danish residents were brilliantly illuminated in the evening.

One of the most magnificent fêtes ever given at Nice took place at the Théâtre Impérial, on Tuesday, the 10th inst. The Duke of Hamilton took the lead, and, assisted by a committee of English gentlemen, organised a ball which was got up in a style of extraordinary splendour. The King of Bavaria and all the principal

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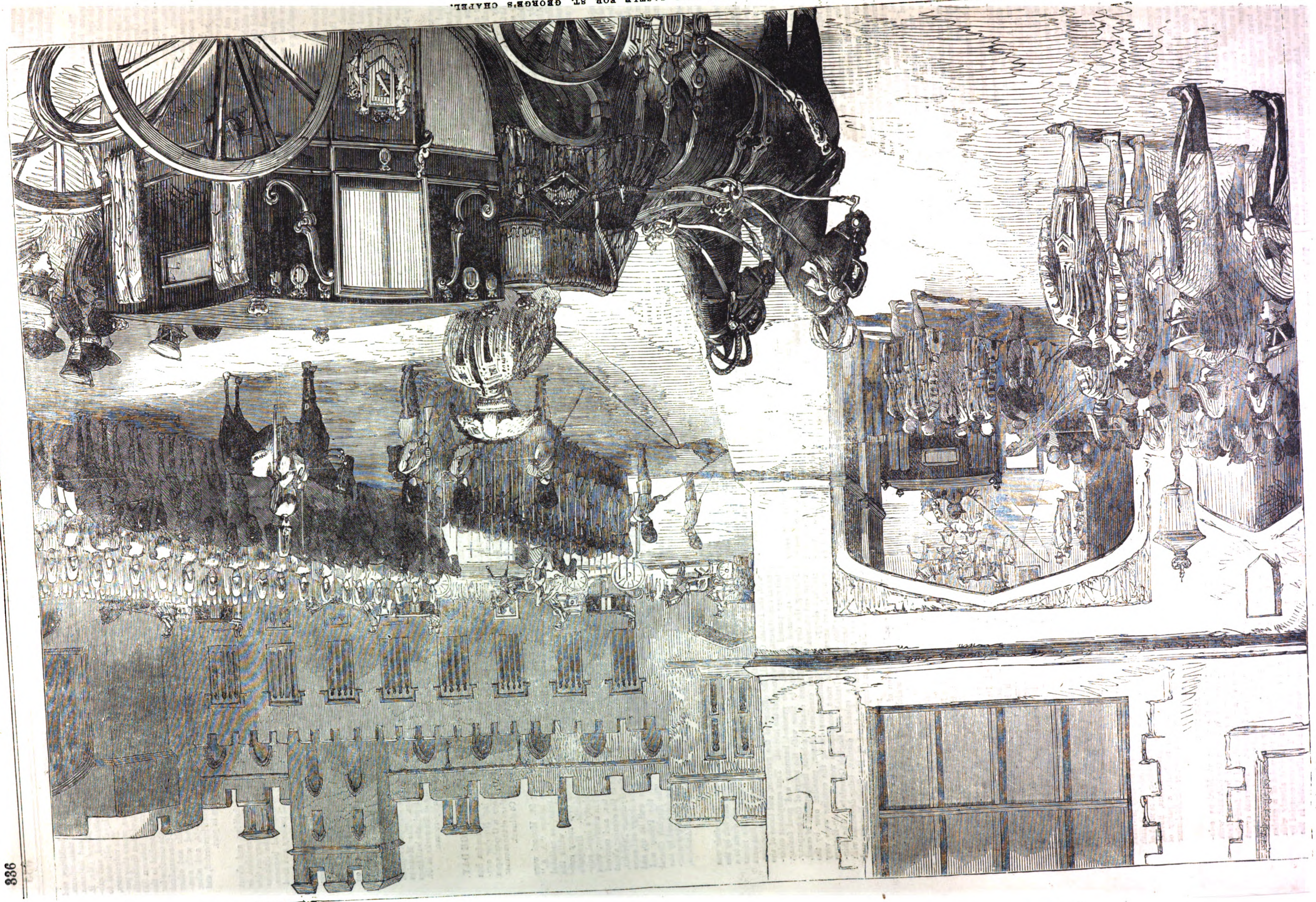
THE PRINCESS QUITTING THE CASTLE FOR ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.



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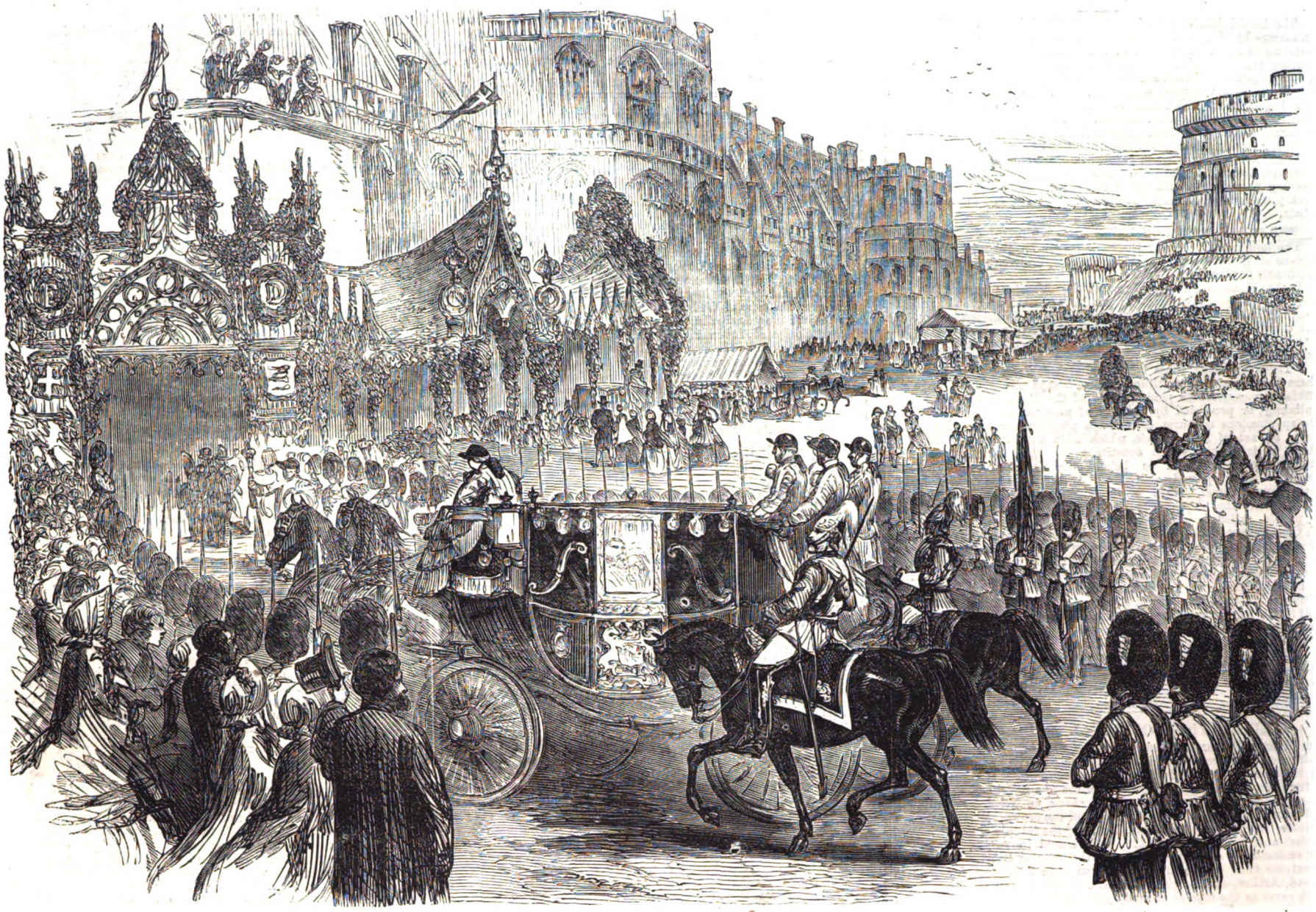


THE BRIDAL PROCESSION APPROACHING ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

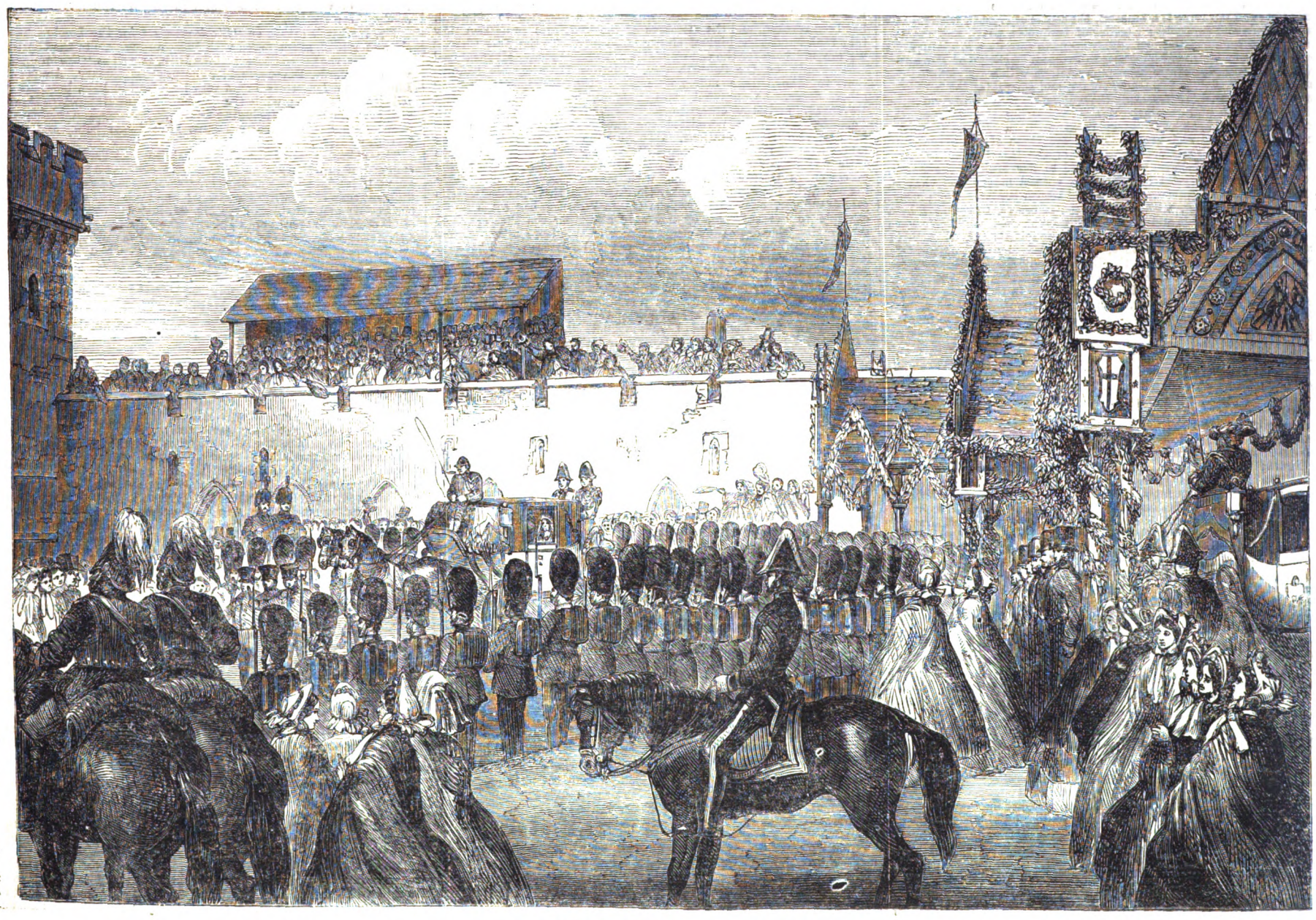
visitors wintering at Nice, as well as the local authorities, were present; and the entire company consisted of about 500 persons.

VIENNA.

Lord Bloomfield, the British Ambassador at the Austrian Court, gave a grand dinner in honour of the event. With the exception of M. Von Plener, all the members of the Austrian Cabinet were present at the banquet. His Lordship's other guests were the high dignitaries of the Austrian Court, the French and Turkish Ambassadors, and the representatives of all the reigning families related to the Queen.

THE HAGUE.

Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir John Milbanke, and Lady Milbanke, gave a grand ball, at which they had the honour of receiving the King and Queen of the Netherlands, all the other members of the Royal family, the whole of



THE BRIDAL PARTY LEAVING ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

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the diplomatic corps, the principal officers of State, and other members of the aristocracy of Holland.

The British Minister to the Germanic Confederation celebrated the marriage by giving a full dress dinner to the members of the Diet and diplomatic body. The band of the 39th Prussian Regiment played during the dinner. At the dessert Baron Kubeck, President of the Diet, proposed the healths of the Queen and of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the toast was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm. Mr. Koch, the English Consul at Frankfort, gave a public dinner on the 10th to the English residents. At Homburg, also, the British residents had a public dinner at the Kursaal in honour of the day. At Havre, likewise, the English residents dined together, the Consul presiding. About fifty English gentlemen dined together at the Hotel des Bergues, Geneva, on the 10th. The British Consul presided, and the evening passed over with great cordiality. A similar manifestation took place at Turin among the British residents, Mr. Mansell in the chair.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE ROYAL WEDDING REJOICINGS.

The language of some of the Paris papers on the rejoicings for the Prince of Wales's marriage is highly complimentary to England and creditable to themselves.

In the London correspondence of the *Moniteur* occurs this passage:—"The people of Great Britain have exhibited a grand spectacle, that of the concord, the joy, the force, and the independence which are the consequences of one of the political virtues of a free people—namely, sincere attachment to the Sovereign, which in England is called loyalty."

"These rejoicings, these triumphal arches, these unfurled banners, these decorations, these illuminations," says *La Presse*, "are not official demonstrations paid for out of the Budget, commanded by authority, or prompted by motives of personal ambition. They are the spontaneous outburst of a whole people celebrating with enthusiasm an act of its own life, which adds another link to the long chain of traditions which constitute its glory and its grandeur. In that earnest desire to behold the features of the Royal pair as they passed along, in those blessings which issued from every breast, there is no courtier adulation, no servility. They were the expressions of the delight and the pride of a people satisfied with itself; satisfied, too, with the form of its Government, which gives it the completest guarantees of liberty, of order, and of prosperity; which saves it from revolution and allows it the full development of its material and intellectual force. And these rejoicings are all the greater and the more heartfelt that there is no disquiet as to the future. England hopes that the young Prince to whom she gives such a welcome, and his royal betrothed, will follow the virtuous example which he has seen in his own family. But what gives England her greatest security is the certainty of never being at the mercy of any one man, or of any moral, physical, or intellectual deformity. One of the chief causes of the grandeur and prosperity of England is the unchangeableness of its institutions, which does not exclude improvements, but which prevents revolution."

ILLUSTRATIONS OF ROYAL WEDDING GIFTS.

MR. HARRY EMMANUEL had the honour of being intrusted with the making of some presents which the Prince gave, on the 10th inst., to his brothers and several friends. More than twenty of these gifts are in the form of breastpins, all of which are of a novel and exceedingly effective design. Three are of a heart shape, encircled by brilliants, and surmounted by an exquisite model of the crown, jewelled with a delicate minuteness. A cipher, blending the initials of the Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra, and traced in rubies, diamonds, and emeralds, occupies the centre of the crystal heart. The three breastpins thus composed (engraved on page 328) were for Princes Alfred, Arthur, and Leopold. Eight oval pieces of the same groundwork serve as the tops of as many pins, which were presented to the groom's-men. There are also ten amethyst pins of an original construction. The principal stone is cut to the shape of an escutcheon, with the diamond initials set in it without the aid of any metal. A scroll of diamonds forms an elegant frame to this device, on the top of which is the crown, modelled in gold, with diamond bands, and with the interior cap of crimson velvet prettily imitated in enamel. The ten breastpins thus uniformly designed were presented to relatives and friends of the Prince.

Mr. Turner was intrusted with the manufacture of bracelets, brooches, and lockets, to be given as marriage presents by the Prince of Wales, some of which are represented on page 321. First in order in our Engraving is a bracelet, the centre of crystal, with initials in diamonds and turquoise; a border of turquoise, pearl, and enamel, enriched with diamond straps. This opens to contain a miniature. It was the gift of his Royal Highness to Princess Christian of Denmark. Next is a brooch, the centre being of crystal, on which are mounted the initials "A. E. A." in diamonds, rubies, and emeralds; the border is of gold and enamel, representing the orange blossom and leaves; the stems are tied with an enamel ribbon bearing the date of the marriage; the brooch is surmounted with a Prince's crown, executed in enamel and gems. There are three of these brooches, each containing the miniature portraits of the Royal pair. One of these brooches, we believe, was presented to her Majesty the Queen. To that succeeds a crystal brooch, with enamel monograms, having openings for two miniatures and a gold ribbon border. Then comes an amethyst bracelet, with a diamond-star centre, surrounded by a scrollwork of diamonds and pearls, with a broad gold band. We have next a crystal heart-shaped locket, with the initials "A. E. A." in emeralds, rubies, and diamonds, surmounted by an elaborately modelled and jewelled crown, the border of diamonds, also open for miniatures. There are three of these lockets, which were presented, it is believed, to the Danish Princesses. Last in the row is a locket having an oval crystal centre, with initials in emeralds, rubies, and diamonds, surmounted by a crown enriched with gems; the border being in open scrollwork of diamonds and pearls. There are five of these lockets, each containing two miniatures, and intended for the Royal Princesses of England. At the bottom is a gold bracelet, with double oval centre, with the initials "A." and "A. E." on the gold covers, under which are the portraits. These two are joined by an enamel bow, and surmounted by the Prince of Wales's feathers in blue enamel.

Among the jewels ordered by the Prince of Messrs. Garrard for wedding gifts to the Princess, and engraved on page 325, are a diadem, a brooch, eardrops, and a necklace. The diadem is of fine brilliants; the circlet is formed of two rows, with ten large brilliants equidistant; it is surmounted by scroll ornaments, having in the centre of each a large drop-shaped brilliant: these are connected by Greek devices, also in brilliants. The necklace, a splendid triumph of the diamond-setter's art, is composed of eight clusters with very large pendants surrounding diamonds; the centre clusters being composed of three fine pear-shaped pearl drops, and the whole connected by festoons of diamonds. The brooch is composed of magnificent pearls, surmounted by diamonds, with three other beautiful pearls forming drops. The same firm had also the honour of making the present from her Majesty to the Royal bride, consisting of a costly suite of opals and diamonds. Near the bottom of Messrs. Garrard's group is shown the diamond eardrops and necklace presented by the Corporation of London to the Princess.

Of the two bracelets depicted at the base, that at the right hand is the gift of her Majesty, by Garrard; whilst the one at the left is the bracelet, of exquisite workmanship, manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, presented to the Princess of Wales by the ladies of Manchester.

PRESENTS TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES BY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

THE Brussels laces of which we have engraved specimens on another page form part of a toilet of the same material presented by the King of the Belgians to Princess Alexandra upon her marriage. They are of great beauty of design and workmanship, and have been executed by the firm of Jacques Strehler, of Brussels, from the drawings of M. Ernest De Ligne, of the same city. In his designs for the flounces, scarf, veil, and pocket-handkerchief M. De Ligne received the assistance of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Brabant. We are indebted for photographs of these laces to Messrs. Hayward, of Oxford-street.

VASES IN LEATHER-WORK PRESENTED TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE maker of the ornamental flower vases in leather which we have this week engraved is Mr. F. A. Deer, of Neath, Glamorganshire. They stand twenty inches high, and are tastefully decorated with the following flowers wrought in leather—the tulip, narcissus, rose, carnation, anemone, azalea, &c.

INDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

TABLEAUX VIVANTS.

FROM the days of the Greek poet Thespis down to the present time every civilised country had its own peculiar drama. Rome could boast of a Roscius some seventy years before the Christian era; and in England, about 1110, dramatised miracles were performed in the Abbey of St. Albans. In 1174, according to FitzStephen, London had plays representing the working of miracles and the sufferings of martyrs; while in the Harleian MS. an ample detail of the sacred dramas performed at Chester in 1327 by the trading companies of the city is given; amongst which was "The Creation," by the drapers, "The Deluge," by the tanners. Warton seemed to think that these dramas originated at the low fairs, and were coeval with their establishment in the time of William of Normandy; and that when these fairs became the principal marts for trade, and were attended by the idle and dissipated, intermingled with the industrious, it was found necessary to increase the amusement so as to render these gatherings as pleasurable to the gaping multitude as they were useful to those engaged in traffick. The "clergy, observing," continues the authority from whom we have quoted, "that the entertainment of dancing, musick, and mimicry exhibited at these protracted annual celebrities, made the people less religious, by promoting idleness and a love of festivity, proscribed these sports, and excommunicated the performers. But, finding that no regard was paid to their censures, they changed their plan, and determined to take these recreations in their own hands. They turned actors; and, instead of profane mummeries, presented stories taken from legends or the Bible." Moralities (as they were termed), consisted of allegory, and were the next gradation in dramatic exhibition. They indicated dawnings of histrionic art, as they contained some rudiments of a plot, and even attempted to delineate characters and to paint manners. The first appearance of moralities is supposed to have been during the reign of Edward IV.; but they did not banish the mysteries, which were kept up until a statute of Henry VIII. pronounced all religious plays as pestiferous and noisome to the commonweal. Eminent antiquaries have ascertained that players of some description, probably itinerant ones, were entertained by Henry VII., and that so badly were they off in a pecuniary point of view as to be obliged to beg by the way. These strollers had made some further progress in the public estimation during the brief reign of Edward VI.; but it was not until that of Elizabeth, that a company of established players performed in temporary theatres erected in the court-yards of inns. In 1574, the Virgin Queen granted a license to James Burbage and others to act during her pleasure in any part of England. In the time of Shakspeare, there were seven principal theatres—viz., three private houses, and four that were called public theatres. In addition to the above, there were three which were closed for want of success during the reign of James I. That Elizabeth was a patroness of the drama cannot be denied, especially if we give credit to the assertion that so pleased was she with the whim and humour of Falstaff that she requested the Bard of Avon to compose a comedy, making the facetious knight the hero of the piece. Her successor, the son of the unfortunate Queen of Scots, was partial to masks and revels, and, owing to his Royal consort, Anne of Denmark, being devoted to shows and expensive entertainments, the Court was a continued maskarado, "where the Queen and her ladies, like so many sea nymphs or Nereades, appeared often in various dresses, to the ravishment of the beholder, the King himself being not a little delighted with such fluent elegancies as made the nights more glorious than the days." This Monarch was, however, no friend to the players, as by a statute of James it was declared and enacted, "that from thenceforth no authority given or to be given or made by any Baron of the realm, or any other honourable personage of greater degree, unto any interlude players, minstrels, jugglers, bear-ward, or any other idle person or persons whatsoever, using any unlawful games or plays, to play or act, should be available to free or discharge the said persons, or any of them, from the pains and punishments of rogues, of vagabonds, and sturdy beggars, in the same statutes (those of Elizabeth) mentioned." Happily this law, which was a disgrace to England, has been revoked, and the members of the histrionic profession now take rank amidst the highest classes of society. To the first Charles we are indebted for the commendable act of forbidding all theatrical amusements on the Sabbath day. Charles II. after his restoration to the throne did not neglect the stage, for, among other deeds, he granted two patents, one to Sir William Davenant, and the other to Killigrew, for distinct companies. Females, too, were permitted for the first time to take part in dramatic representations, through the instrumentality and sanction of the "Merry Monarch." During the succeeding reigns little was done for the stage by the respective Sovereigns, with the exception of George III., who, with Queen Charlotte, constantly honoured the London and country theatres with their presence. His granddaughter, our most gracious Queen Victoria, has set a noble example to her subjects, by not only attending the theatres, but encouraging the drama by performances at Windsor Castle. Long, long may she live to patronise those arts and sciences which her late lamented husband took so deep an interest in. To her Majesty, then, are we indebted for the popularity of theatrical entertainments, especially to those which may be called drawing-room performances. Upon one occasion Mdme. Rachel was invited to Windsor Castle to go through, without the aid of scenery or dresses, her principal scenes from the works of Corneille and Racine; and nothing could exceed the interest her Majesty and the Prince Consort took in the performance. Tableaux have not yet been introduced in the British Court, although they are very popular abroad, especially at Vienna, where, upon a celebrated state entertainment, they were given in the highest style of magnificence. Probably, had it not been for the demise of Albert the Good, they would have formed part of the Royal amusements; as it is, tableaux have gained the greatest amount of favour among the upper ten thousand. Plays, charades, and the Commedia dell' Arte so popular in Italy—especially in the state of Venice—require deep study and constant rehearsals; and where the above cannot be obtained, tableaux vivants are far preferable. In arranging a room for their representation it will be advisable to have, if possible, a raised stage, a proscenium, and a curtain to draw aside—all of which can be got up in a few hours by the village carpenter, if the work is superintended by any practical lover of the drama. The frame of the picture should be covered with dark maroon-coloured baize, and great care should be taken to reduce the light in the room, and, by means of strong reflectors, throw the whole brilliancy upon the stage. Music appropriate to the subject should be played as an overture, and during its representation. Small iron props, similar to those used by the photographers, will be found very useful in steadying the figures; but great care must be taken to render them invisible to the audience. With respect to the selection of the "Picture," much depends upon those who are to take part in it; for a light-haired Rebecca, a dark Maid of Perth, a diminutive Richard Cœur de Lion, a robust Master Slender, or an uninteresting Amy Robsart, would spoil the whole effect. The following scenes have suggested themselves; and as they are easily got up, and produce a great effect, we lay them before our readers:—

FROM WALTER SCOTT.

The last scene in the "Lady of the Lake."—Fitzjames, in Lincoln green, surrounded by his courtiers. Ellen and Malcolm on their knees, the noble Douglas by his daughter's side. The tableau should be taken at the moment when the King, having flung his chain of gold over the Graeme,

Draws the glitt'ring band,
And lays the clasp on Helen's hand.

Appropriate music from "Donna del Lago," and Scotch ballads.

The Death of Marmion.—Field of battle. Soldiers slain and wounded. A monk kneeling by the dying warrior. The gentle Clare looking anxiously at him.

The tableau should be taken at the moment when

With dying hand, above his head,
He shook the fragment of his blade.

Air—"Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled," "Pibroch of Donald Dhu."

Living authors often furnish good scenes; take, for instance, two from "Beatrice Sforza," a romance rich in details as a prose fiction, and blending therewith a striking picture of the progress of religion and the dawning of the Reformation. The first tableau would be the reception of the beautiful, accomplished, and graceful Princess Mary of England by her affianced but ill-fated husband, Louis XII. of France, the father of his people. The second would introduce the knightly soldier and God-serving man, Ritznow, and that battle near Milan, which Maréchal Trivulzio, who had been present at eighteen pitched battle, thus described,—"that every engagement which he had yet seen was only the play of children, but the action of Marignan was a combat of heroes."

FROM BYRON.

The Death of Lara, with Kaled by his side.

What now to her was womanhood or fame?

The Parting scene between Angiolina and the Doge.

Doge. Gently tend her,
And take my last thanks. I am ready now.

The attendants of Angiolina enter, and surround their mistress, who has fainted. Exeunt the Doge, guards, &c.

The Funereal Pile, in "Sardanapalus," at .....

Sar. Now, Myrrha!
Myr. Art thou ready?
Sar. As the torch in thy grasp.
[*Myrrha fires the pile.*]
Myr. 'Tis fired! I come.

The tableau to be formed, as Myrrha springs forward to throw herself into the flames. Appropriate music from oratorios.

FROM MOORE.

The Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.—Scene, a State apartment in the palace of the Prophet Chief, the Great Mokanna, illuminated with lamps "brilliant, soft, as lovely maids look loveliest in." A splendid Eastern couch in the centre; vases filled with wine on one side, the choicest exotics on the other. Characters, Mokanna and Zelica. Time of action, when

He raised his veil. The maid turn'd slowly round,
Look'd at him, shriek'd, and sunk upon the ground.

Appropriate music.

Lalla Rookh.—Scene, Royal pavillion of Princess Lalla Rookh on the banks of a rivulet between Delhi and Cashmere. Characters, the Princess, male and female attendants, dancing-girls, Persian slaves; the Great Chamberlain, Fadladeen; and the youthful poet of Cashmere, Feramorz. Time of action when Feramorz, with kitar in hand, recounts the story of "The Peri."

Another Scene from the same subject may be happily introduced. The palace of the King of Bucharia at Shalimar, Alares, the youthful Sovereign, on the throne. Entrance of the bridal procession and the beautiful fiancée; her recognition of Feramorz, who proves to be the bridegroom. Consternation of Fadladeen.

THE FARM.

THE twenty-fourth volume of the *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society* has just appeared, reduced by a recent "order in council" to six shillings. The editor has not been idle, as he has either written or collated five papers out of the sixteen. "In the ranks of those who labour for the advancement of agriculture," says the *Journal d'Agriculture Pratique*, speaking of the late Mr. Jonas Webb, "the divisions and jealousies which part nation from nation and race from race are unknown;" and in this spirit the foremost place in the journal has been accorded to the "Prize Farms of France," a complete epitome of farming progress, more especially as shown in the struggle for the Government *prime d'honneur* between thirteen agriculturists in the Department of the Lower Seine. The prize is £200, with a £120 silver cup, and medals and smaller gratuities are given to the manager and other head servants on the prize farm. For the purpose of awarding these prizes, the country is divided into twelve districts, with six or seven departments in each. The total sum expended by the Government in prizes during 1861 was £25,584, besides £4920 in cups and medals, exclusive of special prizes for horses. Out of this money grant stock and poultry claim rather more than £21,000, of which £2616 is bestowed on pure shorthorns, and £1808 on shorthorn crosses.

Mr. Herbert's article on "Stock-supplies for the London market" shows for 1862, as compared with 1858, an increase in the shorthorns, the crosses, the polled Scots, and the Irish, as well as "the foreigners;" while Herefords, Devons, and longhorns are stationary. Among sheep, Lincolns and Leicesters had a very long lead in 1858, but it is much reduced since then; while the Southdowns and Hampshire Downs, as well as "the crosses, including foreign," have made a mighty stride. Gloucesters and Gloucester Downs have fallen back, and so have Kents and Irish.

The official part of the *Journal* states that Professor Voelcker is engaged in experiments as to the most efficacious mode of applying guano to land, and also as to the action of superphosphate of lime on different soils of known composition; and that the funded property of the Society amounts to £16,488 17s. 0d. in "the elegant simplicity" of the New Three per Cents. The Battersea expenses were £15,793 9s. 4d., and the loss on the show was £3633 14s. 6d.; and among one of the few items left unpaid is £9, "fees for nurse cows." Some £35 is saved by prizes forfeited in the heifer in calf class, for which the Herefords have all qualified. Among the shorthorns the Duke of Montrose's May Morn is disqualified for the first prize for lack of a calf. The same fate overtakes Mr. Merson's second and third among the Devons; but as regards one of them there is no information, as she was sold to go to France. Thirteen prize-takers are left with only nominal honours.

The prize list for Worcester allots £690 in equal proportions between shorthorns, Herefords, and Devons; and £75 each to Sussex and "other established breeds." The thorough-bred horses get £125; hunters and hackneys, £90; ponies not exceeding 14 hands, £35; Suffolks, £110; agricultural and dray horses, £240; and pigs, £240. Seven classes of sheep have £85 each; and, if ten animals or pens be exhibited in any class, the third best is to get a silver medal. To implements and machinery—to wit, steam-cultivators, steam-engines (fixed and portable), hand-dressing machines, finishing machines, and barley hummellers, £330 is allotted; while miscellaneous articles are honoured with ten silver medals. The local special prizes amount to £560, and no condition is attached to them, except to the two prize Suffolk sires, who can only claim their £40 and £20 by a three months' residence in the county. Shorthorns and Herefords are put on a par, with £100 each distributed in first and second prizes for four pairs, and the favourite "bull, cow, and offspring" prize of the west midland districts; Welsh cattle have £30, and Scotch, £15; hunters and hackneys, £75; Ryeland sheep, £20; Welsh, or any other mountain breed, £40; and pigs, £30; and essays on orchards, cider and perry, and hops, £20 each; while £50 is given by the "Salt Chamber of Commerce" for the best essay on the use of salt for agricultural purposes.

Mr. Wetherell sells a large portion of his Grace the Duke of Montrose's shorthorn herd on Wednesday next, at Buchanan Castle, near the Drymen Station, about an hour's ride from Stirling. They number nineteen cows and heifers and seven bulls, and ten of them have won twenty-eight prizes, eleven of which were firsts. The nine-year old Baron Warlaby cow Flavia heads the list, and five females and two males are descended from her, including Lydia, a great prize winner, and, like Hawthorn, an H. C. at the English Royal. Another cross of Baron Warlaby has been brought into the herd by Baron Killerby, who has been used lately along with his Grace's Victor Royal, a well-known winner both in the English and Scottish showyards. For the Bates blood his Grace is principally indebted to Lord Feversham and his 5th Duke of Oxford, of whom one of the bulls, Oxonian, has two crosses. Lady of Bonhill, a winner in all three countries, is No. 8 in the catalogue, in which Victor Royal also figures, with five bulls and two heifer calves to speak for him. The 8th Duke of Oxford and 10th Duke of Oxford (son and grandson of Oxford 16th), and Kildonan, by 9th Duke of Oxford, are advertised to be sold from the Duke of Devonshire's herd; and Lady Pigot's monster sale in September will, it seems, number from ninety to one hundred animals.

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Twelve only are to be reserved as the nucleus of the Branches herd No. 2. The first Babraham catalogue for April 15 has appeared, and contains sixty-two females and twenty males. As a proof of the fecundity of the tribes it is mentioned that 190 have been bred from Dodona and her daughters since 1838, and 180 from Celia, &c., in seventeen years. Mr. Charles Howard's calf entries by his second Duke of Thorndale during the past year were seven bulls and only two heifers; but Lady Selina Spencer, twice commended at the Royal, has recently added a roan heifer to the herd.

On dit that Battersea will be in the Worcester lists, and that representatives of the herd of a noble Duke, who has never yet exhibited, will also be found among the white faces on the day. Mr. Duckham has let his Cato and Garibaldi—the former to Mr. Baldwin, and the latter to Mr. Knight, of Downton Castle, in whose noble domain he and Lord Grey will, no doubt, lay the foundation of another Grey herd of Herefords.

LITERATURE.

Those who are desirous of weighing fairly the merits of the questions in dispute between the contending parties in America, as well as to judge of the exact condition of the contest, are impeded by the difficulty of getting at any accurate knowledge of what has happened and is going on in the Southern States. Every one interested in the matter, therefore, eagerly welcomes any contribution to the slight acquaintance which we have possessed since the civil war began of the Confederate districts. Thus, a new work just published by Chapman and Hall, and entitled *Life in the South from the Commencement of the War, by a Blockaded British Subject*, has all the benefit of a good introduction, as it purports to supply an obvious want. Very meagre accounts, and very rough notes of things down South, would be accepted without any regard being paid to special literary fitness in their production; but, in the case of the book before us, its acceptance will, we think, be without qualification. It professes to be a social history of those who took part in the battles of the internecine war from a personal acquaintance with them in their own homes, which, being interpreted out of too literal a sense, means that the author has had good opportunity of seeing and knowing Southern men and manners, and becoming acquainted with traits of character and domestic life. The writer seems to desire that the book should be considered as a contribution to the social rather than the political history of the revolution which has taken place; and, as it is the production of a lady, the statement of such a design is tactical with reference to the frame of mind to be induced in the reader who takes it up. At the same time, as is very justly observed by the author, it is impossible for even the softer sex not to be something of politicians in America, where the business of committees and conventions is brought home to every household and family; and therefore, while recording what she herself saw and heard, politics inevitably find a place; and there have been introduced into the narrative extracts from the public papers of the South, few of which have reached England since the commencement of the war. As regards the treatment of that part of her subject which touches on the condition of the slaves, the writer claims to have given an impartial account of the "domestic institution," and therefore expresses a fear that sometimes she may incur the imputation of upholding a system which is repulsive to the opinion of England. All, however, she ventures to do is to correct misrepresentations by statements of facts; and, without at all deprecating the notion, and even indulging the hope, of the ultimate extinction of slavery, she asserts that the most calamitous and unmerciful infliction that could befal both master and servant would be the sudden emancipation of the slaves of the Southern States. Having thus stated, almost in the author's own words, the scope and object of her work, it may be stated that she was tempted to visit Virginia by a professional engagement—that is, she undertook the duty of instructress to the daughters of the proprietor of an estate in that State, not very distant from Fredericksburg. Although the author gives no name on her titlepage, she signs her preface with the initials S. L. J., and in the narrative calls herself Miss Jones; and if that be not a *nom de guerre*, we will venture to say that by her work she has done much to illustrate that somewhat commonplace name. It was shortly after the insurrection at Harper's Ferry, in the autumn of 1859, that the author went South, her route lying through Ohio, across the Alleghanies, by Washington, and the River Rappahannock, now historical, to the little town of Tappahannock, whence, her journey proper terminating, she was conveyed to Forest Rill, the plantation of the gentleman into whose family she was about to enter. In the very earliest chapters there are afforded proofs of the author's capability of catching manners and characteristics as they present themselves, and the descriptions of the negro servants, her room and its furniture, the idiosyncrasies of her pupils, the education of young American ladies of the South, domestic habits and discipline, are happy and lifelike. It is only with a shade less of vigour that she sketches the character of the population and the more public and general features of the country. Circumstances having caused Miss Jones—if we may call her so—to leave Forest Rill, she took up her abode in Richmond, whence a new engagement took her to another part of Virginia. Soon after the war began; and thenceforward the narrative, though mainly confined to domestic occurrences, is interspersed with matter of which the struggle between the Federals and Confederates is the subject. In the course of these episodes there is an account given of a visit to one of the Confederate camps, and the pass which she received is given literally thus:—"Miss Sarah Jones has permission to visit the camp at Yorktown, promising on her honour as a *man* not to communicate, either by word or writing, anything that may contribute to the endangering of the Confederate States or to the aid and comfort of the enemy." Except the names and dates, the order was printed, which accounts for the amusing collocation of the words "man" and Miss Sarah. It is not within the province of this notice to go at any length into the details of this work; and it is only intended to indicate generally its nature and its peculiarities. Summing up its merits as briefly as possible, it may be said that it is conceived with sufficient comprehensiveness, but its chief feature is the power of miniature-painting, so to speak, and the command of illustrating, by minute but pungent examples, the life of the South in all its varieties. There is a vein of humour, as especially to be distinguished from the comic writing of the day, which runs through the style and which renders it very agreeable. Some, indeed most, of the anecdotes are pointed and interesting, and elucidate the story which the author has to tell with singular felicity. As a whole the book is remarkably full of matter, all of which is informatory, much of it amusing, and none of it dull. There are no prosy disquisitions, and even when the object is to argue and discuss a question the device of animated conversation between persons, each speaking for himself, is adopted, and with considerable success. In short, all who wish to travel South—in print—will find Miss Sarah Jones a most agreeable and a very able and well-informed companion.

It has been sometimes a question whether the name of Thomas Macknight, the author of several biographical works of pretension, was a real one, and whether the gentleman who wrote certain books walked about the world and presented himself in his proper person under that designation. Some of the productions which he afterwards adopted by this name were, when published anonymously, freely attributed to a gentleman now well known, and then beginning to be known, in political life; but in subsequent works there was internal evidence which threw a doubt on that conjecture, and Mr. Macknight has been accepted as a philosophical writer of biographies of great statesmen, and now comes before the public as the author of a *Life of Henry St. John Viscount Bolingbroke, Secretary of State in the Reign of Queen Anne* (Chapman and Hall). The subject is a tempting one to any writer who has devoted his powers to telling the stories of the lives of great and distinguished men. A distinguished man Bolingbroke undoubtedly was, a famous man, a notorious man; but his claims to be described as a great man may, we think, still be questioned. The vicissitudes of his ambitious and checquered life afford ample materials for the historian; and nothing could better tend towards the illustration and elucidation of the political history of a large part of the eighteenth century than the presenting in one continuous view the career of Bolingbroke. The period embraced in the narrative before us is from 1678 to 1751, and it ranges from the baptism of Bolingbroke to his death. Of his early years little is given, for the sufficing reason that very little is known beyond the facts that he was educated at Eton and Christ Church, and that from his first rising into premature manhood, his pursuit of pleasure, to use a delicate phrase, was so reckless as to shock even those who were the most indulgent to the license of the age. Immediately after his marriage, at the early age of twenty-two, he entered Parliament as member for Wootton Bassett; and from this point his real history as set down in Mr. Macknight's work begins. Looking at this narrative as here given, it will be perceived that it has not been based on any previous biography of its subject which has appeared. It differs materially from other publications of the kind in the estimate of Bolingbroke himself, and in the representation of the most important facts of his life, and the motives of his actions, as well in the view of his contemporaries in relation to himself. As the author begins with a political narrative almost from the very year in which Macaulay's history unhappily terminates, it was necessary to make some observations on the characters of the different persons who figured most prominently on the political scene when young St. John first entered public life. The earlier chapters, therefore, dwell with some minuteness, but by no means wearisomely, on England and her statesmen at the time when St. John began life, beginning with the first statesman of them all, King William III.; after him Somers and Montagu, Marlborough and Harley; while the feelings of the people and the important political events of the time—such as the Peace of Ryswick and the Partition Treaties—are sketched with sufficient clearness and suggestiveness. Passing on to the accession of Queen Anne, we come to St. John's appointment as Secretary at War; and here it is sought to exhibite the nature of his connection with Marlborough, which, in some degree, gave a colour to the to the whole of his future career. Indeed, it is argued that though nominally called to office by Harley, St. John owed his appointment really to Marlborough. Nevertheless, his obligations to Harley are not ignored, and much pains are bestowed on the elucidation of that part of hiscareer which was connected with the Peace of Utrecht, and the carry-out of the Act of Settlement on the death of Queen Anne. All this affords matter of the highest biographical and historical interest, of which the author has availed himself with commendable industry and no little skill. It is, however, as we think, in the efforts to illustrate the private life of Bolingbroke, in contrast, as it were, to his vicissitudes and struggles as a party leader and a statesman, that the main interest of this work will be found. If his actions and career as a public man are tested by an ordinary standard, much of them will seem mysterious and unaccountable; but, if it be true that his public life was but a type of his personal character, the mystery vanishes. Few lives have been marked by greater changes of scene and fortune, which were but the reflection of the many varying and apparently contradictory phases of the character of a man gifted with vast intellectual endowments and strong passions, which he never even pretended to control or to subdue. Under such circumstances, and due consideration being had to the eventful and unsettled times in which Bolingbroke lived, it is not difficult to understand why it was that, in action as well as in speculation, a man so gifted was so completely unsuccessful. It is to the working out of this problem that the author of this present biography has especially devoted himself, and, as we think, with success. As may be well supposed, throughout the work the aim has been to subordinate the general history of the time in order to bring out fully the details of Bolingbroke's personal history, and, in this respect, to take an impartial view of the subject. The result will, we apprehend, be found satisfactory. At the same time, it seems that nothing has been neglected which was calculated to throw light on his career. Some documents are produced which are of importance, as bearing on particular periods of his public life, while due attention has been paid to the interesting episodes of his retirement, both in England and in France; and the history of his closing years is adequately dealt with. Some of the letters which are introduced, and they are not unnecessarily numerous, from Swift, Pope, and Lyttelton bring out in strong light the characters of the writers, and while a brief analysis of Bolingbroke's writings has been embodied in the work, and this without entering with any minuteness into the controversial questions of religion and philosophy, which occupied much of the thoughts of his later life. On the whole, the object with which this biography was undertaken may be said to have been attained—namely, that of giving a just delineation of the life of Bolingbroke as it really was, the life of a brilliant and accomplished statesman, but which is full of moral warning, inasmuch as it proves that great intellectual capacity and acquirements, high rank, and the finest opportunities are not in themselves sufficient to constitute an enduring political success; but that all these qualifications, without being earnest and steadfast in some great principle, without something which can uplift a public man out of his individual selfishness and cause him zealously to uphold what he believes to be the best interests of his country and of mankind, cannot avert mortification and defeat from their possessor nor receive the lasting respect and approbation of the world.

The Channel Islands, a book recently issued by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., is in the nature of a tripartite work. Mr. David Anated, of Jesus College, Cambridge, takes on himself the responsibility of editorship, but he is also joint author of the literary department with Mr. Robert Gordon Latham, late fellow of King's College, Cambridge; while, as illustration is an essential feature of the work, Mr. Paul J. Nafftel, member of the London Society of Painters in Water Colours, demands due prominence as a collaborateur, without whom half the interest at least would be wanting. Mr. Ansted, with justice, founds his claim to be the undertaker of the work on the circumstance of his having been four years a resident in Guernsey, where frequent opportunities were afforded of visiting the other islands of the group, and an intimate acquaintance with various residents in the Channel Islands, and visitors interested in literary and scientific pursuits. Assuming that these islands deserve a history—and after the perusal of this book few will deny that—he states that no treatise embracing a general description of them, with a careful account of their natural history, ethnology, and archæology, has yet been published. It is to supply this void that the present work was projected. The work is divided into four parts—namely, firstly, a physical and descriptive account of the islands and their climate; and, secondly, their general natural history, the details of their botany and zoology being copious, and their geology carefully investigated. Then comes the history, archæology, and language of the islands; and, lastly, there is ample information on their economics and trade. To these is added a full appendix containing hints to tourists; information respecting the money, weights, and measures in use; and some well-digested statistics, including matters relating to population, the number of houses, the different occupations of the people, education, revenue, and debt. It ought, perhaps, to have been mentioned that in the third division of the work will be found a chapter on the laws and Constitution of the islands, which deserve attention, especially with reference to certain Parliamentary action which has been of late taken on this subject. Of the care and industry, the attention to minute detail, and the general elaboration of the literary portion of this book it is impossible not to speak with high praise. It must be remembered that this is no tourist's narrative of his adventures, but a work of solidity, and calculated for endurance; and an amount of labour adequate to its due development has evidently been bestowed upon it. Of the illustrations, which form so striking a feature in the book, the editor says that it rarely falls to the lot of authors to have their ideas and wishes in this regard so completely carried out as in his case. The engravings, which are spread thickly through the pages of the volume, are singularly picturesque. Almost all the engravings have been executed from original sketches taken expressly with a view to illustrate specially-selected points, and we are assured that the most conscientious accuracy has been observed; while of the taste, design, and finish of execution every reader will be able to judge for himself. Maps, plans, and diagrams are freely introduced into the book, and are all calculated to assist in the carrying out of the plan proposed, which we take to be the creation of an abiding chronicle of all that pertains to a very interesting group of islands, of the inner history of which very little is known in the country of which they are dependencies.

Countess de Morella has forwarded to the National Lifeboat Institution a donation of fifty guineas.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Rose of Salency, an operetta, the words and music by W. Chalmers Masters (published by Messrs. Cock, Hutchings, and Co.), is a work which deserves, and promises to obtain, a large share of favour in our musical circles. The author has long been known as a respectable professor of music, but has never (so far as we know) shown the genius which he has here displayed. This musical drama is an unpretending production, not written for the stage, but, as the author says, "to meet the wishes and requirements of a few friends, musical amateurs." It may be called a miniature opera fitted for private performance in a drawing-room, and certainly, performed in this way, it would be a very delightful entertainment. The libretto, which is in two short acts, is founded on an old French vaudeville by the celebrated Mdme. de Genlis (if we mistake not), and called "La Rosiere de Salency." The subject is simple and interesting. Lisette, the belle of a country village, and as good as beautiful, has been chosen the May Queen; and the piece opens, on the eve of the festival-day on which she is to assume her rustic dignity, with the songs and choruses of the villagers celebrating her election. At night, when Lisette is alone in her cottage, she is disturbed by a visitor—her brother Pierre—who has deserted from his regiment, and seeks from her concealment and shelter. He has quarrelled on her account with his Captain, the son of the Seigneur of the village, a gallant but somewhat "fast" young man. Talking rather lightly about Lisette, he had been overheard by her brother, on which they had fought, and the Captain had fallen by the young soldier's hand. Lisette, in great trouble, conceals her brother; and so the first act ends. Next morning the festival in honour of the May Queen begins; but a jealous rival has discovered that Lisette has had a man hidden in her cottage, and proclaims her discovery with eager malice. The poor girl, who dares not speak, is covered with shame and disgrace; but suddenly a stranger appears on the scene—the Captain, pale and exhausted from his wound, but repentant and eager to make reparation for the evil he has done. All is explained, and the piece ends with a joyous chorus. This little idyll is very prettily told by the libretto, and still more prettily by the music, which is full of grace, simplicity, and feeling, and would, indeed, do honour to any of our dramatic composers of the day. The opening chorus of villagers; Lisette's song, "O Happy Day;" her prayer, "O Holy Virgin;" the duet between Lisette and Pierre; and the serenade, "Sweet dreams attend thy sleeping," are all charming, and cannot fail to become popular. We must add that, though intended for private performance, this operetta might be brought upon the stage very delightfully. It is so short that it might be given along with a larger piece. As published, the accompaniments are, of course, arranged for the pianoforte; but it is easy to perceive that the original score for a full orchestra is masterly and effective.

We have pleasure in meeting with a fresh specimen of Mr. M'Murdie's pure and graceful style as an English vocal harmonist. It is a trio, entitled *The St. John's Wort*, for three female voices (published by Addison and Lucas). The subject is the old English superstitious custom of searching for the above mystic herb on the eve of St. John's Day. A young maiden steals from her cottage to seek for the "herb of power," whose leaf will decide her matrimonial destiny. The verses are quaint and antique, and the composer has clothed them with very charming music. His trio may be sung either by three equal voices or by two sopranos and contralto, which is better, as the deep tones of the third voice give greater fulness to the harmony. Each part is melodious and flowing, and their combined effect is rich and grateful to the ear. The parts are skilfully interwoven, and several very delicate progressions and modulations show the hand of a master. There is an elegant pianoforte accompaniment, in the modern form, with introductory and concluding passages. Though this trio is intended for single voices, yet we think it would be heard to still greater advantage as a part-song, with a number of voices to each part. Sung in this way by the ladies of Mr. Henry Leslie's choir, for example, its effect would certainly be delightful.

The Burlington Album of Pianoforte, Vocal, and Dance Music for 1863 (Messrs. Cocks and Co.) is not only one of the most elegant musical year-books that we have ever seen, but has much more than the ephemeral value usually attached to publications of this class. As much care has been bestowed upon the sterling worth of its contents as upon the brilliancy of its binding and the taste of its embellishments. It contains a selection of vocal and instrumental pieces, every one of them, without exception, being from the pen of a favourite composer. There are songs by Miss Anne Fricker, Franz Abt, F. Kücken, and Miss M. Lindsay; "Morceaux de Salon" for the piano, by Brinley Richards, Vincent Wallace, and G. F. West; and waltzes, quadrilles, and other pieces of dance-music, by Adam Wright, Alphonse Leduc, Stephen Glover, and Carl Faust of Breslau. "The Alexandra March," by the last-named composer, is a most brilliant composition, of a gay and festive character, and calculated to be generally popular.

Mr. Ollivier, of Old Bond-street, has published a *Fantasia on Danish National Airs* for the pianoforte, by Harold Thomas, a piece which recommends itself in several ways to public favour; in the first place, because of the beauty of the Danish melodies which the composer has taken as his themes; secondly, because of the musician-like taste and skill with which he has treated them; and thirdly, because of the seasonable time at which they have appeared, in the midst of the rejoicings for the addition of a Danish Princess to the Royal family of England. The fantasia begins with the air "King Christian," known as the Danish National Hymn—a majestic strain, especially remarkable for its English sound, a portion of it being almost identical with our "Rule Britannia." We can scarcely suppose that Dr. Arne can have borrowed any part of his famous air from the Danes, and yet the resemblance seems too strong to be a mere accidental coincidence. Mr. Thomas has taken this melody in the key of B flat, giving it in its original simple form, accompanying it with full, rich chords, in the manner of choral harmony. A few connecting bars lead to the second theme, entitled "Der er et Yndigt Land" ("There is a Lovely Land"). It is in B flat, and is a fine air, which derives something of a modern colouring from chromatic progressions of the melody rarely found in national music. Mr. Thomas, having given this theme simply, expatiates upon it in a series of florid passages which serve as a brilliant accompaniment to the melody. The last theme is called "Den Tapre Landsoldat" ("The National Song of the Danish Soldiers"), given in the primary key of E flat. It is bold and martial; and, like the Danish hymn, has a remarkably English character. Its strongly-marked rhythm and broad, simple harmony accord with its original form—that of a warlike chorus sung by large bodies of soldiery, and accompanied by the tramp of marching feet. In his arrangement of this air Mr. Harold uses a very uncommon modulation, passing at once from the key of E flat to that of G flat major. The effect, however, is happy, being striking and characteristic. The fantasia terminates with a coda which winds up the piece with great vigour and energy. We must add that this masterly work is of easy execution, the author obviously intending that it should be fitted for popular use.

The new Masque, produced at the Royal English Opera on the evening of the 10th inst., the day of the Royal marriage, and received by the crowded audience with enthusiastic applause, has just been published by Messrs. Cock, Hutchings, and Co., of New Bond-street. It is entitled *Freya's Gift; an Allegorical Masque, in honour of the Marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales*. The poem is written by Mr. John Oxenford, and the music composed by Mr. G. A. Macfarren. It is a beautiful work, worthy of the distinguished names of the poet and the musician. The subject may be described in a few words. While the people of England are still mourning the calamitous loss of our late well-beloved Prince, the husband of our Sovereign, Freya, the Scandinavian Goddess of Love, appears among them and announces that she has brought, from her northern land, a gift which will dispel their sadness—

> Accept the gift, let England sigh no more,
> But be a merry England as of yore.

The people respond to this announcement by joyous songs, dances, and old English revelry; and the piece concludes with a grand chorus, in which the Danish National Hymn and our English "God Save the Queen" are blended together with singular ingenuity and the happiest effect. The piece is thus in the dramatic form, like the masques of Ben Jonson and other celebrated poets of the seventeenth century; and it gives room for elegant poetry, fine music, graceful action, and splendid spectacle. All these are united in this masque.

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Dated this 19th of Feb. 1863.

THOMSON'S PRIZE MEDAL CRINOLINES.

THOMSON'S PRIZE MEDAL CRINOLINES.

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LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE G. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1863.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1196.—VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

STATE RIGHTS AND FEDERAL ASSUMPTIONS IN AMERICA.

THE great and fundamental doctrine of State rights in America, derived originally from the Royal charters by which the several colonies were established by the British Crown, was felt by the founders of American Independence to be the only possible basis upon which their Republican liberty could subsist. An immense territorial empire or monarchy, extending over the greater part of the continent, is possible though undesirable; because its principle is the concentration of power and authority in the hands of one strong, skilful, and able individual, who becomes the head and chief of the army, and, by means of the army, governs the people by exacting obedience to his supreme will. But a great territorial republic, as extensive as that of the United States in the time of Washington, if popular liberty were to be assured within its limits, was only possible by the decentralisation and diffusion of power, and by the jealous supremacy of the several sovereign commonwealths, within their original jurisdiction, in all matters of internal liberty. The idea was that the first allegiance of an American was due to the State of which he was a citizen; and so strongly was the idea rooted and enforced, that to this moment no man is or can become a citizen of the "United States." The native of Massachusetts is a citizen of Massachusetts, and not of the United States; and the foreigner or immigrant who settles in the country must choose his State, and qualify himself by residence in it, before he can take out letters of naturalisation. It takes five years to make him a citizen of New York; but he can acquire the privilege in six months in some of the rising States of the West, that are too urgently in want of people to till the land and drive off the marauding Indians to afford to be particular. A league of commonwealths, each governing itself, but united for purposes of defence against foreigners, and especially against England, who was thought to be capable of reannexing her rebellious colonies if they did not adhere closely together to resist her aggression, was the scheme of American liberty and independence that recommended itself to the judgment of the great men of the Washingtonian era. By that scheme each State had its own Constitution, its own legislature, it own executive chief magistrate, and its own militia; and the Federal or Central Government—kept within the limits of the Constitution by the Judiciary of the Supreme Court—had but a shadow of power, except in its relations to the outer world. Externally the Union was everything—internally it was nothing. So long as this idea was rigidly acted upon, the American Republics, with their nominal and scarcely felt central government, were free, prosperous, and happy. In proportion to the increase of the number of the States, and the extension of the Union backwards from the Atlantic seaboard towards the Pacific, ought to have been the jealousy entertained of any attempt at the centralisation of power. The States, as States, were entirely free. The only liberty denied them by the voluntary compact into which they entered was the liberty to make war upon each other, or to subvert, or endeavour to subvert, by external agencies, their separate Constitutions. To all other intents and purposes each State was free to shape its laws according to the social wants, necessities, observances, and prejudices of its people. Massachusetts and New York were free to abolish negro slavery

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES LEAVING WINDSOR FOR OSBORNE.—SEE PAGE 357.

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within their boundaries; South Carolina and Georgia were free to retain it. At a later period the commonwealths of Indiana and Illinois were free to prevent the ingress or settlement of any coloured people within their lines. In no sense whatever were these States to be considered provinces of an empire or subdivisions of a unity, such as the English counties and French departments at the present day. In England the law of Northumberland is the law of Devonshire; but in America the law of Maine is not the law of Pennsylvania, nor the law of Pennsylvania the law of New York or New Jersey. If the States had continued to respect in each other their solemnly secured rights, it is highly probable that the whole continent of North America would have been in due time covered with a congeries of free and happy Republics, and that Canada and the British colonies in the north, and Mexico and the Isthmian territories in the south, would have, one by one, asked to form part of the American Union, and been formally admitted to the enjoyment of the privilege. This would, indeed, have been a noble Government. Had it been perpetuated, negro slavery would have gradually died out, because it would have proved unprofitable as well as wrong. War would have been at an end, except against any European Power that assumed the aggressive, which it would not have done against so stupendous a resistance as America would have offered. The principle of self-government would have been triumphantly asserted; and the American commonwealths would have presented to the world a sublimer spectacle than history has ever yet recorded—the spectacle of a free, untaxed, highly civilised, and progressive people, working out, under the most favourable circumstances, and with the widest facilities for growth and development, the fortunes of the race, and solving happily the great problem of the destinies of humanity.

But this was not to be. The third generation after Washington misunderstood and perverted the fundamental doctrine of Republican freedom. New men, with new ideas, came upon the scene. The scum, the dregs, the refuse, and the rascality of Europe—everybody who had lost or could not obtain a chance in the Old World—flocked into the New; and, knowing nothing of the delicate machinery by which the slender fabric of the Federal power was upheld, they set to work to destroy it. The civil war now raging shows with what success they laboured. They did not bring into the New World with them any knowledge of the checks and counter-checks, the nice balances and fine adjustments of the most complicated Constitution ever adopted by a civilised people; and they ignorantly interfered with its working, till the machine split with a noise that has startled the world. They were aided by the New England Puritans and Educationalists, whose ideas were mainly derived from European literature at a time when America had no literature of its own; and, as this class looked much more fondly to the realisation of their dream of being a great and dominant rather than a free and happy people, they strengthened the Federal power whenever they had the opportunity, and weakened the State power, which was the best guarantee of their own liberties. The manufacturing interest in New England and Pennsylvania, with a view ostensibly to the development of national industry, but really with the design of their own enrichment, agitated the question of a protective tariff, by which they might compel the agricultural people of the South and West to buy native goods at double, and often treble, the price at which a better class of fabrics could have been imported from England. This was one of the first of the many predisposing causes of disunion which were introduced and fostered by those who wished to make America one nation instead of a partnership of nations. In due time, after the emancipation by Great Britain of the slaves in the West India Islands, the attempt was made to elevate negro slavery in America into the dignity and importance of a national instead of a sectional question. For nearly thirty years the question was agitated, but mostly by the European and Puritanic elements of American society—the sole results being, first to exasperate the Southern States against the busybodies of the North, who would not confine themselves to their own business; and, secondly, to strengthen the South in its determination, not only to uphold and maintain, but to justify, the institution. And all this was done in the false assumption that the Union was a nation, and that the Federal Government had both the right and the power to interfere with the State constitutions whenever it thought it just and expedient. Questions of free trade and tariff, extension of territory, and the abolition of slavery, were but the different phases assumed from time to time by the one great and paramount question of the Federal against the State authority. The clearest-headed and most patriotic men of America foresaw the inevitable result, and deprecated the encroachment with all the energy they could command. As the North increased in population more rapidly than the South, in consequence of the influx not only of ignorant but of unprincipled and reckless foreigners from Europe, and the South held out the more tenaciously to State rights the more vehemently they were attacked, the conviction forced itself upon the minds of all its leading men that the disruption of the Union was only a question of time. They did not wish to expedite it; nor, could they have ruled the country on the doctrine of State Rights, as enforced by the decisions of the Supreme Court, would they ever have thought of breaking up the nominal Union, under which all the States had so marvellously prospered. But they were too constantly goaded on the slavery question, and too constantly taxed in all articles of foreign produce by the operation of a protectional tariff, exclusively beneficial to Northern manufacturers, to be otherwise than dissatisfied with the partnership to which they seemed to be doomed. The North refused to take warning. Strong in theory, it despised fact. It required justice to the negro, even though the white race should be ruined, and the black along with it. Ultimately, as all the world knows, the Southern people took the remedy into their own hands by secession, and were willing to forfeit many solid advantages derived from the Union, in order that they might be free from the constant interference of the North with their system of labour. They could not abolish slavery, even if they wished to do so; for four millions of slaves could not be suddenly set free without danger to themselves as well as ruin to their masters; and when they knew that the agitation in the negro's favour was got up in Massachusetts and other New England States, in the midst of communities that treated the negro as a social pariah, they hurled against the North the imputation of hypocrisy as well as illegality, and declined to have further partnership with it.

The North has misunderstood liberty and the principles of its own Government through the whole course of these unhappy disputes and the horrible war that has grown out of them. It was itself free from the guilt of slavery, and that ought to have been enough. Attempting coercion by the sword, it has attempted what was beyond its right and its province, and has suffered accordingly. Those who take to the sword perish by the sword. And, under the operation of so-called military necessities, it has lost its own liberties without doing the smallest particle of good to the black men whom it attempted to free, or removing a single obstacle that blocks the way to universal emancipation.

Twenty millions of white Northern men exist under a Despotism; and four millions of black Southern men remain just what and where they were before the war commenced. And all this has happened, because the Northern Americans wanted to be a nation when they were not a nation; and attacked that principle of State sovereignty and local self-government which was the only possible basis on which their Republican form of government could subsist. But they were a proud people, and needed to be taught a lesson of humility. They are receiving it at this moment, and all the world looks on with sympathy and wonder.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor has addressed to M. Billault the ollowing letter of thanks for his late speech in the Senate on the Polish question:—

My dear M. Billault,—I have just read your speech, and, as usual, I have been delighted to find in you such a faithful and eloquent interpreter of my policy. You have succeeded in reconciling the expression of our sympathies for a cause dear to France with the consideration due to foreign Sovereigns and Governments. Your words were on all points in accordance with my ideas, and I reject every other interpretation of my sentiments.—Believe in my sincere friendship, NAPOLEON.

The Emperor and Empress honoured with their presence last Saturday night the farewell representation given at the Grand Opera by Mdme. Ferraris. Their Majesties on entering their box were received with acclamations.

Prince Metternich, the Austrian Ambassador, returned to Paris on Monday from his journey to Vienna, where he was summoned to a consultation relating to the Polish question. He had an interview, lasting two hours, with the Foreign Minister, M. Drouyn de Lhuys. The Emperor received Prince Metternich on Tuesday.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Senate the bill granting extraordinary credits to the Government was passed, after some discussion.

The *Moniteur* publishes an Imperial decree separating the functions of President of the Prefectoral Council of the Seine from those of the Prefect, for the more prompt dispatch of public business. The President's salary is fixed at 25,000f. a year. A second decree follows, which appoints M. Dieu, Prefect of Savoy, to the office of President.

The trial of Garcia and Calzado, late director of the Paris Italian Opera-house, for cheating at cards, took place at Paris last week, and occasioned great excitement. M. de Miranda was the prosecutor. On the 4th of February these three persons found themselves among a select party in the salons of Mdme. Barucci, alias Benini, alias Justi. Miranda, who is a nobleman in the Queen of Spain's household, had already lost 35,000f. or 40,000f, to the two others the same evening, at the Spanish-American Cercle, in the Rue de la Paix, though he says "he had always refused to play directly with Garcia." However, he was now on good terms with him, and could afford to make a joke of this loss. Before they sat down to *trente-et-quarante*, MM. Garcia and Calzado kept walking about together, and the other guests seemed to notice them with a certain reserve. By degrees the two "manifested an intention of doing something." As there were only whist-tables in the room, they called for a kitchen-table, which was covered with a cloth, and the game began. This time Miranda won about 30,000f. Garcia and Calzado then proposed *écarté*; but, as no one would join them, they played alone, by way of a feint. Supper followed, after which a party was formed for a game of *baccarat*. Garcia disappeared for about an hour, but on his return the play became high. Garcia was opposed to Miranda, while Calzado kept betting on Garcia's hand; and in the end, the stakes having been raised again and again, and Garcia having won fifteen times running, Miranda lost some 130,000f. or 140,000f. At this point the Duc de Caderousse-Grammont interposed and charged Garcia with foul play, seizing his cards and pointing out to the company that some were lighter in tint than others. Garcia confessed he had brought in some cards, but with no dishonest intention, and "only to change his bad luck." That was too much. His pockets were searched, and a number of extra cards was found. He was then called upon to refund, and, after much resistance, was induced by a threat of sending for the police to throw down bank-notes worth 50,000f. More was demanded, and a general search was agreed upon. The result was that Garcia and Calzado had to be chased from room to room, dropping bank-notes at every step, and almost all the missing notes were recovered. These facts being clearly proved against both, Garcia, who did not appear, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, Calzado to thirteen months', and each to pay a fine of 3000f. Both were further condemned conjointly to pay 41,000f. as damages to M. de Miranda.

The New York journals publish news from Vera Cruz to the 17th of February. General Forey had issued a proclamation in which he announced his intention of speedily attacking Puebla, and declared that the Mexicans will be left to choose the form of their government, but that the French army will "remain long enough in Mexico to aid the Government in proceeding on the path of liberty and progress." It was reported that the French were about to occupy the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The report arose from the fact that detachments had been sent to the mouth of the Coatzacoalco with a gun-boat to blockade Minatitlan.

PORTUGAL.

A telegram from Lisbon states that the Chamber of Deputies have passed an unanimous vote of confidence in the Ministers.

Portugal has acceded to the proposal of England to make joint representations to Russia in favour of Poland.

The marriage of the Prince of Wales was well fêted in Lisbon, there having been three public dinners of different classes of the British residents, and two balls in the evening.

AUSTRIA.

A letter from Vienna states that the Emperor Francis Joseph has decided upon a very early meeting of the Hungarian Diet. It also says that new reforms are to be granted to Hungary.

A Vienna letter of the 17th says:—"Prince Metternich, the Austrian Ambassador at Paris, had assured his Government that the Emperor Napoleon did not wish to see the peace of Europe disturbed, but wished Austria to co-operate with France and England in obtaining political amelioration for the Poles. Austria has determined to maintain her neutral policy." We learn from another source that the Austrian Government, while declaring itself willing to seek from the goodwill of the Emperor Alexander reforms and concessions for Poland, declines any co-operation or alliance with France which might impede its liberty of action, or which would seem to conduct logically towards a European war.

Count Thun, the Austrian Ambassador at the Russian Court, presented his letters of recall on Saturday last. It does not appear, however, that this act is of any political significance.

A "carrousel," or mimic tournament, has been held in the Imperial riding-school of Vienna for the benefit of the distressed weavers. The Imperial family were present, and the galleries were filled with the best society of the capital.

ITALY.

The Ministry has undergone the modifications long expected. Signor Farini has retired because of his health; and Count Pasolini has resigned his post "for private reasons," as it was announced to the Parliament. Signor Minghetti becomes President of the Council, and Viscount Venosa Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The *Opinione* of Turin represents the Italian subscriptions to the national loan as going on very favourably.

Official papers respecting the Italian brigands have been published. From these we learn that from the 1st of May, 1861, to the 1st of March, 1863, the number of brigands taken with arms in their hands and shot was 1038; killed in fighting, 2413: made prisoners, 2763; surrendered, 932: in all, 7146.

A magnificent entertainment was given at Rome on the 10th inst., to celebrate the marriage of the Prince of Wales, by members of the English Club. Upwards of two hundred of the élite of society at Rome sat down to a splendid supper, the chair being taken by Sir William Frazer. The toasts were limited to "The Queen of the United Kingdom," "The Prince and Princess of Wales," and "The King of Denmark." Everything passed off most brilliantly.

PRUSSIA.

The first stone of the monument to be erected in memory of William III. was laid at Berlin on Tuesday week with great ceremony. The fête was exclusively military, as the Feudal party had taken every precaution to exclude all the elements of the Liberal opposition. The Lustgarten, the place chosen for the monument, was occupied solely by the military authorities, the veterans of 1813, and such of the civil authorities as had received invitations. The trades' corporations had refused to take part in the ceremony. The veterans of the Landwehr, however, as they passed through the streets, preceded by their old flags, were enthusiastically cheered by the people, to prove to them that the attitude of the capital did not proceed from indifference towards the old defenders of the country, but from the conviction that the moment when internal dissensions separated the Government from the people was ill-chosen to celebrate a victory over the foreigner. The proceedings passed over without any disorder.

The *Prussian Moniteur* publishes a Royal ordinance founding a medal for the soldiers who took part in the wars of 1813, 1814, and 1815. It is to bear the effigy of King Frederick William III., with a branch of laurel, and the above dates. On the reverse are to be the initials of the present King, with the crown, and the date March 17, 1863.

In Monday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Grabow made a report on the audience granted on Sunday by the King to a deputation from the Chamber commissioned to present an address congratulating his Majesty upon the anniversary of his birthday. M. Grabow said that the deputation was most graciously received by the King, who repeatedly expressed his thanks for the sentiments conveyed by the deputation, and said he hoped to succeed in removing existing differences. His Majesty also said that pending questions might meet with a solution within the current year, as he knew that the country and its representatives had always been faithful to the King.

The Government have declined to entertain the proposition of the military committee of the Chamber of Deputies, limiting the period of military service to two years.

DENMARK.

Preparations have been made in Copenhagen for a great public meeting, to be held to-day (Saturday), to discuss the affairs of the kingdom and to adopt resolutions.

AMERICA.

By the arrival of the steamers City of New York and Hibernian we have received telegrams from New York to the evening of the 14th inst.

WAR NEWS.

From the army on the Rappahannock there is nothing to report beyond a successful cavalry raid on the part of the Confederates into Fairfax Courthouse, resulting in the capture of Brigadier-General Stoughton, with his head-quarters, guard, and fifty-five horses.

No attack on Charleston had yet been made; but General Hunter had issued preliminary orders, showing that an attack would soon commence. General Beauregard, in anticipation thereof, has revoked all furloughs and recalled all absentees to Charleston.

Partly in order to test the invulnerability of the Federal ironclads, they bombarded Fort M'Allister, in the Ogeechee River, for twenty hours. They were struck several times, but not injured. They could not get near enough to the fort to dismantle it on account of the obstructions in the river.

Federal gun-boats have passed through the channel cut by the army from the Mississippi into Lake Providence, in the northern parish of Louisiana. They have done considerable damage on its banks.

Mr. Slidell's property has been confiscated at New Orleans.

It is reported from Memphis that the Federal expedition up the Yazoo has captured Yazoo city and all the Confederate transports above it.

Immense numbers of the Federal troops are sick at Vicksburg.

President Lincoln has issued a proclamation declaring that absent soldiers who return to their commands before the 1st of April will be reinstated; but that those who do not do so will be arrested and treated as deserters. He warns the people against enticing soldiers to desert, and calls upon them to assist in preventing desertion.

The British steamer Peterhoff, from London, for the Mexican port of Metamoras, was captured off St. Thomas by a vessel of Admiral Wilkes's squadron and sent in to Key West for adjudication. She was heavily laden with boots, blankets, &c., for the Confederate Government.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Richmond despatches speak discouragingly of the prospect of supplies of food, and say that the impressment of grain by the Government discourages production. The New York journals assert that gold at Richmond is at 350 per cent premium.

The Mobile papers state that the Confederates have much trouble with the Union men in Northern Alabama. One county is said to be full of them, and many deserters are joining them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Senate has confirmed the appointment of Mr. Cassius M. Clay as Minister to Russia. His confirmation was specially pressed by Mr. Seward and the President.

The Senate adjourned on the 14th.

Senator Sumner, the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, strongly urged the President not to issue letters of marque. On the other hand, the committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce have had an interview with President Lincoln, urging him to issue them forthwith.

The election in New Hampshire is rather favourable to the Republicans. Two Republican and one Democratic member have been elected to Congress. There were three candidates for Governor, and none obtained an absolute majority. The Republican candidate will be chosen by the Legislature.

The British steamer Queen of the Wave has run ashore at Charleston. The Federal Admiral Dupont was making efforts to save her.

The Federal debt, up to March 1, 1863, is set down at 868,000,000 dols.

Secretary Chase is in New York, endeavouring to raise 100,000,000 dols., one half in twenty-year bonds and the other half in short bonds. It was reported in Wall-street that he had received

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an offer from Europe for 100,000,000 dols. six per cent bonds at a higher figure than par. Gold was at 58 premium.

UTAH.

A collision between the military and the citizens of Utah has taken place. Congress having passed a law to put down polygamy, the Governor of Utah and his associate justices ordered the military to arrest Brigham Young and Councillors Kimball and Wells. The citizens armed, but were not able to prevent the arrest of their high priest. He was released on giving bonds to appear for trial.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

The cause of Poland has received a great blow in the defeat of General Langiewicz, which is fully confirmed. The battle took place on the 18th inst., near Zagoscie, and after a desperate struggle, which lasted the whole day, the Poles were defeated. Langiewicz managed to escape across the Vistula and took refuge in the Austrian territory, and is now in charge of the Austrian authorities. On the 20th the remaining portion of Langiewicz's forces had another engagement with the Russian troops, and was defeated and dispersed.

The central revolutionary committee at Warsaw seem, however, nothing daunted by the defeat of Langiewicz. They have issued a proclamation announcing the resumption of their functions in consequence of the Dictator being a prisoner, and calling on every Pole to take his place in the national ranks. Langiewicz has also issued a proclamation resigning his office, and warning his brethren against yielding to party spirit. Nor are the insurgent chiefs relaxing their efforts. The insurgent chief Czechowski seized on Kreszow on the 20th, and took possession of the Government Treasury. The Russians retired without offering any resistance. On the 22nd, however, the insurgents under the command of Czechowski were beaten and dispersed in the vicinity of Lezansk. Four engagements between the Russians and Poles are spoken of in telegrams published on Wednesday. In two the insurgents are stated to have been beaten; in two the Russians were worsted. One of the most severe engagements that has occurred during the outbreak has taken place in Kalisch, near Konin, on the Prussian frontier. The Russians had four officers and sixty privates killed, besides a large number wounded. Amongst the latter was Prince Wittgenstein, who was taken prisoner by the Poles.

It is now asserted that a Russian column had entered the territory of the Grand Duchy of Posen (Prussian Poland), marching through Pleschen, Neustadt, and Yreschen, and afterwards returning to Russian Poland. The fact, however, has since been denied. The *Moniteur* of Wednesday announces that the Prussian and Russian Ambassadors have proved to the French Government that the report of a Russian column having traversed the Prussian territory is void of foundation.

The Continental papers publish a series of documents conveying, in the name of Louis Mieroslawski, the Polish exile, a grave charge against the conduct of Langiewicz. Mieroslawski alleges that the dictatorship was, in January last, formally conferred upon him by the Provisional Government at Warsaw; but that, while the fact was notified to and accepted by all the insurgent leaders, it was not at that stage of the insurrection thought prudent to proclaim it publicly. In the meantime Langiewicz, encouraged by his successes, usurped the power and proclaimed himself Dictator. Rather than create discord Mieroslawski left Poland, and the Provisional Government bowed to the usurpation. This, at least, is the charge now formally made against the fallen Dictator.

An Imperial ukase has been published at St. Petersburg abolishing, "for certain local reasons," all relations of an obligatory character existing between the peasantry and the landed proprietors in the governments of Wilna, Grodno, and Minsk, and four districts of Witebsk. The emancipation of the peasants is to be completely effected. From the 1st of May next the peasants are no longer to pay their rent to the landed proprietors, but to the Government, which will itself pay to the proprietors the price of emancipation. This measure seems timed in order to check the well-known inclination of the Lithuanian chiefs to join in the Polish movement.

The *Europe* of Frankfort gives an analysis of the despatch upon the Polish question addressed by Earl Russell, on the 5th of March, to the Russian Government and the other Powers who signed the Treaty of Vienna. The suggestions contained in this document are stated to be as follows:—1. An immediate amnesty in favour of the insurgent Poles. 2. The realisation of the promises made by the Emperor Alexander I. to the Poles in his celebrated proclamation of the month of November, 1815. 3. The immediate convocation of the Polish Diet.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Lord Sudeley has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Montgomery.

A resolution in favour of extending the principle of limited liability to private partnerships was adopted by the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on Monday.

The Marquis of Ailesbury was sworn in, on Wednesday, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Wilts before the Lord President and other members of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

The Marquis of Hartington, who, in consequence of having accepted office as a Lord of the Admiralty, was obliged to appeal to his constituents in North Lancashire, was on Tuesday re-elected without opposition.

An old shoemaker, of most filthy habits, and believed to be "as poor as a rat," died at Crieff, a few days ago. After his death there were found in his house bank bills and silver and copper, amounting altogether to about £1600.

Mr. Isaac Spooner, of the Midland Circuit, who has frequently sat as Deputy-Recorder of Birmingham, has been appointed stipendiary magistrate of Wolverhampton, in the room of Mr. Partridge, who has been appointed a metropolitan police magistrate.

The Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Roman Catholic Bishop of Kerry, has dissolved the "Catholic Young Men's Association" of Tralee, in consequence of the disorderly and disloyal conduct of the members at their annual dinner on St. Patrick's Day.

A carriage and pair were dashed to pieces at Brighton last week. The horses took fright just before the coachman could mount the box, and after a short but mad career darted through a narrow opening, and, turning a somersault, fell on to the beach, a depth of 70 ft.

As six men were engaged in plastering a co-operative mill at Accrington, on Saturday, one of the floors fell in, burying five of the number, one of whom was speedily extricated, quite dead; but the remaining four are still under the ruins, no doubt killed. Two other men also received severe injuries, having been partially buried in the ruins.

At a meeting held at the Manchester Townhall on Tuesday, under the presidency of the Mayor, resolutions expressing sympathy with Poland, and denouncing the oppressive policy of the Russians, were unanimously passed. A memorial to the Queen, and petitions to both Houses of Parliament, in favour of the Polish cause, were also adopted. Count Zamoyski and Mr. J. P. Hennessy, M.P., were among those who addressed the meeting.

The Mayor of Liverpool presented on Saturday last, at the Townhall, three silver medals and £17, which had been voted by the Royal National Life-boat Institution to Thomas Evans, Thomas Evans, jun., William Evans, and several other men, in acknowledgment of their gallant exertions in putting off in a boat, during a heavy gale of wind on the night of the 20th and the morning of the 21st of January, and afterwards assisting to rescue a large number of persons from the passenger-ship John H. Elliott, of New York, which had stranded on the Great Burbo bank, near Liverpool.

The Greek Government have recalled M. Tricoupi, their Minister here, and have abolished the Greek Legation in London.

The harvest in South Australia this season is expected to yield 60,000 tons more than is necessary for supplying the colony.

A new variety of sweet potato has been introduced into the United States from South America. It attains a large size, is fine-grained, mealy, devoid of all stringiness, and of a red colour.

Among other notices in last Friday's *Gazette* is one stating that the name of Prince Frederic of Hesse Cassel should be added to the list of attestators (given in another column) of the marriage of the Prince of Wales.

SCREW-PILE PIER, MADRAS. — We are requested to state that the above pier, of which an Engraving was given in our Number of the 28th ult., was constructed from the design of the late Messrs. Saunders and Mitchell, of North-street, Westminster, who had become licensees of the Mitchell screw-pile patent, and that the late Mr. Frederick Johnson prepared the details, and was the contractor for its erection.

THE COURT.

The Queen has taken her accustomed out-door exercise during the past week.

The Duchess of Brabant and the Count de Flanders took their departure from the castle on Saturday, and returned to the Continent.

On Sunday the Queen, with Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Helena, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Rev. F. C. Cook, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, preached.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse, drove out in an open carriage. Prince Louis of Hesse accompanied her Majesty on horseback. His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, who had arrived at the castle on Saturday, returned to Greenwich Park.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse, drove in the grounds. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived from London soon after two o'clock, attended by the Countess of Morton, the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, drove out in the grounds. The Prince of Wales rode on horseback.

Her Majesty received, on Thursday, the Lord Mayor of London and a select deputation, who attended for the purpose of presenting a loyal address to the Sovereign on the happy occasion of the marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales. This is the first public act in which the Queen has taken part since the death of the Prince Consort.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Buckingham Palace from Windsor Castle yesterday week. Their Royal Highnesses visited the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, and Princess Christian of Denmark at their respective residences. In the evening the Prince and Princess held a reception at St. James's Palace.

The Prince and Princess of Wales went to Marlborough House on Saturday morning, afterwards received visits at Buckingham Palace from their illustrious relatives, and, later in the day, took a drive in an open carriage and four. In the evening the Prince and Princess entertained at dinner the Duke of Cambridge, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Dagmar, Prince Frederick and Prince William of Denmark.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Bishop of Manchester preached the sermon.

On Monday the Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by the Countess of Morton and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, visited Prince and Princess Christian of Denmark at the Palace Hotel, Buckingham-gate, and partook of a déjeûner with their Royal Highnesses. In the evening the Prince and Princess Christian, with Princess Dagmar, Prince Frederick, and Prince William of Denmark, dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Buckingham Palace.

On Tuesday the Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by the Countess of Morton, the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, left Buckingham Palace, at a quarter before one o'clock, for Windsor Castle. Their Royal Highnesses proceeded to the Paddington terminus, and travelled by the Great Western Railway to Windsor.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were to leave Windsor Castle for Sandringham yesterday (Friday).

We are authorised to state that after the return of the Prince of Wales from Sandringham, in April, arrangements will be made, of which due notice will be given, for the presentation to his Royal Highness of addresses from corporations and other public bodies. The presentation of the addresses will be subject to regulations similar to those observed on the presentation of addresses to her Majesty at a levée.

It is officially announced that the bridal presents to the Princess of Wales will be exhibited at the South Kensington Museum as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

ROYAL RECEPTION AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

By command of the Queen, an evening party was given at St. James's Palace yesterday se'nnight, in honour of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. The invitations were issued by the Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's household.

The company comprised the Royal family, the Danish Royal family, and the foreign Princes now staying in this country, together with the whole of the foreign Ministers, the Ministers of the Crown, and the great officers of State, with their wives and daughters, a number of the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal household, and a large party of the nobility and gentry.

The State-rooms, ante-rooms, corridors, and halls were brilliantly illuminated for this reception. The Banquet-room, Portrait-gallery, Guard Chamber, corridors, and hall, were lit by gas. The Throne-room, Drawing-room, Queen Anne's room, the Royal closet, and the Presence chamber were lit by numerous wax lights. The entire suite was tastefully decorated with choice and beautiful flowers, which were arranged in all the recesses.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by the Duchess of Wellington, Mistress of the Robes to the Queen; Viscountess Jocelyn, Lady in Waiting to her Majesty; the Countess of Morton, Lady in Waiting to her Royal Highness; and the other ladies and gentlemen of the Royal household, arrived from Buckingham Palace at twenty-five minutes before ten o'clock, and were received by the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, the Master of the Horse, and by the Groom of the Stole to the Prince of Wales, who conducted their Royal Highnesses to the Royal closet.

The Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary were attended by Lady G. Somerset and Colonel Home Purves. The Duke of Cambridge was attended by Colonel Tyrwhitt. Prince and Princess Christian of Denmark were accompanied by Princess Dagmar and Prince Frederick, and attended by General and Mdme. d'Oxholm, Countess Reventlow, and Colonel Francis Seymour, C.B.

His Royal Highness Prince Louis of Hesse was attended by Baron Westerweller.

His Royal Highness Prince Frederick of Hesse-Cassel and his Serene Highness the Duke of Holstein-Glücksburg were attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Sing was attended by Colonel Oliphant.

The above illustrious guests joined the Prince and Princess of Wales in the Royal closet.

The general company upon their arrival were ushered to the State rooms. All the gentlemen appeared in uniform or Court dress, the members of orders of knighthood wearing their respective insignia.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Royal and illustrious visitors, and attended by the ladies in waiting and the principal officers of the Royal household, entered the Throne-room and passed to Queen Anne's room, where the corps diplomatique, the Cabinet Ministers, and other distinguished guests had the honour of offering their congratulations to their Royal Highnesses.

The Princess of Wales wore a dress of white silver moire covered with a dress of Brussels lace. Her Royal Highness wore a diadem of diamonds.

The Duchess of Cambridge wore dark violet satin dress, with bouillonnés of satin and black lace, covered with a tunic of Brussels lace. Her Royal Highness's headdress was formed of a tiara of diamonds and pearls, and white feathers. The necklace, stomacher, and earrings were diamonds and pearls.

Princess Mary of Cambridge wore a white satin petticoat, trimmed with tulle and bands of violet velvet with silver cord, covered with a tunic of Honiton lace. The Princess wore a tiara of diamonds. The necklace, stomacher, and earrings of diamonds.

Princess Christian of Denmark wore a dress of dark blue velvet, trimmed with white blonde. Her Royal Highness's headdress was composed of a diadem of diamonds and white feathers. The necklace and earrings were of diamonds. The Princess wore the Grand Cordon of the order of Catherine of Russia.

The Royal party occupied seats at the east end of the room.

Her Majesty's private band, under the direction of Mr. Anderson, performed a selection of music during the evening.

Refreshments were provided for the company in the Guard Chamber. Supper was served at eleven o'clock, the tables being decorated with some choice specimens of the Royal plate, and a buffet of gold plate, on a crimson ground, was displayed at one end of the Banqueting-room.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, with the Royal visitors, were conducted to supper by the Lord Steward of her Majesty's household.

The party broke up early.

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF DENMARK.

Prince and Princess Christian of Denmark left London on Tuesday morning for the Continent. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge visited and took leave of their Royal Highnesses at Buckingham Palace on Monday evening. On Tuesday morning the Prince and Princess of Wales paid a visit at an early hour to Prince and Princess Christian, at the Palace Hotel, Buckingham-gate. The Duke of Cambridge and Princess Mary also arrived at the Palace Hotel, where the Princess took leave of the members of the Danish Royal family. The Princess of Wales took leave of her parents and family at the hotel, and, after witnessing their departure, returned to Buckingham Palace, attended by the Countess of Morton. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge accompanied Prince and Princess Christian to the London Bridge terminus, which station they left at a quarter before ten o'clock. Their Royal Highnesses were accompanied by Princess Dagmar, Prince Frederick, Prince William, Prince Waldemar of Denmark, and Princess Thyra, and were attended by General and Mdme. D'Oxholm, Countess Reventlow, Captain Castenschjold, Captain Lund, and Lieutenant Funck. Colonel Francis Seymour, C.B., Groom in Waiting to the Queen, attended the Prince and Princess to the station, and travelled with their Royal Highnesses to Dover, where they embarked in the Vivid for Calais.

LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.—RIOTS IN THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

SERIOUS riots have taken place at Stalybridge, adjoining Ashton-under-Lyne, owing to the changes made by the local executive relief committee in their mode of relief. It was determined at their last meeting that the adult operatives at the various schools should be paid with tickets at the rate of 3s. a week, and that a day in hand should be kept. The men at the schools refused to receive these tickets; and when the schools broke up, at four o'clock on Friday last, a vast crowd had congregated around Castle-street mills, at which place there is a large educational class. The mob soon became very excited, attacked with stones and brickbats the handful of police sent against them and put them to flight, and broke the windows of the most prominent members of the relief committee, especially of Mr. Bates, whose house was sacked. Several shops were plundered. The relief committee's clothing-stores were then broken open. In these stores were piled up heaps of moleskin jackets, trousers, waistcoats, stockings, calico, and linen under-clothing for women, besides large quantities of moleskin and other cloths for making up into garments. As fast as a score of lads and lasses could pick the goods up were these useful things hurled out of the upper windows to the people in the street. Complete showers of jackets would fall on the uplifted hands of hundreds of people in the streets, followed by bundles of stockings, waistcoats, flannel, or shirts, chemises. People kept continually leaving the crowd with armsfull of all kinds of clothing. Shortly after a troop of the 14th Hussars from the Ashton barracks appeared in sight. A loud cry of "The soldiers are coming!" was raised, and the Hussars galloped along, flourishing their swords. Every one looked after his or her personal safety, and fled from the street immediately. But many arrests were made. The troops were preceded by the Mayor (Mr. Hopwood) and Mr. D. Harrison on horseback. They were received by the mob with hooting and yelling, amid which discordant noises Mr. Harrison read the Riot Act to the populace. No missiles, however, of any description were thrown either at the police or the troops. After the Riot Act had been read the troops commenced to clear the streets, and proceeded up and down, driving the people before them. The police were now engaged in capturing those who had stolen things from the stores, great quantities having been conveyed into the dwellings contiguous to the spot. In some of the houses the people commenced burning the clothing in order to escape detection; others threw it into the canal, and various articles of wearing apparel might be seen floating on the water for some time. At night great numbers were taken into custody by the police, and the military withdrew from the town, the magistrates sitting all night.

On Saturday eighty-two of the rioters were brought before the magistrates, when twenty-nine of them—all, with one exception, Irishmen—were committed for trial at Chester Assizes. Troops and police escorted them to the railway station in the midst of a great mob. Stones were thrown at the police, and one constable was knocked down by a stone. The disturbances were renewed after it became known that the committee refused to submit to the dictation of the mob, and would, for the present at least, adhere to the obnoxious arrangement. The authorities had secured the assistance of two additional troops of Hussars and a considerable body of the county police; but, notwithstanding these precautions, the rioters resumed their operations, and, baffling the military and police, either sacked provision-shops or overawed tradesmen into compliance with their demands for food.

The town was in a greatly-excited state throughout the whole of Sunday, immense numbers, many of them strangers, parading the town; but no outbreak took place.

A meeting of the relief committee was held at Stalybridge on Monday morning, and, in consequence of their adhering to their resolution not to give relief in money, but by tickets, all the operatives except eight refused to receive them. Bodies of operatives proceeded to Ashton, Dukinfield, and Hyde. Most of the shops were closed all day; but the smaller provision-shops opened in the morning, and the consequence was that their owners, in many cases, were frightened into the distribution of food to the mob. In the same way the keepers of beerhouses and public-houses were induced, more by fear than violence, to give beer to the people. In the evening there were 15,000 to 20,000 people in the streets, but no actual rioting occurred.

The procession from Stalybridge reached Ashton about ten on Monday morning. They were joined by the disreputable classes there, and another riot took place. The military were again called out and several arrests were made. The mob was broken and dispersed for the time; but a considerable number again collected and proceeded towards Dukinfield, sacking several shops on their way. At Dukinfield they were received by a body of the county constabulary, under Captain Elgee, who, with the assistance of the military, dispersed and drove them back to Stalybridge. It is said that the majority of these disturbers of the peace never worked in the mills, but are the unskilled labourers of the place, and that a large proportion of them are natives of Ireland.

A party of rioters (some four hundred) again left Stalybridge for Ashton on Tuesday. They found the authorities, the special constables, and the police drawn up across the road. The mob, seeing this stoppage to their progress, threw a shower of stones, whereupon the police were ordered to charge with their staves, and this they did so effectually as thoroughly to disperse the mob, who were driven as far as Tarney Valley, where Captain Elgee, with two divisions of police (sixty men), joined in the pursuit. Thus the rabble was driven back into Stalybridge, whence they came. During the interim a riot broke out in Stamford-street, where windows were smashed. The police soon dispersed this mob also.

Stockport was in a state of agitation; but every precaution has been taken. At Wigan, some explanations which have passed between the relief committee and a deputation from the operatives have had a good effect. At Oldham 300 special constables were sworn in, in expectation of a raid from Stalybridge; but there was no disturbance.

On Tuesday the Stalybridge operatives, at a public meeting, determined to accept the relief tickets for last week, leaving open the question whether they should be paid half in money and half in tickets. The meeting was very orderly, but few roughs being there; so that, for the present, there is little chance of further riot or outrage.

Mr. Baron Martin, in his charge to the grand jury at Liverpool on Monday, referred to the total absence from the calendar of offences which could be traced to the existing distress; and we cordially join with Mr. Farnall in the hope he expressed at the meeting of the Central Committee, "that the benevolent people of England will not conclude that the portion of the workpeople of Stalybridge who have been misled represent the operatives of the cotton districts."

The recipients of parochial relief in the distressed cotton districts continue to diminish in number. Compared with the previous seven days, there was last week a decrease of 3311 persons, giving a total diminution since the 6th of December last of 61,589. Respecting Stalybridge, Mr. Farnall, the Poor Law Commissioner, on Monday, made a special report to the Central Executive Committee, from which it appears that one half of the entire population of that town are at present in receipt of parochial aid, or are supported by the relief fund. The Central Executive Committee granted £600 for one week to Stalybridge, but in making the grant gave an intimation to the district committee that the Central Executive entirely approve of the reduction made in the scale of relief at Stalybridge, and also of the distribution of relief by tickets, which they believe will not only prevent the irregularities that have been complained of, but be advantageous to the families of the recipients of relief.

The Mansion House Committee held their weekly meeting yesterday week. The total sum received up to Thursday evening was £161,155, of which £357,298 had been remitted to the distressed districts. The total sum received during the past week was £1841, of which £350 was from colonial resources. The amount granted for distribution was £4623. Two or three petitions for grants to enable the operatives of some of the distressed districts to emigrate were read, but the committee thought the question of too much importance to be disposed of without further consideration, especially considering the present state of the fund; and some of them were of opinion that, if the movement were favoured by the public generally, it ought to be provided for by a special fund. Some conversation took place on the matter, but nothing decisive was arrived at.

A special meeting of the Mansion House Relief Committee was held on Tuesday to consider the urgent application for relief made to them from Stalybridge. The Rev. Thomas Floyd, a clergyman of the town, attended, and to some extent explained the causes of the outbreak. There had been causes of irritation existing for some time; and though the rev. gentleman would not condemn the change in the mode of relief from money to tickets, still he thought the time selected for the change was injudicious. The committee voted £500, to be distributed in money by the local relief committee, if they would take charge of it.

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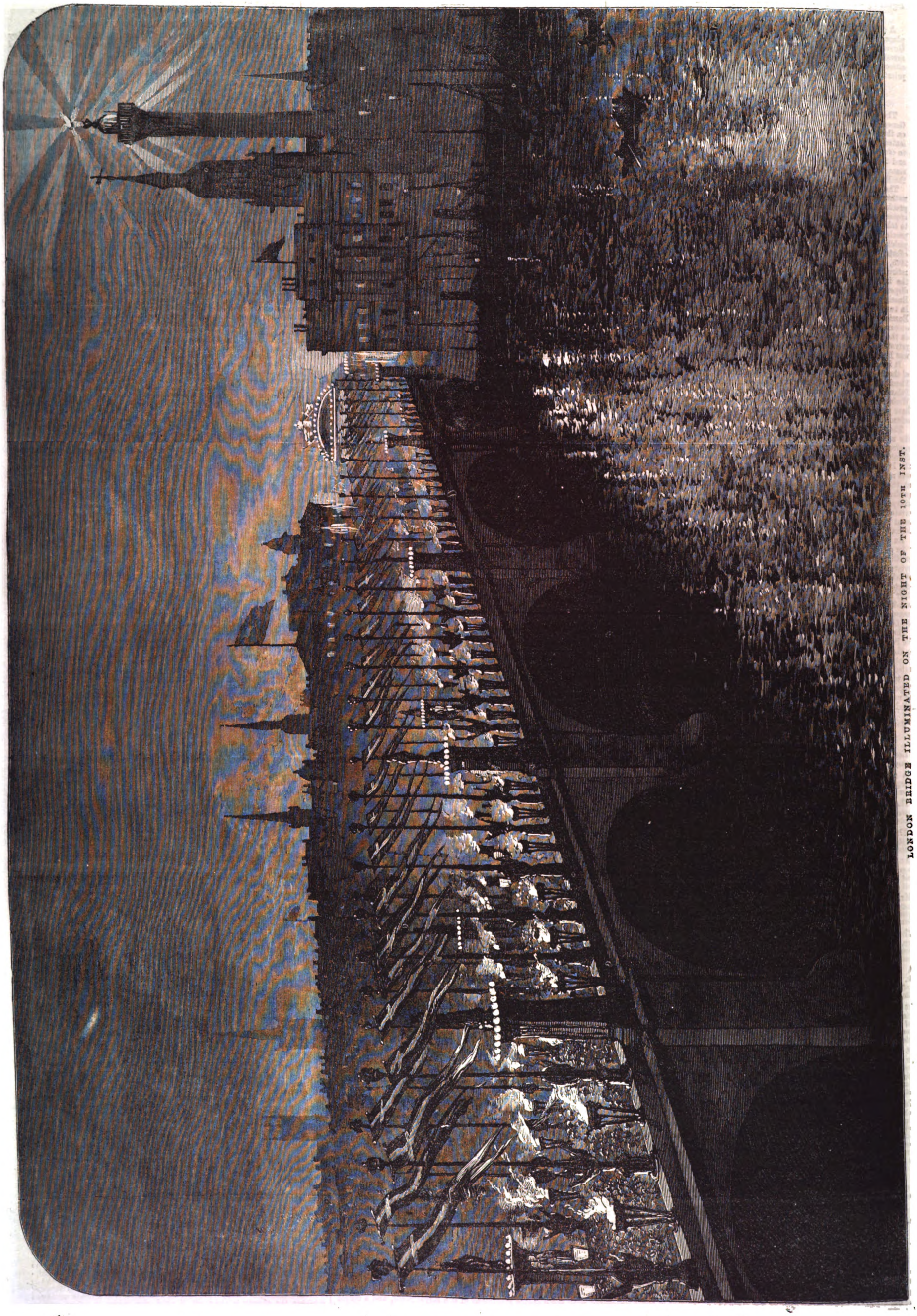

LONDON BRIDGE ILLUMINATED ON THE NIGHT OF THE 10TH INST.

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EDINBURGH, FROM THE CALTON HILL, ON THE NIGHT OF THE 10TH INST.

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 28.

SUNDAY, March 29.—Sixth Sunday in Lent: Palm Sunday. Battle of Pollentia: Alaric the Goth defeated by the Roman General Stilicho, 403. Edward IV. established himself on the throne by defeating the Lancastrians at Towton, 1461. The planet Vesta discovered by Dr. Olbers, 1807.

MONDAY, 30.—The Massacre of the French termed the "Sicilian Vespers," 1282. The settlements at Darien surrendered to the Spaniards, 1700.

TUESDAY, 31.—The Jesuits expelled from Madrid, 1767. The French defeated at Romaineville; the Allies entered Paris, 1814. The Poles under Skrzynecki defeated the Russians at Wawz, 1831.

WEDNESDAY, April 1.—The Bull "In Cœna Domini" issued by Urban VIII. against the opponents of the Papacy, 1627.

THURSDAY, 2.—Nelson's Victory at Copenhagen, 1801.

FRIDAY, 3.—Good Friday. St. Richard, Bishop of Chichester, d. 1245. Edward the Black Prince's Victory at Najara, re-establishing Peter the Cruel, King of Castile, 1367. Vain attempt of General Ortega to establish Comte de Montemolin as King of Spain, 1860.

SATURDAY, 4.—Full moon, 4h. 9m. a.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 4, 1863.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
9 2	9 44	10 23	11 3	11 38	—	0 9	0 32	0 54	1 13	1 32	1 49	2 6	2 24

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOMETER Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	RAIN in 24 hours Read at 10A.M.
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	Inches
March 11	29·591	35·9	29·0	·78	5	32·6	42·0	N. NW. WNW.	184	·008
12	29·216	37·8	36·7	·96	10	25·5	42·3	SE.	..	·006
13	29·324	41·8	34·2	·76	4	31·5	49·8	WNW. NW. N.	..	·030
14	29·363	39·5	32·9	·79	8	25·6	47·8	SE. S.	144	·007
15	..	..	..	..	..	34·6	44·3	..	157	·140
16	29·927	41·1	31·1	·71	9	36·0	45·7	N.	458	·053
17	30·194	39·4	30·8	·74	3	33·7	44·5	NNW.	305	·011
18	29·950	38·5	25·5	·63	5	27·8	44·7	NNW. N.	107	·000
19	29·983	43·0	32·1	·68	5	34·1	48·9	NW.	216	·000
20	29·853	46·9	39·2	·76	8	37·1	55·2	SW. W. WNW.	403	·031
21	30·101	45.9	34·7	·68	9	43·8	51·2	NW. NNW.	279	·000
22	..	..	..	..	..	30·5	55·2	..	117	·004
23	30·400	49·8	41·7	·76	6	38·3	59·0	SW. WNW.	167	·000
24	30·443	52·3	42·0	·70	0	38·2	59·6	SW.N.	105	·000

Readings of meteorological instruments at half-past nine a.m.:—

MARCH 11 TO MARCH 17.

Barometer (in Inches) corrected	29·514	29·371	29·289	29·471	29·215	29·849	30·210
Temperature of Air	36·8°	41·5°	38·9°	37·4°	42·4°	43·1°	40·3°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	34·9°	39·4°	37·7°	35·1°	40·3°	39·1°	36·5°
Direction of Wind	NNE.	SE.	NW.	CALM.	NNW.	N.	NNW.

MARCH 18 TO MARCH 24.

Barometer (in Inches) corrected	29·965	29·979	29·910	30·056	30·383	30·426	30·470
Temperature of Air	38·1°	43·7°	45·9°	46·9°	46·7°	47·4°	50·4°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	33·6°	39·9°	44·9°	41·4°	43,5°	46·3°	46·9°
Direction of Wind	CALM.	NW.	SW.	NW.	SSW.	SW.	SW.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDMUND FALCONER.—On EASTER MONDAY will be performed, for the 247th time in London, Mr. R. Falconer's Drama of PEEP O' DAY; or, Savourneen Deelish. The originally surprising scenic effect and stirring action of the drama will be greatly enhanced by being presented on a larger scale in proportion with the vast stage accommodation of the National Theatre. Principal Characters—Messrs. H. Loraine, Addison, Walter Lacy, J. Graham, C. Spencer, J. Neville, &c.; Misses Cleveland, Clara Weston, and M. Hudson. &c. To conclude with the Ballet Farce, by J. Oxenford, Esq., of MAGIC TOYS. Valentine, her original character, by Miss Lydia Thompson; in which she will introduce her celebrated Sailor's Hornpipe. Doors open at Half-past Six; Commence at Seven. Prices as usual. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily. Acting Manager, Mr. F. B. Chatterton.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On Monday and during the Week (Good Friday excepted), AURORA FLOYD—Messrs. B. Webster, P. Bedford, Stuart, Phillips, Billington; Miss Avonia Jones, Miss H. Simms, and Mrs. Billington. A VALENTINE—Messrs. J. L. Toole, P. Bedford, and Miss K. Kelly. Commence at Seven.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—EASTER MONDAY, April 6, and Every Evening during the Week, A SUDDEN ATTACK—Messrs. Shore, Garden, Widdicomb; Miss Hennade, and Mrs. Lee. After which, at a Quarter to Eight, a New Romantic Drama, in Three Acts, and Prologue, entitled THE DUKE'S MOTTO, by Paul Feval and John Brougham. The principal character will be sustained by Mr. Fechter, supported by Messrs. G. Vining, J. Brougham, H. Widdicomb, G. Jordan, F. Charles, Garden, Raymond, H. Butler, Dawson; Misses Carlotta Leclercq, Kate Terry, E. Lavenue, and Elsworthy. Doors open at Half-past Six, performance to commence at Seven. Mr. Phelps and Mr. Walter Montgomery are engaged, and will shortly appear.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week ending APRIL 4, Monday to Friday, One Shilling. Band and Great Organ Performances daily. Open at Ten. GOOD FRIDAY, APRIL 3, GREAT SACRED CONCERT. Mr. SIMS REEVES, who will sing—

Then shall the righteous .. .. Elijah.
How vain is man .. .. Judas Maccabeus.
Sound an alarm .. .. Judas Maccabeus.

Saturday, Concert. Admission, Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GOOD FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1863. A GRAND SACRED CONCERT on the GREAT HANDEL ORCHESTRA. Vocalists: Mdme. Rudersdorff, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Weiss. Solo trumpet, Mr. Harper. The Orchestra will comprise the Crystal Palace Band, considerably increased, and the band of the Coldstream Guards.

Mr. James Coward will preside at the Great Handel Festival Organ.

The performance will commence at Three o'Clock, and, to afford visitors ample time to leave, will terminate at about Five o'Clock. Admission, One Shilling.

Reserved Seats for the front rows of the Handel Orchestra and the Upper Galleries of the garden-front of the Palace, Half-a-Crown each; in the Upper Seats of the Handel Orchestra, One Shilling each.

These tickets are necessarily limited in number. They may be secured on or after Monday, the 30th inst., at the Crystal Palace, and at No. 2, Exeter Hall. The entrances to the reserved seats will be opened at Two o'Clock.

The Bridal Decorations, including the splendid bannerets specially provided by M. Godillot, of Paris, and all the flags, wreaths, festoons, and mottoes, will remain as on the Wedding Day.

The Palace will be lighted in the evening, to afford ample time for return.

The Palace and Grounds will be open from Nine in the Morning. Frequent trains from London Bridge, Victoria, and intermediate stations, and on the local lines connected with the Crystal Palace.

Excursion trains will also run from the London, Brighton, and South Coast, the London, Chatham, and Dover, and other lines, particulars of which may be obtained at the various stations.

NOTE.—The Kensington Extension Railway connects the Crystal Palace Railway with all the stations on the North London line.

On Good Friday and Easter Monday cheap excursion trains (including admission to the Palace) will run throughout from Fenchurch-street to the Crystal Palace by Bow, Highbury, Camden, &c.

The exit to the Excursion Trains is opposite the foot of the first staircase, leading to the South Wing.

MR. SIMS REEVES, Mr. SANTLEY.—EXETER HALL. MESSIAH.—PASSION WEEK.—Performance by the NATIONAL CHORAL SOCIETY, TUESDAY the 31st, at Half-past Seven. Principal Vocalists—Mdme. Rudersdorff Miss Palmer, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley. Conductor, Mr. G. W. Martin; Organist, Mr J. G. Boardman. Band and Chorus, 700. Tickets, 1s., 2s., 3s.; numbered stalls, 5s., 10s. 6d A few special stalls at One Guinea each. Immediate application necessary. Offices—14, 15, Exeter Hall (first floor).

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—MR. WILBYE COOPER'S GRAND CONCERT, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 8. Vocalists—Mdlle. Parepa, Mdme. Weiss, Miss Marian Moss, Miss Clari Fraser, Miss Messent, Mdlle. Lancia, Miss Eleonora Wilkinson, Miss Poole, Mrs. Lockey, Mdme. Baxter, Miss Palmer, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby; Mr Sims Reeves, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, Mr. George Perren, Mr. John Morgan, Mr. Santley, Mr. Winn, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Lewis Thomas. The West London Glee and Madrigal Society and the Orpheus Glee Union. Solo Instrumentalists—M. Sainton, Signor Giulio Regondi, Signor Ferze, Mr. Lazarus, the Brothers Booth, Mr. Aptommas, Signor Andreoli, Mdlle. Michelin (Conservatoire de Paris). Conductors—Mr. Benedict, Herr Wilhelm Ganz, Mr. J. L. Hatton, Mr. Harpitt, Mr. Frank Mori, Mr. G. B. Allen. Stalls, 10s. 6d. and 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.: Admission, 1s. Tickets at Addison and Lucas, 210, Regent-street; Lonsdale, 26, Old Bond-street; Austin's, 28, Piccadilly; and all Musicsellers.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—EXETER HALL.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—On WEDNESDAY NEXT, APRIL 1, the usual PASSION WEEK PERFORMANCE of HANDEL'S MESSIAH. Principal Vocalists: Miss L. Pyne, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Henry Haigh and Mr. Weiss. The Band and Chorus, on the most extensive scale available in Exeter Hall, will consist of (including 16 double basses) nearly 700 performers. Tickets, 3s., 5s., and Stalls, 10s. 6d. each. The Offices of the Society are at No. 6, Exeter Hall.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with MR. JOHN PARRY, will appear in an ENTIRELY NEW ENTERTAINMENT on (EASTER) MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 6, at Eight, ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Stalls may be secured at once at the Gallery.

NOTICE.—An EXTRA MORNING REPRESENTATION will be given during the Easter holidays, on Thursdays, at Three. No performance Passion Week.

THE RAILWAY STATION.—This celebrated Picture by Mr. FRITH, R.A., is now ON VIEW to the Public at the Fine-Art Gallery, 11, Haymarket. Admission, 1s. Open from Ten to Five. A descriptive Pamphlet of the above Picture by Mr. Tom Taylor, M.A. Price 6d.

MR. EDMUND YATES'S INVITATIONS to EVENING PARTIES and the SEASIDE will be issued at the EGYPTIAN HALL EVERY EVENING (except Saturday), at Eight o'Clock. Mr. Harold Power will be one of the party. A Morning Performance on Saturday, at Three o'Clock, this day excepted. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1. The Box-office is open daily from Eleven till Five o'Clock.

MR. DEACON begs to announce that he will give THREE SEANCES of CLASSICAL INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC at 16, GROSVENOR-STREET (by the kind permission of Messrs. Collard), on Mondays, April 27, May 11, and June 8, to commence at Three o'Clock. Particulars will be duly announced. 72, Welbeck-street Cavendish-square, W.

A MORNING in MEXICO.—A magnificent EXHIBITION of CERAMIC STATUARY, illustrative of Life, Manners, Customs, and Costumes in Mexico. Open Daily, from Ten to Six. Gallery, 68, Newman-street, Oxford-street. Admission, 1s. Saturdays, including descriptive Catalogue, 2s. 6d; visitors under fifteen, 1s.

AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON. — Mr. SIMS REEVES in the "MESSIAH," SATURDAY, APRIL 4.—Passion Week.—Mr. J. RUSSELL has the pleasure to announce a Grand Performance of Handel's "Messiah," on Saturday Evening, April 4, commencing at Half-past Seven. Mdlle. Parepa, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Mdme. Fanny Huddart, Mrs. J. Stewart Howard, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. Sims Reeves. Band and Chorus of 700, comprising the élite of the musical profession. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Notwithstanding the magnitude of the undertaking and this imposing array of talent, the prices of admission will remain the same—namely, Stalls (numbered and reserved), 4s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Unreserved ditto, 1s.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—EASTER HOLIDAYS.—On GOOD FRIDAY, EASTER SUNDAY and MONDAY, CHEAP EXCURSION TRAINS will run as under, from London-bridge Station:—

To Ramsgate, Margate, Canterbury, Sturry (for Herne Bay), &c., at 7.50 a.m.
To Dover, Folkestone, Hastings, St. Leonard's, Tunbridge Wells, Ashford and Hythe, &c., at 8.20 a.m.

Fares there and back	Cov. Carriages. 3s. 6d.	Second Class. 5s. 6d.	First Class. 7s. 6d.

Children under Twelve, Half Fares. No luggage allowed.

An Early Train will leave Woolwich Arsenal on each of the above days at 7 a.m., arriving in London in time for these Excursions.

On Easter Sunday only there will be a Cheap Excursion to Aldershott Camp, Guildford, &c; and, on Easter Monday only, to Sandwich and Deal. Also, on Good Friday, Easter Sunday and Monday, to Gravesend, Strood (for Chatham and Sheerness), and Maidstone. For further particulars see bills.

C. W. EBORALL, General Manager.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—EASTER HOLIDAYS.—All RETURN TICKETS for distances over Ten Miles issued on Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th April, will be available for the Return Journey on any day up to Tuesday Evening, April 7th, inclusive.

C. W. EBORALL, General Manager.

MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.—The DIRECTORS are prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for the COMPANY'S PERPETUAL FOUR PER CENT MORTGAGE PREFERENCE STOCK, which will be inscribed in the Books of the Company in the names of Applicants without payment of stamp duty or other expense. The Stock is raised under Act of Parliament, and will be exclusively applied in substitution of Debentures or Mortgages of the Company, and is entitled to a priority against the property and income of the Company, before the Company's other Stock and Share Capital, and will be the first charge on a net income, amounting last year to about £1,000,000 after payment of working expenses and rents of all kinds.

The interest will commence from the date when the money is placed to the Company's credit, and will be paid half-yearly, on the 1st of January and 1st of July in each year, by cheques or warrants sent to the addresses of the Registered Proprietors, or as they may direct.

Forms of application may be obtained by letter, addressed to me.

G. N. BROWNE, Secretary.

Derby, March 21, 1863.

NEW ROUTE from WEST-END to SOUTH COAST.—The WEST LONDON EXTENSION LINE being NOW OPEN, Trains run from Kensington Station, in the Hammersmith-road, and from Chelsea, Battersea, and Clapham Junction, to Hastings, St. Leonards, Eastbourne, Brighton, Worthing, and the other Stations on the main and suburban lines of the Brighton Railway.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Brompton, S.W.—Supported by voluntary contributions. Liberal and continuous support is required to meet the current expenses of this charity.

PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec.; HENRY DOBBIN, Sec.

NEW ZEALAND REMITTANCES.—The BANK of NEW ZEALAND (Incorporated by Act of General Assembly), Capital £500,000, grants LETTERS OF CREDIT, and undertakes every description of BANKING BUSINESS, throughout the several provinces.

Terms and particulars on application at the London office.

F. LARKWORTHY, Managing Director.

50, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

ACCIDENTS by Road, River, or Railway, in the Field, the Streets or at Home, may be provided against by taking a policy of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY, 64, Cornhill, London. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament. £140,000 have been already paid as compensation.

Apply at the railway stations, to the local agents, or at the head office, 64, Cornhill, London.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Sec.

DANCING.—Miss LEONORA GEARY has the honour to announce to the Nobility and Gentry that her JUVENILE ACADEMY for Dancing, Deportment, and her celebrated Indian Sceptre Exercises has RECOMMENCED. Families and Schools attended. Adult Pupils received daily for lessons in the new Valse and every other fashionable dance. Terms: Three Lessons, One Guinea. Court Presentation Lessons. A Select Evening Class. 14, Grafton-street, New Bond-street.

MR. SCOTSON CLARK'S PIANOFORTE CLASSES, and Private Pianoforte and Harmonium Lessons, at 209, Regent-street, W., where terms and prospectuses may be had.

RÉNÉ FAVARGER'S COURS DE PIANO, 29, 29, Somerset-street, Portman-square; and at the Notting-hill College, 42, Kensington Park-gardens, Notting-hill.

MALVERN.—The Advertiser wishes to recommend to Parents a HOME for CHILDREN, where they would receive the kindest care, with a sound and finished education. The advertiser has had various relatives educated by the principal. Address Beta, Post-office, Brompton.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A Pharmaceutical Chemist in a western suburb of London has a VACANCY for an APPRENTICE. Premium, £120. Apply to L., care of Mr. Brunker, Stationer, Bishop's-road, Bayswater.

TO BREEDERS of SHORTHORNS.—Mr. ROBERT BELL begs to inform the Public that he has commenced business as a GENERAL AUCTIONEER, but would address himself especially to those Noblemen and Gentlemen who are breeders of shorthorns, feeling confident, from the great experience he has had in their breeding and management whilst living with Mr. Bates, and also on his own account, that he would be able to conduct efficiently and satisfactorily any sales with which he might be intrusted, and respectfully solicits a portion of their favours.

Masbro' Hall, Rainford, St. Helens, Lancashire, 24th March, 1863.

YOUNG LIONS FOR SALE.—The Royal Zoological Society of Ireland have FOR SALE SIX YOUNG LIONS, born in their Gardens, at ages varying from six months to twenty-four months.—For particulars apply to Mr. BATHO, Royal Zoological Society, Phœnix Park, Dublin.

THE DIAMOND CRYSTAL ILLUMINATION DESIGNS. This novel and entirely original method of illuminating has many advantages over the ordinary open gas devices. They are mechanically constructed for strength and durability, framed in wrought iron and wirework, galvanised, thereby guarding against oxidation from weather. The ornamental face is composed of cut crystal glass drops in all forms and colours, producing a most pleasing effect. Great economy is effected in the consumption of gas; also a certainty of the entire device being realised, however boisterous the wind, as observable by the designs exhibited on the occasion of the marriage of H.R.H. the Prince and Princess of Wales, at the residence of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge's Gloucester House, Piccadilly, at Mr. Poole's establishment in Saville-row, &c. These Designs are composed of iron and mounted in crystal, being perfectly secure against any danger from fire. The unsightly funeral-face and wood-framed devices are avoided by this new and original style. The architecture of the building is not hidden, as they are easily connected, and stand out in bas relief. Designs of every description made to order, and Estimates, with Drawings, furnished by the Inventor and sole Manufacturer, THOMAS FREEMAN, Crystal Chandelier Maker and Gas Engineer, 8, Vine-street, Piccadilly, London, W.

GUNS for INDIA, AFRICA, and the Colonies.—Large-bore Double Rifles; Ditto, with extra Barrels; Carbines for Mounted Hunters; Wild-fowl Guns, either breech or muzzle loading; Patent Revolvers, &c., in great variety.

E. M. REILLY and CO., 315 and 502, Oxford-street, London.

FLOWER-SEEDS, CARRIAGE-FREE.—PRIZE MEDALS 1851 and 1862.—12 New Annuals, 10s. 6d.; 6 Ditto, 5s.; 25 Annuals for bedding out, 7s. 6d.; 12 Ditto, 4s.; 50 Hardy Annuals, 10s.; 30 Ditto, 5s.; 15 Ditto, 2s. 6d. The above collections are selected with the greatest care with a view to give the utmost variety; ample cultural directions are printed on each packet.

BUTLER and M'CULLOCH, Seed Merchants, Covent-garden Market, London.

CONDIMENTAL MEAL, VERSUS LINSEED CAKE.

IMPORTANT to FLOCK-MASTERS and CATTLE-FEEDERS.—£10 5s. per ton is now the price of THORLEY'S CONDIMENTAL FEEDING MEAL, in Buyers' Own Sacks, free to rail. One ton of this delicious compound is equal in value to one ton and a half of the best Lindseed Cake obtainable in the market. Farmers' 4-bushel sacks, 1s. 6d. each. Remittance must be made payable to the Inventor, Joseph Thorley, Caledonian-road, King's-cross, London.

CARSONS' ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT, for outdoor work, as iron, wood, stones, brick, compo, greenhouses, &c. Can be applied by any person. Five cwt. free to most parts of the realm. White and stone colours, 30s. per cwt.; oaks, reds, chocolate, lead colour, and black, 26s.; greens and blue, 44s. Patterns and testimonials upon application to Walter Carson and Sons, 9, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.

J. C. and J. FIELD, Original Manufacturers (in England) of PARAFFINE CANDLES, to whom the prize medal (1862) has been awarded, and their Candles adopted by her Majesty's Government for use at the Military Stations abroad. These Candles can be obtained of all chandlers and grocers in the United Kingdom. Price 1s. 6d. per lb. Also Field's celebrated United Service Soap Tablets, 6d. and 4d. each. The public are cautioned to see that Field's label is on the packets or boxes. Wholesale only, and for exportation Upper-marsh Lambeth, London, S.

OSTEO-EIDON.—PATENT, No. 560.—GABRIEL'S self-adhesive patent indestructible MINERAL TEETH and FLEXIBLE GUMS, without palates, springs or wires, and without operation. Purest materials only, at half the usual cost. Messrs. Gabriel, the old-established Dentists, 27, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, and 34, Ludgate-hill, London; 134, Duke-street, Liverpool; and 65, New-street, Birmingham.—One visit only requisite from country patients.

Gabriel's "Practical Treatise on the Teeth," gratis.

PICTURE FRAMES, Best and Cheapest in London.—A Gilt Frame, Glass and Back, for the Coloured Pictures given with this Paper, for 2s. each; Rosewood and Gilt, 3s.—At GEO. REES', 34, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross.

LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE.—The established office of authority in England for furnishing Arms, Crests, &c., authentically. "The Lincoln's-inn Manual of Heraldry," 3s. or stamps.—H. SALT, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

FOR FAMILY ARMS—the LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE—send Name and County. Arms Painted, Impaled, and Quartered. Sketch, 3s. 6d., or stamps. The Pedigrees of Families, 21s.—H. SALT, Gt. Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE.—Engraving by the Laws of Garter King-at-Arms. Crest on Seals or Rings, 8s. 6d.; Arms on ditto, 15s.; Solid Gold Signet Rings for Crest, 30s.; a Book-Plate, Arms, and Crest, with Name, 21s

SIGNET CREST RINGS, 18-carat, Hall-marked, Solid Gold, with Crest, 40s.; Ditto, handsome Arms and Crest, 60s.; Ditto, large, for Arms, Crest, and Motto, £3 15s.—H. SALT (observe), Heraldic Office, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn, W.C.

YOUR CREST, ADDRESS, or MONOGRAM stamped on Paper and Envelopes, in Colours, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR THE DIES, by HENRY REED, Stationer, 57, Oxford-street. Highly-glazed Note Paper, 4s. per ream, unequalled in the Trade; Card Plate engraved, 2s.; 100 best Ivory Cards printed for 2s.

ENGLAND'S TREASURE. Album of the Royal Family. The best Likenesses of her Majesty the Queen, his late R.H. Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, Princess Alexandra, and the rest of the Royal Family, in 20 beautiful Photographs, in an elegant Album, magnificently gilded, price 10s., or £5 per dozen, can be obtained on remittance from LIONEL STRAUSS, Bockenheim, Frankfort on M., Germany.

N.B. Postage Stamps taken in payment.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.—Beautiful Engraved Portraits of the Prince and Princess, printed in tints on plate-paper, price Sixpence; by post (on roller), 2d. extra.—London: S. W. PARTRIDGE, 9, Paternoster-row.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR STAMPING PAPER and ENVELOPES with Arms, Crest, or Monograms plain. Rodrigues' Cream-laid Envelopes, 4d. per 100; Cream-laid Note, full size, five quires for 6d. At H. RODRIGUES' 42, Piccadilly.

WEDDING CARDS and ENVELOPES PRINTED and STAMPED in Silver, with Arms or Crest, in the latest fashion. Card Plate elegantly engraved and 100 Superfine Cards printed for 4s. 6d. At HENRY RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly.

WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.—Dressing-cases, Travelling-bags, Despatch-boxes, Writing-cases, Jewel-cases, Mounted and Ormoulu Suites for the Writing-table; and a choice variety of useful Elegances suitable for Presents, at RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly.

CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAIT ALBUMS, from 5s. to 10 guineas. Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and Distinguished Persons of all nations. Single Portraits, 1s. 6d.—At RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly. Catalogues post-free.

THE superb COLLECTION of PHOTOGRAPHS by ANGERER, from the AUSTRIAN COURT of the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION is NOW ON VIEW at CALLAGHAN'S, 23A, New Bond-street. Opera, race, and field glasses in every variety of size and mounting, prices from 30s. Sole agent to Voigtländer and Son, Vienna, for their celebrated opera and race glasses; also for their new photographic lenses (catalogues post-free), by which the above splendid pictures were produced.—Callaghan, 23A, New Bond-street, W. (corner of Conduit-street).

MESSRS. MECHI and BAZIN very respectfully solicit the indulgence of their customers under the circumstances of the unavoidable DELAY in the execution of their orders for MAYALL'S new CARTES of the PRINCE and PRINCESS of WALES, occasioned by reason of the extent of the demand much exceeding the limited means of printing them. They assure their correspondents that each order is executed in the exact rotation as received day by day; and they would suggest the policy of intending purchasers giving their commands immediately, as a considerable time must elapse before they can be purchased for instant delivery. 1s. 6d. each plain, 3s. each coloured.—112, Regent-street, March 23.

CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAIT ALBUMS, for 50 Portraits, bound in morocco, two gilt clasps, 5s. each; superior, 7s. 6d; very elegant, 10s.; ditto, oblong, two on a page, to contain 60, 15s., 18s., and 21s.; for 100, 20s., 25s., and 30s. each. T. STEPHENSON'S Stationery Warehouse, 99, Oxford-street, W. All post-free.

DIAMONDS, PLATE, and JEWELS PURCHASED for cash or taken in exchange. Several Secondhand Diamond Ornaments on Sale. E. ATTENBOROUGH, 19, Piccadilly.

GOLD CHAINS and FINE GOLD JEWELLERY. A very elegant STOCK of GOLD CHAINS, 18s. to 20gs.; Gentlemen's Albert Chains, 21s. to 18gs.; Gold Brooches, 20s. to 15gs.; Gold Bracelets, 55s. to £20; Wedding and Keeper Rings, 10s., 15s., and 20s.; Gem ditto, 12s. 6d. to 20gs.; Gold Earrings, 12s. 6d. to 5gs. per pair. Gold Lockets, 10s. to 16 guineas. Gold Scarf Pins, 5s. to 10gs.—PREDO. HAWLEY, Goldsmith, 148, Regent-street, W. Jewellery repaired and Diamonds reset.

WATCHES, Timepieces, and Clocks.—Elegant GOLD WATCHES, jewelled in four holes, £2 15s. to £35; silver watches, £1 5s. to 12 guineas; eight-day timepieces, 12s. 6d. each; clocks going 14 days, three guineas and upwards.—FREDERIC HAWLEY, Watchmaker, 148, Regent-street, W. (from 75, Strand, and Coventry-street). Established nearly a Century. List of prices free. Old Watches, Gold, Silver, Diamonds, &c., purchased or taken in exchange. Merchants and Captains supplied on liberal terms. Watches and Clocks repaired.

HAIR JEWELLERY.—ARTIST in HAIR.—DEWDNEY begs to inform Ladies or Gentlemen that he beautifully makes, and elegantly mounts in gold, Hair Bracelets, Chains, Brooches, Rings, Pins, Studs, &c., and forwards the same, at about one-half the usual charge. A beautiful collection of specimens handsomely mounted kept for inspection. An illustrated book sent post-free.—Dewdney, 172, Fenchurch-street, London.

HAIR JEWELLERY.—G. HOOPER, Artist in Hair. Solid Gold Revolving Brooches, for Hair and Portrait, from 35s. each. Hair Rings, from 6s. 6d. each, &c. Illustrated Catalogues sent free.—213, Regent-street, London.

ANTONI FORRER, HAIR JEWELLER to the Queen, 2, HANOVER-STREET, HANOVER-SQUARE. (Removed from Regent-street and Baker-street.)

BROOCHES, of RICHARD A. GREEN'S Manufacture, 82, Strand.—Honourable mention, International Exhibition.—Designed with Corals, Carbuncles, Turquoises, Cameos, and Enamels after the Roman and Etruscan Order. Price from £2 to £20. Jewellery purchased for presentation can be exchanged.

THE ALGERIAN ONYX COMPANY have the honour to announce that a Varied and Artistic Collection of Ornamental and Useful Objects, manufactured from their beautiful marble, is NOW ON VIEW at their exclusive agents', HOWELL, JAMES, and CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers by Appointment, 5, 7, and 9, Regent-street, London. The representative of the company is in constant attendance at Messrs. H., J., and Co.'s; and they respectfully solicit the honour of a visit.

THE ALEXANDRA HAIR-WAVER, a simple and novel invention for giving a graceful, permanent wave to the hair, in the present favourite fashion worn by the Princess Alexandra. Invented by UNWIN and ALBERT, Court Hairdressers, 24, Piccadilly, at 1s. the pair; by post for 14 stamps, with illustrated directions.

BONNETS.—MARKS and GAVELL, returned from Paris with their elegant GUINEA BONNETS, in Silk, Crape, French Straw, &c. Showrooms (no shop), 61, Regent-street (four doors from Swan and Edgar's).

GREBE SKINS EXTRAORDINARY.—W. P. LILLICRAP, having received several cases of the above, is in a position to offer 1000 Plumes at 4s. 6d.; Muffs, 12s. 6d. to 35s.; Collarets, 10s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.; Cuffs, 7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. 1000 yards of trimming, made to any length or shape 13s. 6d. per yard. W. P. Lillicrapp, Furrier by appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. Skins dressed and mounted. Furs of every description taken in exchange.—19A, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, W.

ORANGE BLOSSOM.—The PERFUME of the SEASON. Three bottles, packed in case, sent free to any railway station for 57 stamps. FELIX SULTANA, Royal Perfumer, 23, Poultry, City, London.

TO LADIES.—ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, an Oriental Botanical Preparation.—The radiant bloom it imparts to the Cheek, the softness and delicacy which it induces of the Hands and Arms, its capability of Soothing Irritation and removing Cutaneous Defects render it indispensable to every toilet. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Sold at 20, Hatton-garden; and by Chemists and Perfumers. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor," and beware of spurious and pernicious articles under the name of "Kalydor."

HAIR-DYE SUPERSEDED by E. F. LYNCH'S TEINTURE RENIS.—This truly and marvellous fluid gradually changes red, light, or grey hair to a beautiful brown or colour without injuring or staining the skin, and will never acquire that unnatural tint so much and justly complained of in all dyes. In bottles, 7s. 6d. each.—Address, 16, Warwick-court, High Holborn, W.C.

EAU and POMMADE RÉPARATRICE DE FRUCHET, à PARIS.—Infallible to restore the Hair to its natural colour; keeps it clean, smooth, and brilliant.—Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depôt, THOS. LUSCHER and CO., 27, Cannon-street West, London.

FELIX SULTANA'S GOLDEN CASSOLETTE, which unceasingly emits a delightful fragrance, 1s. each; in engraved cases, 2s.; extra plated, 3s. 6d.; and in solid fine gold, beautifully chased and enamelled, 25s. All post-free.—Felix Sultana, Royal Perfumer, 23, Poultry, City, London.

COLD CREAM OF ROSES.—PIESSE and LUBIN prepare this exquisite Cosmetic with the greatest care, fresh daily, in jars, 1s.; cold cream soap, free from alkali, 2s. per lb. Sold by all fashionable druggists and perfumers. Be sure to ask for Piesse and Lubin's manufactures to prevent disappointment. Laboratory of flowers, 2, New Bond-street London.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR LADIES. 6d. per bottle. Any one can use them. Ten brilliant colours. May be had of all Chemists.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, used in the ROYAL LAUNDRY, and awarded the Prize Medal, 1862. Sold by all Grocers Chandlers, &c.

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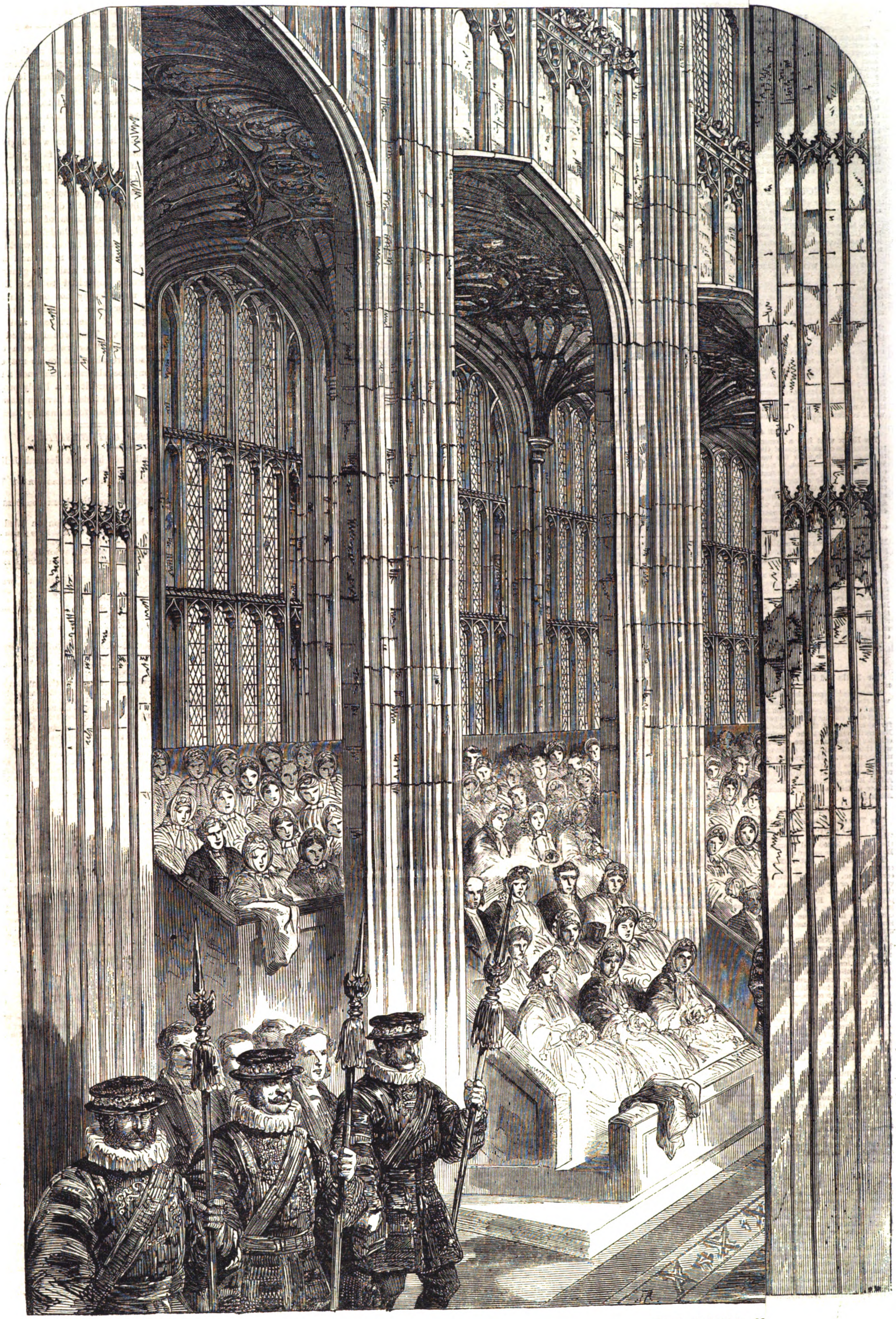

THE ROYAL M

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Consolidated Fund (£10,000,000) Bill passed through Committee.

RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.—Lord STRATHEDEN called attention to the question of acknowledging the Southern Confederacy, and strongly advocated the justice and the expediency of our adopting that policy.—Earl RUSSELL said he was sure everybody in this country would be most anxious that her Majesty's Government should interfere for the purpose of putting an end to the desolating civil war in America if they could do so justly and usefully; but he felt persuaded that at the present moment any such step on their part would be productive of no advantage and would be attended with very unfortunate results. If they were to offer their mediation to the Government of the United States that offer would be unhesitatingly declined, and would create in the minds of the people of that country a considerable amount of irritation; and if they were formally to recognise the Southern States such an act would be justly regarded as one of a very unfriendly character towards a Government with which this country had hitherto preserved amicable relations. Our duty therefore was to maintain, under existing circumstances, our perfectly neutral position, whatever might be our conviction that the spirit of the South was unconquerable and that the disruption of the American Union was final and irrevocable.—No further discussion ensued.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice that he would make his annual financial statement on Thursday, the 16th of April.

The Mutiny Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Marine Mutiny Bill passed through Committee. In Committee on this Bill, Mr. White moved the omission of the 28th clause, authorising the infliction of corporal punishment, but was defeated by 85 to 31. A subsequent motion by Mr. Cox, to strike out the branding clause was rejected by 97 to 32.

The Tobacco Duties Bill, as amended, was considered and agreed to.

CONVENTION WITH AMERICA REGARDING NEUTRAL RIGHTS.—Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to a question from Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, stated that her Majesty's Government were favourable to the principle of the convention proposed by President Lincoln for the adjustment of complaints of the violation of neutral rights. The two Governments differed in points of detail, but he was not without hope that they might yet be able to arrive at an understanding on the subject.

POLAND.—THE TREATY OF VIENNA.—Mr. HENNESSY put a question to the noble Lord at the head of the Government as to the nature of the obligations with respect to Poland involved in the Treaty of Vienna.—Lord PALMERSTON stated in reply that he still adhered to the doctrine he had maintained the other evening, that Great Britain had incurred, under the Treaty of Vienna, no absolute obligation to declare war upon Russia for the purpose of enforcing the stipulations of that treaty in reference to the Government of Poland. But he readily admitted that it was only fitting that her Majesty's Ministers should address the most earnest representations in their power to the Russian Government, with a view to obtain an amelioration of the condition of the unhappy Polish nation; and he believed that, when the time came for publishing the communications into which they had entered, it would be found that they had not neglected their duty.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

The House went into a Committee of Supply upon the Army Estimates, resuming the consideration of the vote of £956,365 for manufacturing departments and materials for the manufacture of warlike stores, and of Sir H. Willoughby's amendment, to reduce the item of £35,871 (part of the vote), for establishments, by £2000, the sum attached to the office resigned by Sir William Armstrong.—After a long discussion, in the course of which Sir G. LEWIS expressed his intention of altering the system of inspection at the gun factories at Woolwich, engaging that the change should not exhaust the whole sum of £2000, the Committee divided, when the amendment was negatived by 94 to 45, and the original vote was agreed to.

The following vote was likewise agreed to:—£838,369 for military store establishments and expenditure for warlike stores.

On the vote of £810,941 for works, buildings, and repairs at home and abroad, Mr. BAXTER moved a reduction in the sum asked for fortifications in self-governed colonies of £10,000. After a long discussion, the Committee divided upon this amendment, which was negatived by 75 to 43. The vote was then agreed to.

The following votes were also agreed to:—£172,201 for Military Education, £85,141 for Surveys and Topographical Department, £88,135 for Miscellaneous Services, £218,177 for Administration of the Army, £25,933 for rewards for Military Service, £77,782 for pay of General Officers, £464,895 for pay of Reduced and Retired Officers, £172,157 for Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances, £82,843 for Pensions and allowances to Wounded Officers, £33,776 for In-pensions, £1,142,702 for Out-pensions, £144,964 for Superannuation Allowances, &c., £82,786 for Disembodied Militia. These concluded the Estimates.

The report of the Committee of Supply was brought up and agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Births and Deaths Registration (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee.

The Salmon Exportation Bill, and the Consolidated Fund (£10,000,000) Bill, were read a third time and passed.

The Post Office Savings Bank Bill was read a second time.

Earl Grey having presented petitions from inhabitants of Australia praying for alterations of the boundaries of the Australian colonies, the Duke of Newcastle said that the applications made for the formation of distinct colonies in Australia were so numerous that it would be impossible to comply with them all until the different districts should become more settled and more populous. The progress of explorations, however, had of late been so rapid that he believed it would in a short time be desirable to create the territory to the south of the Gulf of Carpentaria into two new colonies, one on the Albert River and the other on the Victoria River. But, in the meantime, the former district would be annexed to Queensland, and the latter to South Australia.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The Tobacco Duties Bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Harvey Lewis moved for returns of the persons killed and injured on the 7th and 10th of March. Mr. Norris moved, as an addition to the return, for the numbers killed and injured at the funeral of the Duke of Wellington. Both returns were agreed to.

THE COOLIES IN REUNION.—Mr. CAVE brought forward the case of the coolies who were taken to the island of Réunion, and moved for papers concerning them. He stated that he had good information that they received very improper usage, and that, in fact, the trade in them was little better than the slave trade.—Mr. LAYARD said it would be inconvenient to give the papers asked for. He added that the English Consul did all in his power to protect the coolies, and that he reported the treatment of them had been better than it was some time ago. The discussion was continued by Sir M. Farquhar, Sir J. Elphinstone, and Mr. H. Seymour. Eventually Mr. Cave withdrew his motion,

LAW OF PARTNERSHIP.—Mr. SCHOLEFIELD moved the second reading of the Partnership Law Amendment Bill, the object of which, he said, was to extend the principle of limited liability by allowing individuals to enter into partnership for a certain object without compromising their entire property. The hon. gentleman said that, if the House would read the bill a second time, he would move that it be referred to a Select Committee.—Mr. BUCHANAN stated several objections to the bill, and moved as an amendment that it be read a second time that day six months.—The amendment was seconded by Mr. GREGSON.—Mr. M. GIBSON said that as Parliament had already sanctioned the principle of limited liability, he could not refuse his assent to the second reading of the bill, subject, however, to any modifications that might become necessary.—Mr. MALINS supported the bill.—Mr. T. BARING and Mr. BAZLEY were not disposed to sanction further legislation in this direction.—Sir H. CAIRNS also opposed the bill.—The SOLICITOR-GENERAL approved of the general principle of the bill, but admitted that in its present shape it was open to many and grave objections.—On a division, the second reading was carried by 56 to 39.

THE APPROPRIATION OF SUPPLIES.—Lord R. MONTAGU moved the following resolutions:—"1, That every bill hereafter introduced for the appropriation of supplies be printed and distributed in time for consideration before it passes through Committee of the House. 2. That it is inexpedient that any bill for the appropriation of supplies shall contain the power of transfer which was first introduced into the Appropriation Act of 1846, and which unsettles the appropriation of all the grants of the year for the naval and military services." The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he was ready to consent to the first resolution with certain modifications; but he believed the second one was unnecessary. After some discussion the first resolution, in an altered form, was agreed to, and the second resolution was withdrawn.

THE INCOME TAX.

Mr. HUBBARD moved that the incidence of an income tax touching the products of invested property should fall upon net income, and that the net amounts of industrial earnings should, previous to assessment, be subject to such an abatement as may equitably adjust the burden thrown upon intelligence and skill as compared with property. The hon. gentleman having reviewed at some length the objections which had been raised against his scheme, adduced a number of cases to show how unequally the burden fell upon intelligence as compared with property, and urged that the time had arrived when the House ought to give its approval to some simple basis upon which an income tax should in future stand. He disclaimed any desire to embarrass the financial arrangements of the Government, and contended that the House could accept his proposition without in any way compromising the projects of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The motion was seconded by Mr. LEATHAM, who declared that the object was not to benefit any particular class in the community, but to obtain justice for the 400,000 taxpayers engaged in industrial pursuits.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that it was not possible to devise an income tax that should not be full of injustice and irregularities. Any alteration such as that proposed by Mr. Hubbard would not only be contrary to the authority of the most experienced financiers that had ever sat in that House, but would merely substitute inequalities that were novel for those that were well known, and on that account borne with less discontent. He reminded the House that Select Committees, after the fullest inquiry, had been adverse to the proposed reform of the income tax, and had become convinced that it was unwise to encourage schemes that were impracticable. He objected to relieve one class of the community at the expense of another, and to putting his hand into the pocket of one man for the purpose of placing its contents at the disposal of another. It might be urged that a surplus revenue might enable the matter to be adjusted; but he held that when a surplus appeared it should not be employed in exempting industrial incomes from taxation, but in doing justice to all classes who contributed to the public revenue. The proposition of Mr. Hubbard would entail a mass of inequalities and injustice from which the present system, defective as it was, was free, and he recommended the House not to sanction so dangerous a principle.

After a few words from Mr. Hubbard in reply, who complained that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had wholly omitted to answer any of his arguments,

The House divided, and the resolution was rejected by 118 to 70.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Partnership Law Amendment Bill was ordered to be referred to a Select Committee.

The Inclosure Bill was read a third time and passed.

THE IRISH SALMON FISHERIES.—The House resumed the debate, which was adjourned on the 4th inst., on the motion for the Committee on the Salmon Fisheries (Ireland) Bill, to which Lord Fermoy had on that day made an amendment to the effect that the measure should be referred to a Select Committee. Mr. CONOLLY and Mr. DAWSON now opposed the bill, which would, they contended, amount to a confiscation of the rights which the lower river proprietors had acquired under the Act of 1842.—Colonel White proposed that five representatives of each of the two contending interests, who were to be aided by a legal assessor, should meet and endeavour to come to some compromise upon that subject; and in order to afford the House an opportunity of discussing this suggestion he moved, in conclusion, the adjournment of the debate. A prolonged discussion then followed, which embraced every topic involved in the general question, and in the course of which several members expressed their belief that the controversy which had been raised could only be terminated by a compromise, and that it was by the Government such a settlement of the difficulty could be best effected. The debate was not concluded at a quarter to six o'clock, and was, therefore, again adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY (METROPOLITAN STATION AND BRANCHES) BILL.—On the adjourned debate on the second reading, the Earl of SHAFTESBURY said he thought the best speech he could make on the subject would be to read sect. 17, p. 6, of Colonel Yolland's report. He moved that the bill be read this day six months. After considerable discussion, the second reading of the bill was negatived without a division.

ECCLESIASTICAL PATRONAGE.—The LORD CHANCELLOR introduced a bill, the main object of which was to authorise the sale of about 320 livings in his patronage with the view of improving the position of parish churches, to extend and repair them, to build parsonages, schools, &c. It was also intended by the measure to augment the smaller livings by applying to them the surplus obtained from the sale of the larger ones. The bill was read a first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

NEW MEMBER.—The Marquis of Hartington took the oaths and his seat for North Lancashire on his re-election.

Several notices were given in reference to questions to be brought on after Easter.

The Civil Service Estimates were under consideration during the remaining portion of the evening.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Queen has approved of Mr. R. R. Hebeler as Consul-General in London for the King of Prussia.

Mr. William Partridge, police magistrate of Wolverhampton, has been appointed by the Secretary of State for the Home Department a metropolitan police magistrate, in the room of Mr. Paynter, resigned.

On Wednesday evening the annual conversazione of the Architectural Society took place at the Gallery, Conduit-street, Regent-street, and was most numerously attended.

The National Portrait Gallery, 29, Great George-street, Westminster, will be open to the public on Easter Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, from ten to five o'clock.

The Royal Highland Society held a festival last Saturday evening, at the Freemasons' Tavern, to commemorate Sir R. Abercrombie's victory at Alexandria, in 1801. The Earl of Airlie presided. Among the company present were three veterans who had fought at Alexandria and several officers of the 78th Highlanders.

The third annual regimental ball of the St. George's Rifles took place on Tuesday night at St. James's Hall, under the sanction of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. H. Lindsay (the Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding). The ball was held under the patronage of the Marquis and Marchioness of Donegal, Earl Grosvenor and Lady Constance Grosvenor, Lord and Lady Colville, Lord and Lady Elcho, Viscount Ranelagh, Viscount Bury, Lord Truro, and of many other well-known promoters of the volunteer force, and was attended by about four hundred ladies and gentlemen, amongst the latter of whom the members of the St. George's Rifles mustered in great force.

The annual meeting of the subscribers to the Artist's Benevolent Fund was held yesterday week at the Freemasons' Tavern. The report stated that the fund continued to enjoy the liberal support of her Majesty the Queen. The amount paid to widows during the year had been £765, and to orphans £61. The gross receipts of the year had been £1460; the expenditure, £1058. The funded property amounted to £22,200.

The remains of Sir James Outram were interred, on Wednesday, in Westminster Abbey, near the grave of Robert Stephenson. Many of the illustrious soldier's old friends and comrades, including Lord Clyde and Sir John Lawrence, attended the funeral. The chief mourner was his son, now Sir Francis Outram; and a body of the 78th Highlanders, whom he had led to victory, escorted the body to the grave. A portrait of Sir James Outram and an Engraving of the funeral will appear in this Journal next week.

The births of 2231 children—1129 boys and 1102 girls—were registered in London last week. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1980.——The mortality in London was high in the second week of the current month; it rose still higher in the third week (that ended last Saturday), when the deaths numbered 1624. The average number of deaths in the weeks of ten years 1853-62, corresponding with last week, is, with a correction for increasing population, 1416. Seven nonagenarians died in the week, the oldest of whom was a widow, aged ninety-seven years. Six women are returned as having died on the 10th inst.—four at Ludgate-hill and two at the Poultry—from suffocation in the crowds attracted to witness the illumination, or from heart disease accelerated by the great pressure and excitement on that occasion. A woman died on the 13th inst. from disease of the heart accelerated by the pressure in the crowd on the 7th inst.

A Court of Common Council was held on Tuesday to receive a communication from the Lord Mayor in reference to the presentation of the City address to her Majesty on the marriage of the Prince of Wales, which her Majesty had agreed to receive on Thursday, at Windsor. Advantage was taken of the holding of the Court to read a letter written by Lord Harris, on behalf of the Princess of Wales, expressing her warm thanks for the reception accorded to her and for the magnificent present made to her by the City. The recent discussions as to the police arrangements in the City were mentioned, and the Lord Mayor stated that he and the Aldermen had agreed upon a report to be presented to the Home Secretary on the subject.

A mutiny broke out on Thursday se'nnight among the crew of the Peruvian ship of war, the Arica, who are berthed on board the hulk Venus, at Blackwall, while their own vessel is undergoing repair. The crew consists of about 160 men, of whom 90 are soldiers. A number of the latter had been ashore during the day and came on board so excited with drink that they refused to obey their officers. The sailors were armed with muskets and bayonets to drive the soldiers below, and a terrible struggle took place, which ended in two soldiers being killed and several severely wounded. One of the officers was also killed, and one, who was ill at the time, died through the excitement. A strict investigation of the affair has been commenced by the Peruvian commander and officers, and the following day several of the ringleaders were placed in confinement. Two more of the crew died on Saturday, and some two or three, including an officer and his brother, a visitor, are missing, and it is supposed that they fell or were thrust overboard. On Monday Mr. Humphreys, Coroner, opened an inquiry on the deaths of three of the soldiers, and a gentleman from the office of the Peruvian Ministry attended to watch the proceedings. The evidence elicited from the officers (who were sworn, at their request, upon the hilts of their swords) showed that the accounts were not at all exaggerated, and it is quite clear that the outbreak was a meditated one, a number of arms having been previously stolen from the armoury and secreted. It appeared that, by permission of Ensign Udall (who has lost his life), several bottles of sprits were taken on board on Thursday; that, after the usual hour for the men to retire to rest, some of the soldiers were found, with lights, playing cards and quarrelling; that, on one of the officers remonstrating with them on their breach of regulations, the men seized their arms and called to others of their body, who joined them, and the scene we have before described took place. The jury on Tuesday returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Emanuel Oliva, one of the marines on board, in the case of the death of the man Cellejas; and of "Justifiable homicide" in respect of the deaths of the soldiers Garcia and Vasquez.

Greece to set herself right with her creditors, and
asis for her future prosperity, will be one of the
scents made on the union of Denmark and Greece.
ced be to serve the Greeks in the very best way
gland can serve them.
s doubtless been consulted; but as the Tuileries
bjection even to the candidature of Prince Alfred,
which was found in treaty restrictions, it is difficult
d that she can see any in the new proposal. Prince
as his own interests to attend to, and they are
e somewhat nearer to France than Athens. Russia
every reason to be satisfied with the proposition,
new matrimonial alliance, which would give her a
st in the welfare of the Royal family of Greece,
ake place; but if it be true that Princess Dagmar
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ictoria would seem to be exactly that which the
exander would desire. What if diplomacy, for once,
e way along with the wishes of the people of
that the plans by which the Danish family are to
to so enviable a position before the world should
means of doing justice to a noble and afflicted
ought not to be forgotten amid the general joy!
at Queen Victoria suggested to the Emperor
hat he should make happy not only his son but
x-subjects, and offer them something like a Con-
nder the Regency of the Prince, and to be
with his marriage. That would indeed be "a
made with rosewater," or rather with orange-
The idea is so agreeable that we do not care to
a cold commonplace admission that such a scheme
le. We prefer to regard it as a likely project, in
oyal arrangements will indeed have an interest not
ourts and for crowds, but for humanity itself.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

p of London will hold his next General Ordination
athedral, on Sunday, May 31.

p of Ely will hold his next Ordination on Trinity
t of May next.

rial Church at Cawnpore has been consecrated by
Calcutta.

p of London held a confirmation on Wednesday
parish church of St. Pancras, for that large parish and the
s belonging thereto.

J. W. Williams, Rector of the Junior Department in
Lennoxville, has been elected, after eleven ballots, successor to
in the Bishopric of Quebec.

hurch of St. John the Baptist, East Ham, was con-
19th inst., by the Lord Bishop of London. This church is
e active exertions of the present Vicar.

ton of Tatton has given land for the enlargement
Church, Heaton Norris, and has also forwarded a cheque for
e expense. A gentleman has promised to furnish the new
stained-glass window, at a cost of £500.

Christopher Nevill, M.A., Vicar of Thorney, near
signed his benefice, assigning as his reason his repugnance to
portions of the Book of Common Prayer. He is succeeded in
he Rev. J. E. Johnson, M.A.

ott on Monday went through the ceremony of
to the see of Gloucester and Bristol in the parish church of
, Cheapside. He was consecrated to his see on Wednesday, in
t Canterbury; and Dr. Thomas, who has been appointed to the
alburn, New South Wales, was consecrated along with him.

lation-stone of St. Mary's Church, Hollingworth,
Sunday week, by Mr. W. Sidebottom, of Etherow House, in the
arge gathering of friends, collected by the peculiar interest of
ny of our readers (says the *Manchester Examiner*) will, perhaps,
appealed to by a circular headed "A Shilling for a Church."
e and simple means by which Mrs. Page (wife of the Rev. J. A.
nt of Tintwistle, in which parish the new church is situated)
ed £1000.

ENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. E. R. Mantell,
ford, Lincolnshire, to be Dean of Stamford. *Rectories:* The Rev.
St. Alban, Worcester; Rev. J. T. Drake to Crorton, Lincolnshire;
further proof Weston-upon-Trent, Derbyshire; Rev. E. Parry to Criccieth,
is better to g*uaranies:* The Rev. W. R. Capel to Bickenhill, Warwick; Rev.
to bring for ballington, Northampton; Rev. G. Ross to Tywardreath, Corn-
F. Smith to Owston, Lincolnshire. *Incumbent:* The Rev. W. J.
made up o Archbishop Tenison's Chapel, Regent-street. *Chaplaincy:* The
by Weber ncil to be Government Chaplain at Bombay, East Indies.
Meyerbeer. *ies:* The Rev. W. Barnes (not the Rev. W. Andrew, as stated
measure be Number) to Worthington, Leicestershire; Rev. J. P. Barrell to
little known ns, Ipswich; Rev. J. P. Fisson to Merton, Surrey; Rev. T.
lately made Malvern, Worcestershire; Rev. E. N. Stott to Middleton in
be attended *Curacies:* The Rev. G. Beardsell to St. James's and St. Mary's,
concert, is op shire; Rev. C. P. Canston to Overbury, Worcestershire; Rev.
had attained Long Sutton, Lincolnshire; Rev. J. R. Cooke to Preston, near
ent; Rev. S. Craven to Heckington, Lincolnshire; Rev. C.
But, though Kirklington, Yorkshire; Rev. J. Dodd to Patrixbourne, with
symphony," Rev. J. W. Maltby to Clifton, with Glapton, Notts; Rev. T. W.
toft, Lincolnshire; Rev. J. F. Swann to Hempstead, near Saffron
successors, t; Rev. J. M. Ward to Kempsey, Worcester; Rev. H. G.
which give t Basford, Notts; Rev. R. W. Wolseley to Trinity Church,
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Concerto, violin
Recit., ("I am
Aria, ("Ah!
Overture (Precio

Sinfonia in C m

Two Lieder:

Wedding March

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THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

RE REVIEW AT BRIGHTON ON EASTER MONDAY.

e is authorised to announce that the Secretary of State for War has
review of volunteers taking place at Brighton on Easter Monday.
from corps desirous of attending must be transmitted, in the
in Volunteer Circular, No. 27, of the 27th of August, 1862,
of the Secretary of State, and delivered at the War Office on
proximo, after which no further applications will be received.
anding metropolitan corps should state in their applications:—
r of volunteers who will proceed by rail to Brighton on Easter
The number who will join their corps at their rendezvous at
The number who will return by rail on the evening of Easter

tions which will be published by the railway authorities, tickets
y them up to noon on Thursday, the 2nd proximo; and up to
same day, tickets unappropriated by corps may be returned to
the railway.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

are the arrangements for the distribution of new rifles to
the Queen's prize at the Wimbledon meeting of the National
for 1863:—

rifles shall be issued to the competitors for the Queen's Prize,
Government rifles held by them as members of the corps to
ng.

the issue of the new arms to competitors the rifles previously
hall be immediately delivered into the stores of their respective

ifles thus returned shall be retained in store by commanding
d available either to replace arms that may become unservice-
cent of the ten per cent of new arms now allowed in exchange for
the service of any new members that may join the corps.
anding officers of corps shall forward a report to the War Office
ave so been returned into store, and a certificate that they shall
nd not leave the armoury or be used for any other purpose
or the above services.

distribution of, and all arrangements connected with, the new
out by the National Rifle Association; and, further, that the
ll forward a report to the War Office, Pall-mall, giving the
mpetitors to whom rifles are issued and the corps to which they

ew rifles supplied by the War Department for the above-named
ar a distinctive mark on the barrel, so that they may be at any

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eccentricities of the Captain those that are due to his own peculiar genius and style of acting. He kept his audience in perpetual laughter. He has also appeared as Lord Dundreary every evening. On Wednesday next, it is announced, Mr. Sothern will take his benefit, and conclude his present engagement at this theatre.

OLYMPIC.—A new piece was produced on Thursday week. It is an adaptation by Mr. Horace Wigan of a French comedy, by M. Victorien Sardou, and entitled "Le Papillon." Mr. Wigan has entitled it "Taming the Truant;" but in giving it a new name he has not so much altered the nature of the piece as thoroughly to have Anglicised it. The scene is placed, indeed, at Great Marlow, in England, and the names of the characters are English; but the action attributed to them is altogether foreign, and even on the Continent is only barely possible. Here, the resident of an elegant villa, we find Mrs. Florence Flutter (Miss Latimer), who has left her husband in London, and regards her absence from him as a test of his fidelity. We need not say that Mr. Flutter (Mr. H. Neville) endures the test but ill. From the window of his club he remarks the figure of a lady whose general appearance excites more than an ordinary interest, and whom therefore he follows in a cab to a railway station and succeeds in accompanying in the railway carriage, and also in making himself exceedingly agreeable to, though the lady herself has only spoken in Italian. He is deluded, however, into the fancy that his addresses are encouraged, and willingly accepts a hint let fall by her supposed maid that he should make an assignation with the lady, and, on arriving at their destination, await her coming under some poplars which are described, and which, indeed, form the avenue to his wife's villa. The supposed lady's-maid is really his wife's aunt, and the supposed Italian Countess her schoolfellow, whom she has met by chance in the train. As it is winter time his stay among the poplars is not very pleasant, and he is glad to be led by his aunt, Amelia Howard (Miss Hughes) into the house, though on condition of his being conducted blindfold up the avenue. She contrives to make him believe that he has travelled a great distance, though he has only been led in and out of the various rooms of the villa. His wife participates in the plot and presents her own hand to him as that of the foreign Countess. Hereupon he protests, as all lovers are wont to do, and, as he thinks, is succeeding admirably, when it is suggested to him that his own wife may be receiving a similar visit from a like passionate lover. This leads him to reflection, and ultimately to a determination to return to his wife as soon as possible. Then follows a succession of amusing incidents. He is induced to believe that he is in danger from the lady's husband, a vindictive Corsican, and is kept outside in the cold without his dinner while matters are arranged. Captain Pertinax (Mr. W. Gordon), a suitor of aunt Amelia, who is a widow, acts, indeed, the part of the Corsican husband, and, being of an excitable disposition, is made to personate him exceedingly well. At length Mr. Flutter is admitted again into the house, and being regularly introduced to his wife and her friends, satisfies them that by their expedient he has been converted from his erratic courses—in other words, the husband is cured of what is called "the truant fever." The success of the piece was greatly dependent on Miss Hughes's acting, which was excellent throughout and brilliantly effective. Mr. Neville, as the husband, was remarkably vivacious; and in other respects the drama was efficiently cast. The scenery and appointments were costly, and the audience received the piece, with all its improbabilities, more cordially than might have been expected.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

BEYOND the double success of Count Batthyany with his Suburban, and the chronic starting difficulty, which completely ruined the Two-Year-old Stake chances of Lady Nichol and Chicquot the Jester, and threatens fresh complications for Admiral Rous, the Warwick meeting presented no great features of interest. At Northampton Asteroid cut down a good field for the Trial Stakes, Atherstone finishing a neck from the second, Le Marechal, who had also beaten him at Warwick. Cairncastle, who was once fancied for the Derby, received 4 lb., and was beaten a length from Fantastic in the short spurt for the Whittlebury Stakes, for which Livingstone, with Sam Rogers for the first time in Lord Stamford's colours, was third; and Custance, who has distinguished himself as much as ever with Mr. Tailby's hounds this season, completed three victories in succession by coming away from his horses in "The Stakes," at the half-distance, with Fairwater. Seeing that she won the Liverpool Cup with only 3 lb. less, last year, it is strange that she was so overlooked till the day before. On Wednesday the Derby colt, King of Utopia, could not concede 10 lb. to Dunkeld in a mile. Molly Carew, by Wild Dayrell, beat a field of sixteen youngsters in a canter; Lady Abbess, by Teddington, triumphed over a number of "flyers" in the Earl Spencer's Plate;" and Lord Stamford, whose luck had been bad throughout the meeting, wound it up with the victory of Procella, half sister to Fisherman. The racing and steeplechasing for next week are confined to Cardiff on Tuesday and Edinburgh on Saturday. We hear that little Victress, by Augur, the winner of the Lincoln steeplechase, has been sold by Mr. Holmes to the Duke of Nassau, and that she is specially intended to run in a great 12 st. steeplechase at Vienna in September, of £25 each, with £400 added.

The telegrams and other accounts which appeared in the sporting papers of Saturday left no hopes of the recovery of the venerable Sir Tatton Sykes, who has been quite looked on, since "Kit Wilson's" death, as the premier sportsman of England. He had never recovered the effects of bronchitis in November, and since then had hardly been out of the house; but the fatal symptoms were gout, followed by dropsy; and, after eight days in his room, for the latter portion of which he was quite insensible, he sank and died at the age of ninety years and seven months. During the forty years of his baronetcy he had always been in residence at Sledmere, and no London "season" tempted him away. Living in the midst of his tenantry, with boundless wealth and a heart to use it, and having every taste, sporting and agricultural, in common with them, it was no wonder that he should be regarded by Yorkshiremen with reverence almost akin to idolatry, and that foreigners and strangers should also consider "a quiet day at Sledmere," before the yearlings went up to York, as one of the greatest treats of the year. He was a breeder of Leicester sheep for seventy years, and a master of hounds for forty, but gave them up about ten years since to Lord Middleton. His breeding stud consisted of nearly three hundred in all, about one hundred of them brood mares, and in some years he would enter as many as sixty-six blood foals with Messrs. Weatherby. Stumps, Cervantes, Comus, Hampton, Sleight of Hand, The Caster, Pyrrhus the First, Fernhill, Andover, Womersley, Rifleman, Daniel O'Rourke, The Libel, and Colsterdale were all at Sledmere in turn; and he did not scruple in 1860 to give 3000 gs. for Fandango. He did not sell his yearling fillies, and Grey Momus, Gaspard, St. Giles, The Lawyer, and Elcho were perhaps the best colts he ever bred.

Several of our crack greyhounds have been running for the Grand National Champion Stakes at the County Louth meeting, which was divided between the Irish Merlin and the English Sea Pink, who beat Rebe (2) and Romping Girl (1) respectively in the fourth ties, Sea Foam going down before Reliance on the first.

The Duke of Beaufort's hounds have killed sixty-three brace of foxes and run twenty-nine brace to ground, and left for the South of France on Thursday for a month.

The Cremorne dog show has had the success to which the liberality and excellence of its arrangements entitled it; and it will, we trust, not only become annual, but be followed in the summer by a horse-show, into which endless novelty might be introduced. The entries numbered about 440 sporting, and about twice as many non-sporting, dogs; the groups of puppies in their cages were especially effective; and Mr. H. Brown, the chairman of the jurors, and therefore a non-exhibitor, sent a strong lot of bull and pug dog juniors. A remarkable double case also contained "Confederate Fly," a most beautiful Italian greyhound, and Jacko, the winner (according to his owner) of "200 interesting events," and a perfect Tippoo Saib among the rats as well. With the exception of the Irish setter-dogs and the black-and-tan terriers (over 7 lb.), the judges did not specially commend any class; and the English setters were judicially remarked upon as "badly represented." Jock, a well-known winner, bred by Jack Morgan, was the head of a very moderate class of fox-terriers. Mr. Newton's Ranger, who may well be described as the "champion pointer" of England, had his photograph and the first prize over his head, and in two o' the other pointer classes the first lot fell upon Mr. Gilbert's elegant Venus and her sire Mr. Bird's Bob. In the two greyhound classes for winners, &c., the first prizes were withheld, and Mr. Bland's Bright Chanticleer and Buff Rose, with her beautiful snake-like head, of the same [illegible], by Effort from Prize Flower, got the seconds. Bright Cloud, [illegible] described as by "the late Black Cloud," took the second prize [illegible] dog class, and Breach of Promise, a daughter of Riot's, [illegible]. A London black carried off the head Newfoundland [illegible] "Fancy" stood with ravished eyes over the ten prizeholders, and the four H.C.s in the bulldog and bull-terrier classes. The toy department was very strong, and only one first prize for Dandie Dinmonts was withheld; but nothing seemed to have more interest for visitors than the "large foreign dogs" of all kinds, from the mighty boarhound to the truffle-hunter. Of these four were selected for a silver medal—to wit, a half hyæna-and-wolfhound; an Australian dog, nearly a fox to look at; the mammoth boarhound, Sam, who had a good berth of it near the refreshment table; and "the celebrated dog Etah." On Tuesday his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and Princess Alice were among the company, which has been very numerous and fashionable all the week.

NORTHAMPTON MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Asteroid, 1. Le Maréchal, 2. Atherstone, 3.
Northamptonshire Cup Stakes.—Millionaire, 1. Aurelian, 2. Revolver, 3.
Whittlebury Stakes.—Fantastic, 1. Cairncastle, 2. Livingstone, 3.
Great Northamptonshire Stakes.—Fairwater, 1. Attaman, 2. Gorse, 3.
Pytchley Stakes.—Henham Lass, 1. Antidote, 2. Disappointment, 3.
Handicap Plate.—Norman, 1. Pinkepoe, 2.
Stand Plate.—Sweet Willie, 1. Douche, 2. Bertha, 3.
Nene Handicap.—Fontenoy, 1. Flirtation, 2. Truant, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Racing Stakes.—Dunkeld, 1. Golden Dust, 2. King of Utopia, 3.
Her Majesty's Plate.—Asteroid, 1. Ivanhoff, 2. Ottoman, 3.
Althorp Park Stakes.—Molly Carew, 1. Midnight Mass, 2. Sister to Queen of the Vale, 3.
Earl Spencer's Plate.—Lady Abbess, 1. Glenorchy, 2. Flying Fish, 3.
Selling Plate.—Marmon, 1. Disappointment, 2. Perfect Cure, 3.
Delapre Handicap.—Juliet, 1. Vigil, 2. Blanche of Lancaster, 3.
St. Liz Handicap.—Man-at-Arms, 1. Prince Plausible, 2. Watchman, 3.

THE POLISH RELIEF FUND.—An appeal has been issued by the Ladies' Association on behalf of sick and wounded Poles, for whom so deep a sympathy has been excited among all classes in this country. In this document the ladies of the association say, that "whatever course is taken by the Powers of Europe, we, the women of a free country, ought to give our sympathy to the wives, mothers, and children of these patriots. The women of Poland, true at all times to the noble spirit of patriotism, are now, as ever, devoted to the cause of their country. Reflections like these have led several ladies to form an association for the relief of the suffering and wounded patriots of Poland, and to give some practical proof of their profound sympathy with their efforts. In France and throughout Italy funds are being collected for the benefit of the suffering patriots, whose condition in many places is described as most deplorable." The Countess of Shaftesbury has taken the office of a lady patroness, in which capacity the Duchess of Sutherland has agreed to join her. They will be zealously supported in their humane efforts by a number of distinguished ladies, who have consented to take an active part in the collection, in the hope that they will meet with the same sympathy as when they appealed to their countrymen and women on behalf of the Italian patriots in 1860-61. The Countess of Shaftesbury and Mrs. Salis Schwabe have undertaken to act as treasurers to the fund, which, in the event of the defeat of the patriots, will (the appeal states) be applied to the assistance of the many poor and destitute Poles who, as exiles, will be sure to seek shelter in this country. Miss Ellis will act as honorary secretary to the fund.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE imports of the precious metals having been on an extensive scale—viz., about £800,000—and over £400,000 in gold having been disposed of to the Bank of England, national stocks have shown more firmness, and the quotations have had an upward tendency. Exchequer Bills, however, have ruled heavy, at 5s. to 2s. discount.

There has been a fair, but by no means active, demand for money for commercial purposes. The lowest rates in the open market are as follow:—

Thirty days' bills	3½ to — per cent.	Four months' bills	4½ to — per cent.
Sixty days' bills	4 to — "	Six months' bills	4¾ to — "
Three months' bills	4½ to — "		

In the Stock Exchange money on Government Securities is worth 3½ to 4 per cent.

We understand that the stock of bullion in the Bank of France continues to increase. On most parts of the Continent capital is steady. We annex the rates in the leading cities:—

	Bank rate, per cent.	Open market, per cent.		Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris	4½	4	Amsterdam	3½	3½
Vienna	5	5	Turin	4½	5
Berlin	4	3	Brussels	3	3½
Frankfort	3	2½	Hamburg	—	2½
			St. Petersburg	5½	6

The Silver Market is very inactive, and bars have sold at 61½d. per ounce.

Most of the Continental exchanges are in favour of this country. The exchange at New York comes at 178 to 179, and the premium on gold, 61 per cent. These rates indicate further heavy bullion remittances to England.

On Monday the Consol Market was tolerably active, at slightly enhanced rates. Consols, for Money, were done at 92½ ⅝; Ditto, for Account, 92⅝ ½; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90⅞ 91; Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 5s. dis.; Long Annuities 14 13-16; India Five per Cents, 108⅝ ½; Ditto, Bonds, 15s. prem.; India Five per Cent Paper was 105½; Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 112½ ⅝; and old India Stock, 229. On the following day prices showed a tendency to advance:—Consols, for Transfer, marked 92⅝ ½; Ditto, for Time, 92½ ⅝; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91 to ½; India Five per Cents, 108½ ⅝; Ditto, Bonds, 15s. to 20s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 5s. to 2s. dis.; Red Sea Annuities, 21 7-16. India Stock was 227; the Four per Cent Rupee Paper, 95; and the Five per Cents, 105. Prices ruled about stationary on Wednesday;—Consols, for Money, closed at 92⅝ ½; Ditto, for Time, 92½ ⅝; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91½ 90⅞; India Five per Cents, 108½; the Four per Cent Enfaced Paper, 95½; the Five per Cent 105⅝; the Debentures, 100½; India Bonds, 15s. to 10s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 5s. dis. On Thursday prices slightly improved. Consols, for Money, marked 92⅝ to ½; for Account, 92⅝; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90⅝ to 91; Exchequer Bills, 5s. to 2s. dis.

Confederate scrip has been freely dealt in, but its value has declined from 4½ to ¼ prem. Greek Bonds have ruled firm, and an advance of fully 2 per cent has taken place in prices. Turkish Consolidés have improved to 45⅝, but Danish Scrip is flat, at ½ dis. to ¼ prem. Italian Stock has restised slightly enhanced rates. The leading quotations for the week are as follow:—Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 92⅜; Egyptian, 96¾ ex div.; Ditto, 2nd issue, 96½ ex div.; Greek, 22½; Ditto, Coupons, 9½; Mexican Three per Cents, 31½; New Grenada, 14; Italian Railway, 72; Peruvian Three per Cents, 1862, 86⅜; Portuguese Three per Cents, 47½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1850, 92⅜; Ditto, 1862, 95½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 84½; Spanish Three per Cents, 53⅜; Ditto, Deferred, 46½; Ditto, Passive, 27; Ditto, Certificates, 9⅜; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 90⅝; Ditto, 1858, 68½ ex div; Ditto, 1862, 69⅜; Venezuela Three per Cents, 23⅜; Ditto Six per Cents, 59½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 64½; and Italian Five per Cents, 70½.

A fair average business has been transacted in Joint-stock Bank Shares:—Agra and United Service have realised 93; Alliance, 23¾; Anglo-Portuguese, 2⅜; Australasia, 84; Bank of Egypt, 26⅛; Bank of Wales, ½; Bank of New Zealand, 9½; British North American, 50; British and American Exchange, 5⅜; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 23½; City, 93½; English and Irish, 3; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 20⅛; Hindostan, China, and Japan, 13⅛; London and Brazilian, 30½; London Chartered of Australia, 28½; London and Colonial, 3⅜; London and County, 42½; London and South African, 27⅛; Metropolitan and Provincial, 19⅜; National Provincial of England, 120; Ditto, New, 21⅛; Ottoman, 39 ex div.; Ditto, New, 10½ ex div.; Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi, 2⅜; South Australia, 36; Union of Australia, 51⅜; Union of England and France, 3⅜ to 4½; and Union of London, 34½.

Colonial Government Securities have ruled firm:—Canada Six per Cents, 1877-84, 107½; Ditto Five per Cents, 98; Cape Six per Cents, 1891, 113½; Mauritius Six per Cents, 110½; New Brunswick Six per Cents, 106½; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1866, 101½; Ditto, 1871 to 1876, 100½; Ditto, 1883 to 1892, 100½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 111⅜.

Rather more business has been transacted in Miscellaneous Securities:—Berlin Waterworks, 7⅜; British American Land, 27; Crystal Palace, 33½; Ditto, Preference, 109½; Ditto, Six per Cent Perpetual Debenture, 113; East India Irrigation and Canal, 1⅜; Electric Telegraph, 101; Joint-Stock Discount, 2⅜; London General Omnibus, 1⅜; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 2⅛; Metropolitan Rail, Carriage, and Waggon, 7⅛; Natal Land, 5; National Discount, 8½; Oriental Inland Steam, 7; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 75½; Quebrada Land, Railway and Mining, 1⅞ 2; Royal Mail Steam, 61; Submarine Telegraph Scrip, ⅛; Telegraph to India, ½; United Kingdom Telegraph, 3½; and Van Diemen's Land, 13½.

The transactions in the Railway Share Market generally have been very moderate; nevertheless, prices have shown more firmness. Annexed are the leading quotations for the week.

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Bristol and Exeter, 86½; Caledonian, 115½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 86 ex div.; Great Eastern, 50½; Great Northern, A Stock, 120; Great Western, 66½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 108⅝; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 113⅜; London and North-Western, 97½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 45; Metropolitan, 13½; Ditto, New, 4⅜; Midland, 123⅜; North-Eastern—Berwick, 98; Ditto, York, 86; Scottish North-Eastern—Aberdeen Stock, 42½; Shropshire Union, 48¼ ex div.; South-Eastern, 91⅞; Taff Vale, 149½; West Midland—Hereford, 99½.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Atlantic and St. Lawrence, 63; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 105½; Cape Town and Dock, 109½; Eastern Bengal, 107½; Great Indian Peninsula, 106½; Great Southern of India, 103⅞; Great Western of Canada, 12¾; Indian Branch, 3½; Madras Five per Cent, 104½; Punjaub, 104½.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 8½; Bahia and San Francisco, 21⅜; Great Luxembourg, 15½; Namur and Liege, 8½; Northern Railway of Buenos Ayres, 3½; Ottoman, 11½; Recife and San Francisco, 18½; Sambre and Meuse, 10⅝; San Paulo, 9½; South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 23½; Turin and Savona, 2½; West Flanders Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 10⅝.

The report that the United States' Government contemplate raising a loan of £20,000,000 in this country has depressed the market for American Securities.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (March 23).—To-day's market was but moderately supplied with English wheat; nevertheless, both red and white qualities moved off slowly, at prices barely equal to last week. The show of foreign wheat was again extensive. Good and fine samples were held at full quotations; but low and damp qualities were very dull, at barely late rates. There was less activity in the barley trade, and grinding and distilling parcels gave way 6d. per quarter. No quotable change took place in the value of malt; but the demand was in a most inactive state. Good sound oats supported previous currencies; but other kinds were 6d. per quarter cheaper. Beans and peas moved off slowly, at the late decline in value. Flour, both English and foreign, was a dull inquiry.

March 25.—All kinds of wheat moved off heavily, at about stationary prices. The transactions in spring corn and flour were on a moderate scale, at late rates.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s. to 52s.; ditto, white, 41s. to 53s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s. to 51s.; rye, 34s. to 35s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 28s.; distilling ditto, 32s. to 34s.; malting ditto, 36s. to 42s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 65s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 57s.; Kingston and Ware, 62s. to 66s.; Chevalier, 66s. to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s. to 23s.; potato ditto, 21s. to 27s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 21s.; ditto, white, 16s. to 23s.; tick beans, 32s. to 34s.; grey peas, 34s. to 35s.; maple, 36s. to 40s.; white, 37s. to 38s.; bollers, 38s. to 40s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 42s. to 47s.; town households, 35s. to 37s.; country marks, 30s. to 34s. per 280 lb.; American, 23s. to 25s. per barrel. French, 36s. to 42s.; Spanish, 36s. to 42s. per sack.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 980; barley, 150; malt, 480; flour, 400. Irish: Oats, 20. Foreign: Wheat, 13,090; barley, 3150; oats, 4510; flour, 27,820 barrels.

Seeds.—We have scarcely any change to notice in the value of seeds, and the demand has become less active. Cakes are dull but not cheaper.

Linseed, English, crushing, 62s. to 66s.; Calcutta, 65s. to 71s.; hempseed, 40s. to 44s. per quarter; coriander, 10s. to 18s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 9s. to 15s.; white ditto, 7s. to 9s.; tares, 6s. to 6s. 6d. per bushel; English, rapeseed, 79s. to 80s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £10 to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 15s. to £10 15s.; rape cakes, £5 10s. to £6 5s. per ton; canary, 40s. to 54s. per quarter; red clover seed, 42s. to 72s.; white ditto, 54s. to 78s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 5½ to 7d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 45s.; barley, 36s. 9d.; oats, 21s. 6d.; rye, 35s. 11d.; beans, 35s. 7d.; peas, 34s. 6d.

The Six Weeks Averages.—Wheat, 46s. 1d.; barley, 36s. 6d.; oats, 21s. 8d.; rye, 33s. 6d.; beans, 36s. 2d.; peas, 36s. 9d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 59,730; barley, 37,917; oats, 13,736; rye, 92; beans, 4072; peas, 622 quarters.

Tea.—For most kinds there is a moderate demand, at about stationary prices. The supply continues very large.

Sugar.—Good and fine samples have mostly sold at full quotations. Otherwise, the market is in a very inactive state, at barely late rates. Refined goods are dull, as 4s. 6d. per cwt. for common brown lumps. The stock of raw sugar amounts to 59,351 tons, against 54,167 in 1862.

Coffee.—The demand, generally, is steady, and the quotations are well supported. Stock, 7303 tons, against 8370 tons last year.

Rice.—All kinds are still very inactive. In price, however, no change has taken place. The stock is now 58,816 tons, against 37,998 tons in 1862.

Provisions.—The transactions in most descriptions of butter are on a moderate scale, at about stationary prices. Bacon is firm, and the best Waterford, on board, is worth 64s. per cwt. Hams are dull and drooping. In other provisions very little is doing.

Tallow.—The market is inactive, at 43s. 9d. per cwt. for P.Y.C., on the spot. The stock amounts to 45,256 casks, against 42,144 ditto. Rough fat, 2s. 3½d. per lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil has changed hands at 42s. per cwt. Rape is selling at from £51 10s. to £54; olive, £50 to £59; cocoa-nut, £51 to £53 10s.; and fine palm, £96. American turpentine, 110s.; and French ditto, 90s. per cwt.

Spirits.—The inquiry for rum is steady, at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. per gallon for proof leewards, and 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. for proof East India. In the value of brandy and other spirits no change has taken place.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 to £4; clover, £3 10s. to £5 10s.; and straw, £1 16s. to £1 18s. per load. Trade dull, at drooping prices.

Coals.—Best house coals, 17s. to 17s. 6d.; seconds, 14s. to 16s. 6d.; Hartley's, 13s. to 14s. 3d.; and manufacturers', 12s. to 14s. 3d. [illegible] other kinds rule heavy.

Hops.—Good and [illegible] Bunters, 70s. to 120s.; Mid and East Kent [illegible]; and foreign, 60s. to 110s. per cwt.

Wool.—The market generally is heavy, and prices [illegible] sales, at from 40s. to 120s. per ton.

Potatoes.—The supplies are large, and the demand is in a sluggish state, at from 40s. to 120s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, March 26).—Our market to-day was seasonably well supplied with beasts as to number, and their general quality was tolerably good. All breeds met a dull inquiry; and, in some instances, prices were 2d. per 8lb. lower than on Monday last—the best Scots having sold at 4s. 8d. per 8lb. Sheep—the show of which was moderate—sold heavily, and the currencies had a drooping tendency. The extreme value of the best old Downs in the wool was 6s.; out of the wool, 5s. 3d. per 8lb. The lamb trade was tolerably active, at full prices—viz., from 7s. 6d. to 8s. per 8lb. About 120 lambs came to hand from the Isle of Wight. Calves were dull, at Monday's reduction, and the value of pigs was with difficulty supported. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; prime large oxen, 6s. to 6s. 4d.; prime Scots, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 5s. to 5s. 8d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 5s. to 5s. 4d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 10d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 8d. to 5s.; prime small ditto, 5s. to 5s. 4d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 10d.; prime small ditto, 5s. to 5s. 4d.; suckling calves, 17s. to 20s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; lambs, 7s. 4d. to 8s.; suckling calves, 17s. to 20s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 22s. each. Total supply:—Beasts, 1120; cows, 120; sheep and lambs, 4680; calves, 125; pigs, 312. Foreign beasts, 208; sheep, 970; calves, 78.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies for meat are moderately extensive, and the trade is heavy, at drooping prices:—Beef, from 3s. to 4s.; mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; veal, 4s. to 4s. 8d.; and pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d. per 8lb. by the carcase.

ROBERT HEASMAN.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20.

BANKRUPTS.

T. MOORE, Leadenhall-street, shipping agent.—H. HUNT, Gray's-inn-lane, licensed victualler.—C. CROSS, Dean's-place, South Lambeth, corn merchant.—C. TOZER, Coleman-street, tailor.—J. VEVERS, Park-row, Greenwich, commission agent.—C. TOZER, Coleman-street, tailor.—J. VEVERS, Park-row, Greenwich, commission agent.—C. TOZER, Coleman-street, Pimlico, baby-linen maker.—G. KNIGHT, Victoria-road, Dalston, mantle manufacturer.—T. F. CHARLES, Parkside, Knightsbridge, tobacconist.—M. NEWMAN, Ryde, Isle of Wight, hotel-keeper.—C. THIEDEMANN, Argyle-street, Regent-street, tailor.—J. PENICUD, De Beauvoir-terrace, Kingsland, chemist.—A. MILLAR, Claremont-square, chemist.—A. Y. M'KAY, Norwich, draper.—A. YOUZT, Carburton-street, Marylebone, clockmaker.—W. POWTER, West-street, Globe-fields, Bethnal-green, horsedealer.—T. ROOK, Cockermouth, tailor, draper, and farmer.—J. LEWIS, Heath-road, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, general merchant.—W. HARRIS, Rhydfelen Glyn Taf, Glamorganshire, grocer.—W. BARRAT, Wakefield, nurseryman and seedsman.—T. Y. KAY, Kingston-on-Hull, general draper.—S. NASH, Liverpool, baker and flourdealer.—E. DICKINSON, Liverpool, and S. HORSLEY, shell and horn comb manufacturers.—J. JENKINS, Blakeney, Gloucestershire, saddler and harness maker.—C. F. JOHNS, Pimlico, French interpreter.—J. WHITE, Aldworth, Berkshire, blacksmith and glazier.—E. S. HALL, Liverpool, watch manufacturer and dealer in jewellery.—T. QUIN, Liverpool, hosier and smallware dealer.—REBECCA WILLIAMS, Liverpool, milliner.—J. B. ROBERTS, Liverpool, tobacconist.—J. PERCIVAL, Manchester, boot and shoe maker.—A. BLAIR, Liverpool, provision dealer.—W. BROWN, Durham, dealer in music and musical instruments.—J. BRADFORD, Cradley-heath, Staffordshire, grocer.—J. JONES, Rowley Regis, Staffordshire, nailfactor.—W. MATTHEWS, Nottingham, beerhouse-keeper.—R. BETHWAY, Pitkton, Huntingdonshire, farmer.—T. FAIREY, Toft, Lincolnshire, beerhouse keeper and shoe maker.—F. MASSAM, Thornton Steward, Yorkshire, farmer.—G. SMITH, Northampton, tinplate-worker and brazier.—C. COLE, Scarborough, innkeeper.—W. TRANTER, Worcestershire, carpenter, joiner, and builder.—C. PENSON, Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire, licensed victualler.—G. LAWRENCE, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, builder.—G. FISHBURN, Melsonby, Yorkshire, grocer.—W. WRIGHT, Boston Spa, Yorkshire, cab proprietor.—J. BEST, Church Fenton, Yorkshire, wheelwright.—W. MURPHY, Barith, Huntingdonshire, licensed victualler.—J. WORLIDGE, Hereford-street, Woolwich, general dealer.—W. DEAN, Birmingham, engineer.—E. GARRETT, St. Peter's-street, Wharf-road, Islington, publican.—T. HARRIS, Norbury, Salop, farmer.—F. W. JANVRIN, T. R. GRASSIE, and A. T. DE LISLE, Austin-friars, merchants.—C. H. BENNETT, Heath-street, Hampstead, general shopkeeper.—A. PHILLIPS, Great Cambridge-street, Hackney-road, wholesale boot and shoe manufacturer.—J. M'GAHAN, Grafton-crescent, Kentish-town, plumber and glazier.—W. BUSBY, Long Itchington, Warwickshire, licensed victualler.—R. MEWSH, Kingston-on-Hull, confectioner.—M. COULSON, Pudsey, Yorkshire, cloth weaver.—I. BINNS, Clayton, Yorkshire, shopkeeper.—T. ADAMSON, Nottingham, baker.—J. J. COUNIHAN, Liverpool, porter and spirit merchant.—H. GREY, High-street, Acton, general commission agent.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

D. R. GLEN, Glasgow, commission agent.—D. G. BAIN, Edinburgh, solicitor.—A. MURRAY, Dalkeith, Edinburgh.—D. STEPHEN, Thurso, Caithness-shire, watchmaker.

TUESDAY, MARCH 24.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

T. BINKS, Fenchurch-street, City, tea merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

G. BURKITT, Isle of Thanet, and Broadstairs, Kent, butcher.—W. KULLBERG, Great St. Helen's, City, general merchant.—E. LEWIS and W. BRETON, Noble-street, City, carpet warehouseman.—J. J. MUGNIER, Westbourne-grove, Bayswater, watchmaker.—W. BOOTH, Snow-hill, City, auctioneer.—F. G. T. SCOTT, King-street-terrace, New North-road, tailor.—A. A. WEST, Greenwich, grocer.—J. WARNER, Prince's-road, Lambeth, glass dealer.—H. C. ALSTON, Bruce-villas, Hackney, assistant to a warehouseman.—W. E. HEATH, Hampstead, gasfitter.—J. W. CARR, York-road, Surrey, plumber.—H. WENHAM, Norwood, builder.—W. D. FERGUSON, Copper-row, Clerkenwell, shop-front builder.—H. GOODWIN, Stratford New-town, baker.—R. F. MAPLES, Bow, salt merchant.—J. R. DRAPER, Norfolk-street, Strand, better on horses.—W. CHAPMAN, Norwich, carpenter.—T. T. JONES, Barrow-hill-place, Regent's Park, Government clerk.—R. DUCKHAM, sen., Newport, Monmouthshire, butcher.—R. H. HYNE, Brixham, Devonshire, coal merchant.—T. BEER, Exeter, builder.—R. HUTCHINS, Kingston-upon-Hull, smack owner.—J. WISE, Hull, ship chandler.—S. RHODES, Wakefield, Yorkshire, joiner.—T. WRAY, Bodle, Yorkshire, milliner.—W. KNOWLES, Wetherby, Yorkshire, surgeon's assistant.—H. PARKER, F. THOMSON, and C. LASSALLE, Sheffield, merchants.—H. D. VAN DE NORDEN, Liverpool, master of a vessel.—E. JONES, Liverpool, slate merchant.—S. WEAVER, Chester, licensed victualler.—W. T. PARKINSON, Liverpool, victualler.—G. SHAW, Liverpool, forwarding agent.—A. HOBB, Liverpool, licensed victualler.—J. CURFEW, Hyde, Cheshire, druggist.—W. BARRETT, Salford, coach builder.—F. GRACE, Liverpool, joiner.—G. SMITHSON, Birmingham, fender manufacturer.—N. G. WOOD, Bootle, Lancashire, bookkeeper.—E. V. RIDPETH, Manchester, collector of accounts.—W. GRAY, Great Easton, Leicestershire, butcher.—C. CHRISTMAS, March, Cambridgeshire, potato dealer.—S. STABLES, Horsforth, Yorkshire, joiner.—T. BROUGHTON, Leicester, wool feeler.—R. HAIGH, Linthwaite, Yorkshire, woollen cloth manufacturer.—T. THEWLIS, Huddersfield, H. GARSIDE, Huddersfield, woollen cloth manufacturer.—T. SWANNACK, Worksop, Notts, engraver.—F. SWANNACK, Worksop, Notts, commission agent.—W. R. STONE, Manchester, engraver.—J. ROWCROFT, Stockport, grocer, labourer.—D. DANKS, Dudley, Worcestershire, minor.—J. SCRIVENER, Oakley, Bedfordshire, builder.—C. DINES, Bedford, veterinary surgeon.—J. ROWCROFT, Stockport, grocer.—R. VERNON, Stockport, innkeeper.—J. MARSHALL, Halifax, Yorkshire, manufacturer.—J. BLAKE, Portsea, Hampshire, carpenter.—S. GLANFIELD, Fareham, Hants, painter.—W. H. PEMMICK, Portsmouth, military messman.—E. WILLIAMS, Merthyr Tydfil, collier.—J. W. TUCKER, Topsham, Devonshire, commercial agent.—A. MATTHEWMAN, Newhill, Yorkshire, miner.—J. FOWLSTON, Masbrough, Yorkshire, grocer.—T. JENKINS, Thornhill, Yorkshire, boiler maker.—O. S. WESTCOTT, Southampton, baker.—J. WILLIAMS, Cardiff, grocer.—J. STUBBS, Llandaff, Glamorganshire, publican.—CATHRINE SCOTT, Duffryn, Llandaff, Glamorganshire, farmer.—W. STANDING, Eastbourne, Sussex, carpenter.—J. WARD, Bradford, Yorkshire, farmer.—J. SPOONER, Duffryn, Westmoreland, husbandman.—H. BROOKE, Dalton, Yorkshire, headsmaker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

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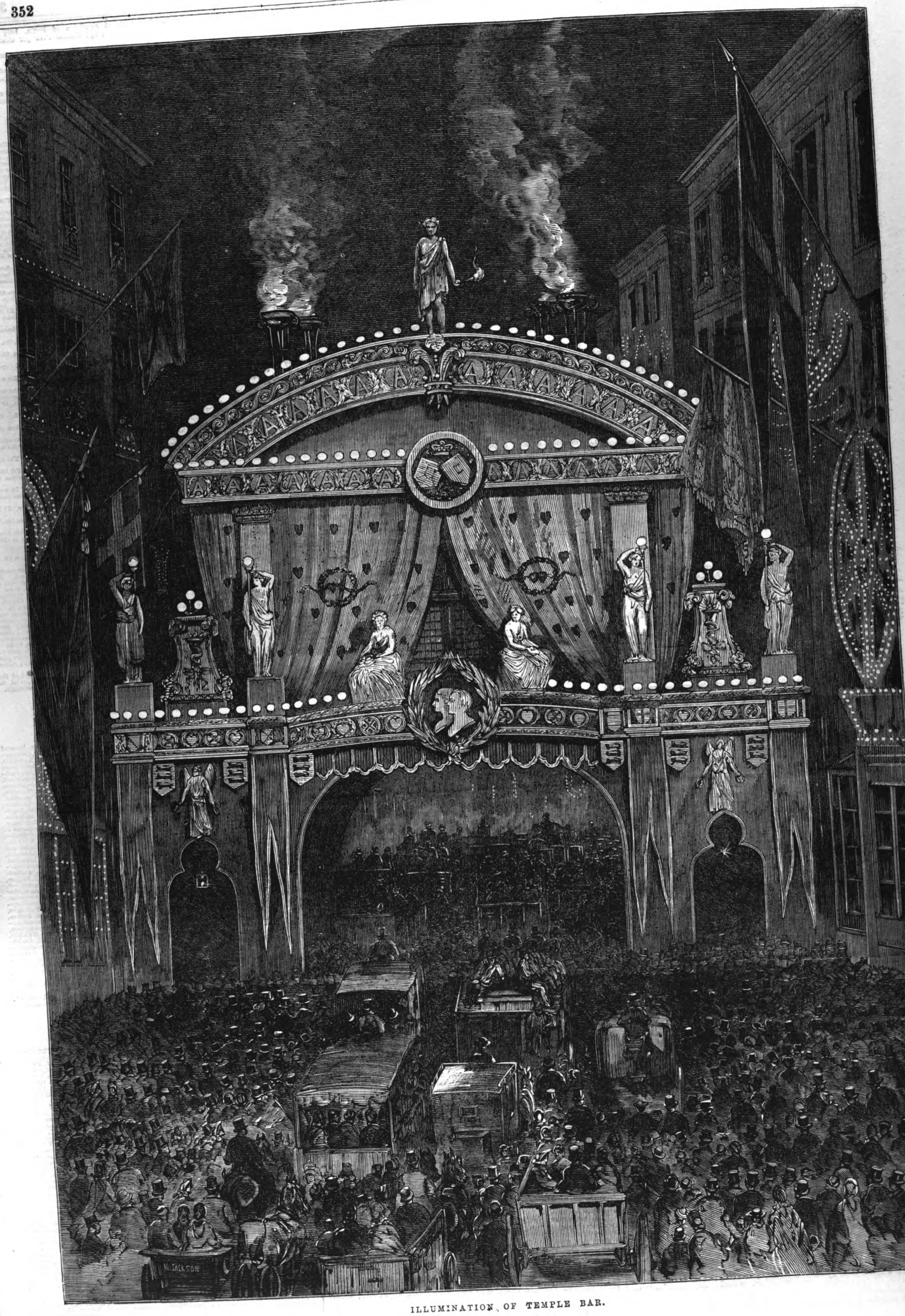

ILLUMINATION OF TEMPLE BAR.

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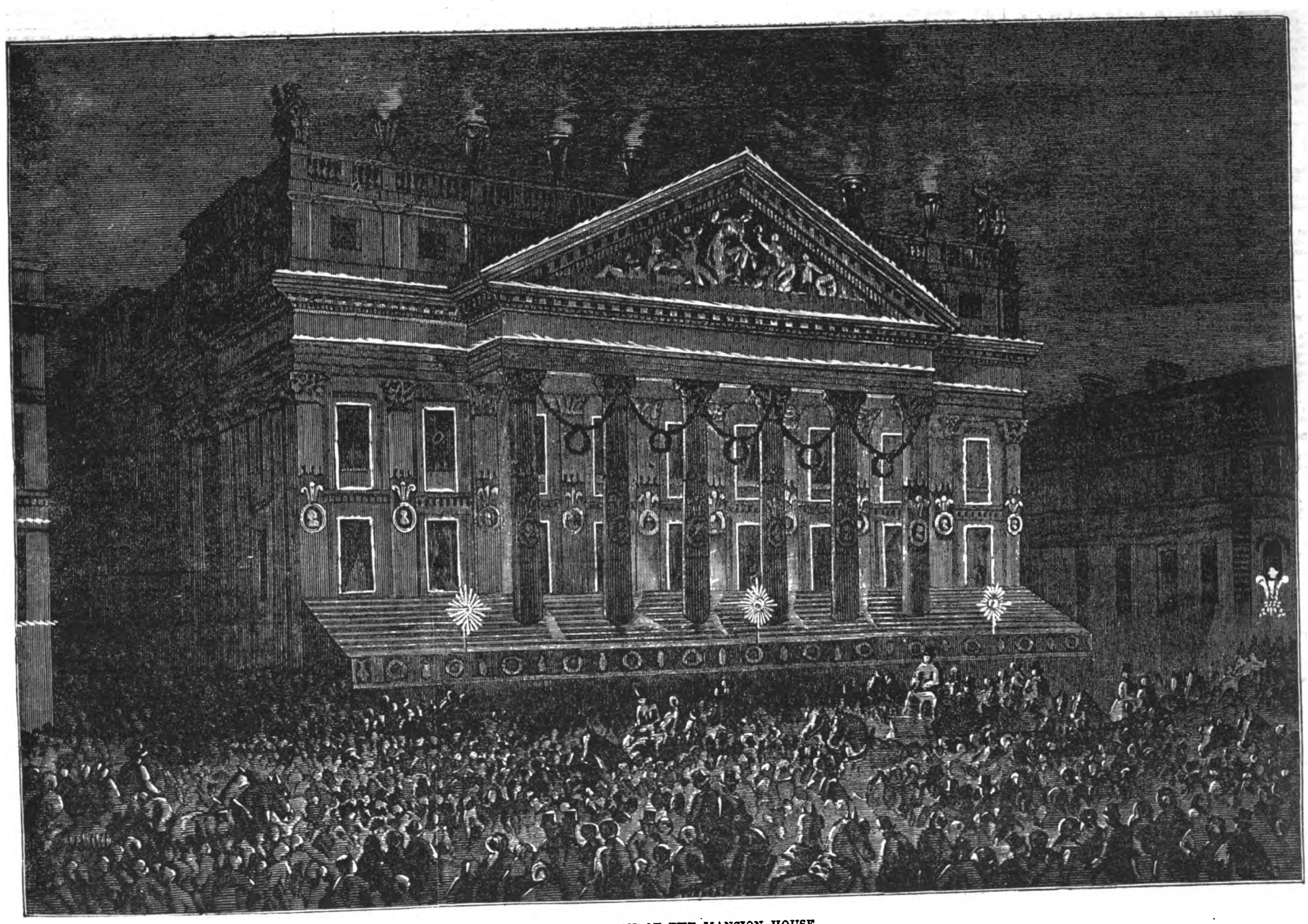
ST. PAUL'S, FROM THE RIVER, ON THE NIGHT OF THE 10TH INST.



ILLUMINATION OF THE MANSION HOUSE.

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*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

At Cardiff, on the 15th inst., the wife of William Bage, Esq., C.E., of a daughter.

On the 20th inst., the wife of John Padmore, Esq., the Lindens, Moseley, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 24th inst., at Trinity Church, Upper Chelsea, by the Rev. G. Wilmot Horton, M.A., Rector of Garboldisham, Frederick Agar Boyce, Commander R.N., only surviving son of the late Henry P. Boyce, Esq., and the Lady Amelia Boyce, to Charlotte Sarah, daughter of the late Sir Charles Des Vœux, Bart., and Lady Des Vœux.

On the 21st inst., at St. Mary's, Paddington, by the Rev. Henry Lettsom Elliot, brother-in-law of the bride, Charles A. R. Clauson, Esq., of Naples, to Julia Burton, third daughter of the Rev. John W. Buckley, Incumbent of the above-named parish. No cards.

On Saturday, the 21st inst., at All Souls' Church, Langham-place, the Hon. Roden B. W. Noel, son of the Earl and Countess of Gainsborough, with Miss Alice Broë, daughter of Paul Broë, Esq., late Director of the Ottoman Bank at Beyrout. The ceremony was performed by the Hon. and Rev. Leland Noel. The bridemaids were Miss Pauline Broë, sister of the bride; Miss Stuart, and the Misses Keith Murray. Among those present were the Countess of Gainsborough, Viscountess Jocelyn, the Hon. Miss Jocelyn, Mr. and Mrs. De Broë, Mr. Durée, Hon. Miss Shaw Lefevre, Viscount and Viscountess Midleton, Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel and Mrs. Noel, Hon. Gerard Noel, Hon. Henry and Mrs. Noel, Rev. F. Chalmers, Mr. and Mrs. Leader Scott, Mr. Syrrit Graham, Hon. Strange Jocelyn and Mrs. Jocelyn, Mr. E. Bowen, Mr. Woolner, Mr. A. [illegible], Viscount Campden, Sir Wingfield [illegible], Lady Grey, Hon. and Rev. [illegible], Hon. Mrs. Noel, &c. The bride and bridegroom left early in the afternoon for Hyde Hall, Herts, the seat of the Earl of Roden.

DEATHS.

On the 26th inst., at Sunnyside Villa, Hornsey-lane, Highgate, Edith May Leighton, youngest daughter of George C. Leighton, aged 10 months.

On the 21st inst., after a few hours' illness, Hannah, wife of John J. Nevins, Esq., of Cleve Dale, near Bristol aged 75.

On the 15th inst., at St. Helen's, in the county of Dublin, Frances Maria Viscountess Gough, in the 76th year of her age.

PLATE.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank. The best wrought SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, fiddle pattern, 7s. 6d. per ounce; Queen's pattern, 7s. 6d. per ounce. Many other patterns recently finished, plain or highly ornamented.

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12 Table Spoons 30	.. 11 0 0	12 Table Spoons 40	.. 15 0 0
12 Dessert Ditto 20	.. 7 6 8	12 Dessert ditto 26	.. 9 7 6
12 Table Forks 30	.. 11 0 0	12 Table Forks 40	.. 15 0 0
12 Dessert Ditto 20	.. 7 6 8	12 Dessert ditto 26	.. 9 7 6
2 Gravy Spoons 10	.. 3 13 4	2 Gravy Spoons 13	.. 4 9 0
1 Soup Ladle 10	.. 3 13 4	1 Soup Ladle 11	.. 4 2 6
4 Sauce ditto 10	.. 3 18 4	4 Sauce ditto 12	.. 4 16 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt) 1	0 0	4 Salt Spoons (gilt)	.. 2 2 0
1 Fish Slice (pierced) ..	2 10 0	1 Fish Slice (pierced) ..	3 5 0
12 Tea Spoons 10	.. 3 18 4	12 Tea Spoons 14	.. 5 12 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs ..	0 15 0	1 Pair Sugar Tongs ..	1 5 0

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12 Table Forks	£1 7 0	£2 14 0	£2 16 0	£2 14 0
12 Table Spoons	1 7 0	2 14 0	2 16 0	2 14 0
12 Dessert Forks ..	1 1 0	2 2 0	2 8 0	2 0 0
12 Dessert Spoons ..	1 1 0	2 2 0	2 8 0	2 0 0
12 Tea Spoons	0 10 6	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 5 0

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1 doz. Table Knives ..	£0 13 0	£1 0 0	£1 15 0	£2 6 0
1 doz. Cheese Knives ..	0 10 0	0 15 0	1 5 0	1 14 0
1 Pair Regular Meat Carvers ..	0 4 6	0 7 0	0 12 0	0 13 6
1 pair extra size ditto	0 5 6	0 8 0	0 13 6	0 15 0
1 pair Poultry Covers	0 4 6	0 7 0	0 12 0	0 13 6
1 Steel for Sharpening	0 2 6	0 3 6	0 4 6	0 5 0
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6 Table spoons ..	0 18 0	Brought forward ..	5 11 8
6 Table forks ..	0 18 0	1 Gravy spoon	0 7 0
6 Dessert spoons ..	0 13 6	1 Pair sugar tongs ..	0 3 6
6 Dessert forks ..	0 13 6	2 Salt spoons	0 3 4
6 Tea spoons	0 8 0	1 Butter knife	0 3 6
2 Egg spoons	0 5 0	6 Table knives	0 11 0
1 Soup ladle	0 12 0	6 Cheese knives	0 6 0
1 Pair fish carvers ..	0 14 0	Pair of meat carvers ..	0 7 6
2 Sauce ladles	0 8 0	Pair of chicken carvers	0 7 6
1 Mustard spoon ..	0 1 8	Ivory-handle steel ..	0 3 0
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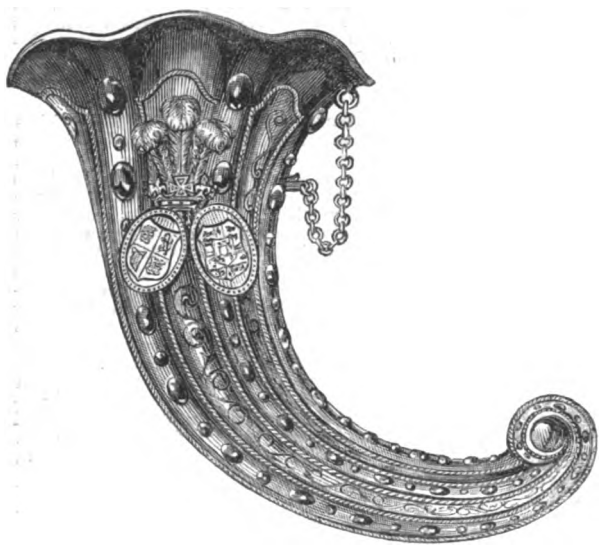
THE RECEPTION-HALL.

In order efficiently to conduct the Royal wedding in the Chapel Royal at Windsor it became necessary to build proper apartments for the accommodation of the bride and bridegroom on their arrival, and for the Lord Chamberlain to marshal the processions properly. For this purpose the Board of Works built an immense Gothic hall, opening out of the west door of the chapel, surrounded by apartments appropriated to the Royal family. Facing the chapel, the two rooms upon the right were assigned to the bridegroom; those to the left, to the bride. Behind her saloon was another appropriated to the Royal Princesses; and, at the west end of all, a suite of rooms for general purposes. This extensive structure was erected under the superintendence of Mr. Turnbull, Clerk of the Works; and furnished and fitted by Mr. Seebrook, Inspector of Windsor Castle. The appearance of the central room is that of the banqueting-hall of a baronial mansion. The roof displays open Gothic beams, springing from the cornice of the walls, round which run a series of oak panels, each panel displaying the arms of a Knight of the Garter. Upon the walls a handsome paper, designed with an heraldic pattern, admirably sustains the feeling of style intended to be imitated. Beneath, a deep oak wainscoting surrounds the hall, also divided into panels, and upon each another shield and crest is displayed. The light is admitted from the roof, and the glare of light is subdued by cotton diaphane, which look-



BOUQUET HOLDER PRESENTED TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES BY THE MAYORESS OF GRAVESEND.

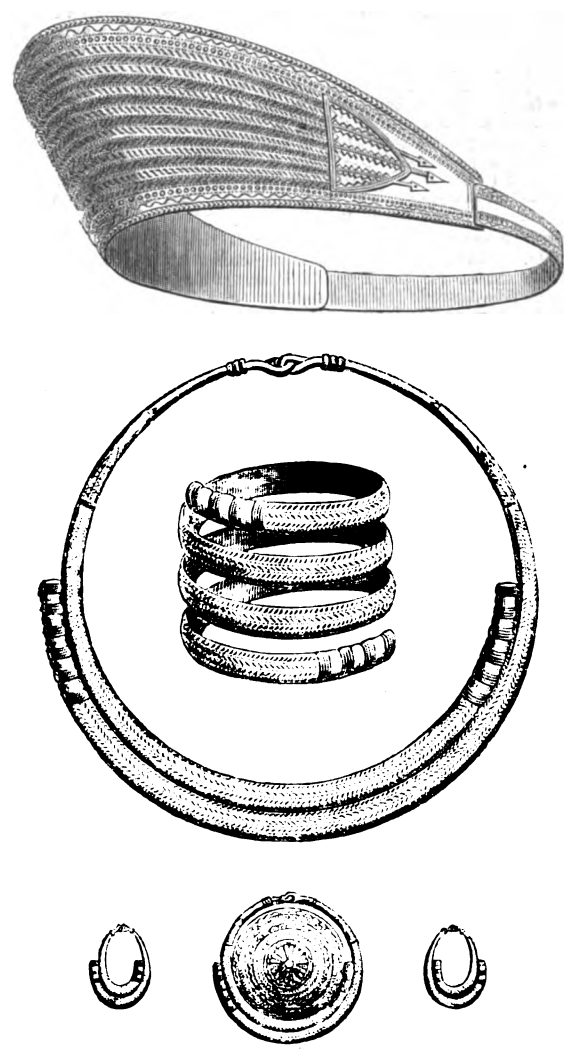
like transparent damask linen, with the star of the Order of the Garter worked upon it. This material had been manufactured for the purpose by Messrs. Cayley, of Windsor, to whom also was intrusted the provision of the materials used for furnishing the bride's reception-room, of which an Engraving was given in our last Number.

PROCESSION OF THE BRIDEGROOM IN ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

Shortly after twelve o'clock one of the two great processions of the day—namely, that of the Royal bridegroom—commenced. The Prince probably never appeared to so much advantage as upon this important occasion. His Royal Highness wore, over a full general officer's uniform, with the stars of the Garter and the Indian Order, the magnificent flowing mantle of the Order of the Garter, and in it looked a model of youthful grace and manliness. His step was full of firmness and dignity, and his whole carriage that of a Prince. His Royal Highness's supporters, the Crown Prince of Prussia and the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg, both also Knights of the Garter, walked on his right hand and left; but the public had no eye except for the Prince, whose appearance and entire deportment received the meed of universal approbation. His Royal Highness bowed gracefully to the ladies right and left as he passed along, and with marked reverence to the Queen as he approached the *haut pas*. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and the Prince of Prussia retired to the south side of the altar, and the bridegroom, after kneeling a few seconds in prayer, stood at the communion table, and waited the coming of the bride. The entrance of his Royal Highness into the choir was the signal for the first music in the day's programme. The organ and the band pealed forth Mendelssohn's March from "Athalie" as the Prince was being conducted to the *haut pas*, and remained playing until the trumpets announced the approach of the bride.

PROCESSION OF THE BRIDE.

With a great clangor of trumpets the long-looked-for procession of the bride entered St. George's Chapel. The Queen immediately rose,

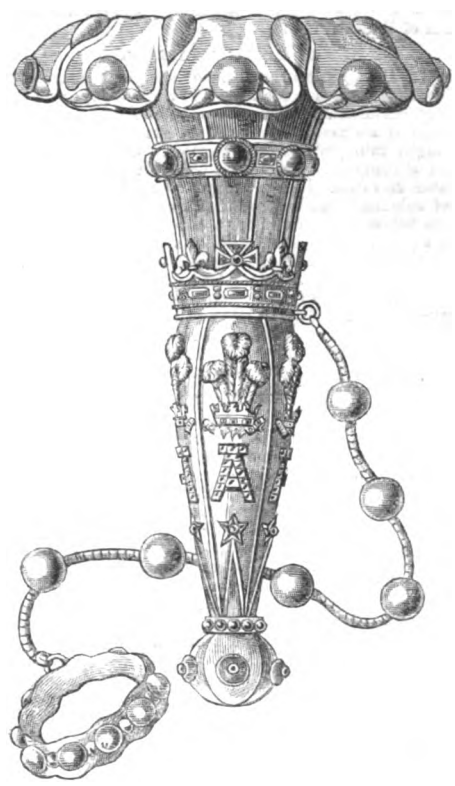


GOLD ORNAMENTS PRESENTED TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES BY THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES PRINCE AND PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM OF HESSE.

and, bending forward from her closet, stood prepared to receive and to welcome her future daughter. At this moment the sun broke out in great brilliancy, and, shining into the chapel, fell directly upon the Queen's head and face, and seemed to illumine the shadow recessed about the altar. As the bride proceeded up the nave, dressed completely in white, her train borne by the eight bridesmaids, her father (in uniform, wearing a blue ribbon) supporting her on one side, and the Duke of Cambridge, in the robes of the Garter, on the other, even the etiquette of a Court and the considerations of the place could not stifle or conceal the murmur of intense admiration to which every tongue gave involuntary expression. On reaching the *haut pas*, having made a deep courtesy to the Queen, the bride took her place towards the north, her bridesmaids clustering behind her.

DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS FROM WINDSOR CASTLE FOR OSBORNE.

At four o'clock on the 10th inst., the Prince and Princess of Wales took their departure from Windsor Castle for her Majesty's marine residence, Osborne, Isle of Wight. Their Royal Highnesses were conducted down the grand staircase by the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, the Groom of the Stole to



THE WEDDING BOUQUET HOLDER PRESENTED TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES BY THE MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SINGH.

his Royal Highness, the Treasurer of the Household, the Vice-Chamberlain, and the Comptroller of the Household. The members of the Danish Royal family, and most of the Royal visitors, followed the Prince and Princess to the grand entrance, where the Princess of Wales took leave of her parents and other relatives. The Royal pair left the castle on their way to the Great Western station, whence they were to depart on their journey to Osborne, and the multitude, which, after the conclusion of the marriage ceremony, had been anxious to catch the last glimpse of them, collected

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in dense masses upon their route, and thronged all the approaches to the railway.

THE WEDDING BOUQUET HOLDER.

The bridal bouquet holder of the Princess of Wales was the present of his Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh. The upper part, for receiving the flowers, was carved out of "rock crystal," and took the lapidary some months to execute. It is trumpet-shaped, the crystal being inlaid with large emeralds and diamonds, relieved with pink coral and Oriental pearls. The shaft contains four plumes of feathers, composed of brilliants, and under each the letter "A" in rubies, also four times repeated. A crystal ball set with rubies terminates the shaft or handle; and by an ingenious piece of mechanism it is made to fly up, and, releasing the four sides, forms four supports to stand upon the table. Around the centre is a ring, arranged as the Princess's coronet, to which is attached a chain of large pearls and gold, having a hoop of pearls to wear on the finger, the only delicate allusion to the donor being a small star of India in diamonds introduced in the ornamentation. This princely gift was made by Messrs. London and Ryder, of New Bond-street.

GIFTS TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES BY PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM OF HESSE.

Among the many gratifying tokens received by the Princess, previously to her leaving Denmark, of the esteem and affection with which she is regarded by her fellow country men and women of all classes were some valuable presents from her uncle, Prince Frederick William of Hesse, who resides at Copenhagen. These gifts consist of a gold cincture and other ornaments made by Michelsen, the Court jeweller, in imitation of the ornaments worn of old by the Queen and Princesses of Denmark.

THE BOUQUET HOLDER PRESENTED TO THE PRINCESS BY THE MAYORESS OF GRAVESEND.

The holder in which the bouquet was presented to the Princess on her landing in England by Mrs. Sams, the wife of the Mayor of Gravesend, resembles a cornucopia, and is so arranged that by touching a spring ingeniously contrived it may be rested in an upright position. The ornamentation consists of the arms of England and Denmark, surmounted by the Prince of Wales's feathers issuing from a gold crown set with sapphires. On the reverse was represented the motto of the Corporation of Gravesend. The goldwork of the cornucopia is enriched with coral and pearls, being the national colours of Denmark. The design and execution of the holder were intrusted to Messrs. P. G. Dodd and Son, of Cornhill.

ILLUMINATIONS IN THE METROPOLIS.

LONDON BRIDGE.

Notwithstanding the gloom and mistiness of the night on the 10th inst., the view from this bridge northwards extended from the Monument to Victoria Tower, and between those points London emitted one grand flood of light which brought out in bold relief not only all the spires and loftiest buildings, but the very clouds themselves. All the beautiful decorations on the bridge at the entry of the Princess remained, and looked extremely well under the influence of the illumination, which was produced by a series of small gas-lamps placed round the different pedestals which bore the Danish warriors and other pieces of sculpture on each side of the bridge. The magnificent arch was lighted up in a similar manner, the lamps running along the cornices and other architectural outlines of the structure, and presented a very grand appearance, which was greatly heightened by an excellent transparency on each side. One of these represented the Prince of Wales and the Princess in a car drawn by leopards, and surrounded by a crowd of nymphs and cherubims scattering upon the loving pair every earthly blessing. The illumination at Fishmongers' Hall added to the brilliancy of the scene. A conspicuous object in that portion of the town was the Monument, illuminated by the are expedient of electric light. This work was under the charge of Mr. Ladd, who employed for the purpose the lamp used by Mr. Holmes at the late International Exhibition. The principal light was placed 3 ft. above the flaming ball, or urn, and there were four other electric lights reflected on the same point from the gallery. There were 420 nitric acid batteries brought into requisition upon the occasion. The whole of the illumination, seen from the immediate neighbourhood of London Bridge, was strange, aerial, weirdlike.

THE MANSION HOUSE.

The Mansion House, the Exchange, and the Bank drew immense crowds of spectators, and the large space which lies between these buildings was frequently blocked up and rendered impassable, both by pedestrians and carriages. Along the balustrade at the top of the Mansion House tripods emitting volumes of flame were placed at intervals; and rows of gaslights followed the cornices and pediment of the building, while over the temporary gallery were five large gas stars, which illumined with great effect all the surrounding decorations. The Corinthian columns were covered with crimson cloth, and from the capitals were sags of flowers. On the columns were fixed handsome medallions of the Prince and Princess, surrounded with wreaths of the oak and surmounted by the Prince of Wales's plume. From the windows were suspended crimson drapery with wreaths, in the centre of which were placed alternately the cross of Denmark and the Prince of Wales's feathers.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

The attempt to light up the dome of the great metropolitan cathedral, which had excited much interest for some days past, resulted in some disappointment. A number of powerful lanterns of modern design, such as are used in vessels of the first class in the Royal Navy, were brought into play for the purpose. Of these twenty-four red lights and as many white ones were hung round the base of the dome; at a greater elevation sixteen others, similarly varied in the distribution of colouring, were suspended like a necklace, so to speak; while from below the ball and cross the electric light was to dart its rays like a jewel in the forehead of the great cathedral. The naval portion of the illumination was tolerably successful, but the electric light was displayed in a fitful, unsteady manner. The façade of the cathedral and the temple surmounting the dome were, however, illumined by a flood of electric light being thrown upon them from a window of the premises of Messrs. Dakin, opposite; and, upon the whole, the experiment had a fair measure of success, though not attended by any very brilliant results.

TEMPLE BAR.

At this point is the western termination of the City boundary. Temple Bar was an object of considerable attraction. Arrangements, the preparation of which occupied the persons employed by the City authorities about a fortnight, were made to illuminate a medallion of the Prince and Princess of Wales, which was placed in the centre of the principal arch, surrounded with flags. The entire cornice of the pediment was covered with emblematical devices in gold, and over the footways angels were placed, holding in their hands sags of orange-blossoms, above which were tripods emitting incense, and over the centre and surmounting the whole was a statue of "Hymen" holding a torch. The pediments of the arches were covered with crimson cloth, and over the centre arch were the arms of England and Denmark, surmounted with a crown of gold, with the letters "A. A." on each side. Drapery, covered with gold-leaf and red hearts, entirely enveloped the front of the bar on the side of the City, and on that of Westminster. The front on each side was lit up with about one hundred and twenty gas-lights, under white ground-glass globes, and the effect was very beautiful. In addition to this a blaze of light from adjoining houses on each side of the bar was thrown thereon, and materially heightened the effect.

THE TREASURY.

The architectural design of the building was portrayed by means of gas jets, and was very effective. On each side of the structure was placed a Brunswick star, with garter in the centre, bearing the motto, "Honi soit qui mal y pense," ten feet in diameter, under which was placed a neat device of crystal, containing the initials in monogram of "A. A.," surrounded by a garter in crystal, above which is placed the Royal crown of England, executed also in crystal glass in their proper colours. In the centre of the building was fixed a crystal Prince of Wales's feather, the largest of the kind ever manufactured, containing upwards of 20,000 pieces of prismatic cut glass. Above this was a device representing the rising sun; and under it, in a semicircle, were the words in crystal glass, "Long live the Prince and Princess of Wales." In the centre was placed a St. George's star, the whole being surrounded by laurels.

ILLUMINATIONS AND REJOICINGS IN THE COUNTRY.

LIVERPOOL—SCENE ON THE MERSEY.

Business was entirely suspended at Liverpool on the 10th inst., and all day the inhabitants thronged the streets, which were handsomely decorated. The Rifle and Artillery Volunteers and Naval Reserve marched in procession through the town, and the Mayor gave a banquet, and at night a ball to two thousand persons. Sixty thousand day and Sunday scholars were treated at the expense of the Corporation. The shipping made a grand display of flags. Her Majesty's ship Majestic, Captain Inglefield, R.N., left her moorings off Rock Ferry, and took up her station for the occasion opposite the George's Basin, about midway between the Woodside and Egremont ferries. As it had been announced that she would take a very active part in the rejoicings on the river, she was naturally an object of great attraction throughout the whole of Tuesday. At nine o'clock in the morning she was almost instantaneously dressed from stem to stern with flags. At one o'clock she fired a Royal salute, and the yards were manned. In the evening, too, the vessel was twice illuminated, lights being hung in the rigging, and rockets discharged. On all these occasions the crowds collected on the landing-stages and piers were enormous. Our Engraving of the scene on the Mersey is from a sketch by Mr. William Woods, of Queen's-road, Liverpool, taken at the time the Majestic was firing the Royal salute.

SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

Few persons were prepared for the grand display of loyalty which took place in Dublin on the 10th inst. Chief among the amusements during the day were the review and naval sham fight, and in the evening the city was ablaze with illuminations and fireworks. "It would be impossible," says a local journal, referring to the scene presented in Sackville-street, "to convey an idea of the appearance presented by this magnificent thoroughfare." Possibly our Engraving, from a sketch by Mr. Tomsohn, may assist the imagination to realise the scene. Sackville-street was one blaze of light, every house an evidence of Irish loyalty. Myriads of people thronged the street, and gazed with delight on the varied decorations. A long line of carriages and vehicles of all kinds occupied the centre, and moved slowly on. The first object that struck the eye was Nelson's Pillar. From Cavendish-row, on the one side, and the centre of Carlisle Bridge on the other, the spectacle was magnificent. The illuminated letters forming the names of three of the most important naval battles of Europe, were in themselves equal to a volume of history; whilst the word "Peace," substituted for the name of a well-known bombarded city, was suggestive of the changes which half a century can effect. The refulgent light of the Post Office had a very admirable effect, for, so far from diminishing the lustre of the "Pillar," it bestowed a mellow brilliancy which was very beautiful indeed. But the great attraction was the electric light displayed from the balcony, and the fireworks let off from time to time. Although almost every house was admirably lighted, still there was a considerable diversity, not only in the character of the devices but in the degree of illumination. This, however, had a good effect. Happily the background was elevated and dark, and threw back the light in concentrated brilliancy.

EDINBURGH.

The illuminations at Edinburgh were a great success. The leading thoroughfares were densely crowded all night with admiring spectators. The principal streets presented a spectacle surpassing in magnificence anything ever before witnessed in Edinburgh. The Princes-street Gardens, the Castle and the Castle Rock, and the lofty buildings in the High-street were brilliantly illuminated. The Scott Monument was tastefully lit up with innumerable gas-jets, and Nelson's Monument was also illuminated. A bonfire was lighted on the top of Arthur's Seat; fireworks were displayed from Salisbury Crags; and all Government offices and public buildings, and the hotels, leading shops, and places of business were illuminated with devices, flags, transparencies, and variegated lamps. We give a representation of the illuminations as seen from Calton Hill, from a sketch taken by Mr. Keeley Halswell. A gentleman who viewed the scene from the top of the Nelson Monument on Calton Hill speaks of the sight as one such as had hitherto been thought to appertain only to fairy-land, and not as a possible realisation in this workaday world.

FINE ARTS.

A full-length portrait of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, painted by Mr. Walton, an artist of much promise, is on view at Mr. Graves's, the print-publisher, Pall-mall. The Prince is represented standing in the open air, in morning dress, hat in hand. The background consists of conventionalised foliage, in the manner of Sir Joshua Reynolds, to the left of which is given a glimpse of Windsor Castle. The colouring of the picture is extremely agreeable. The rich, purplish-blue coat is an excellent contrast of tone and colour to the fair young face, and both are pleasantly relieved by the breadths of tawny and dun autumnal foliage. The figure conveys the impression of being too slight and tall; but portrait-painters are, of course, allowed a good deal of latitude in this respect. The likeness is pleasing rather than striking: a little more force of modelling and decision of drawing might, perhaps, have been ventured on in the treatment of the head, in accordance with the manly character naturally developed at the age of his Royal Highness.

Mr. Thomas Earle has just completed a colossal seated statue of the Queen for the People's Park, Hull; and another colossal statue (the figure in this case standing) of the late Prince Consort, to be placed before the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, of which his Royal Highness was patron. In neither of these colossal statues is the sculptor seen to such advantage as in some of his busts and ideal works.

The carte-de-visite photograph of her Majesty the Queen, taken by Mr. Clifford for the Queen of Spain, which we noticed the other day, has been published, by her Majesty's permission, in a larger size by Messrs. Marion and Co., of Soho-square. As the only large-size photograph of the Queen ever issued, and an excellent likeness, this photograph will be esteemed; but we should have much preferred to see it, as in the smaller size, without the background painted out. An artistically-toned background would have added softness both to face and figure.

The committee appointed last year by the Fine-Arts Commission to inquire into the cause of the decay which has so generally and unaccountably befallen the frescoes in the Houses of Parliament, has been unable to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, though many causes were suggested, such as the effect of gas, the dampness of the walls, and the probability that the paint had been applied to the lime when the latter was drier than it ought to have been. The last has probably been the principal cause of the mischief. We have not had the long experience of the Italians, and our artists would probably underrate the extra danger of the atmosphere of this climate attacking colours imperfectly crystallised, so to speak, on the surface of the plaster. We know that some of the earlier frescoes at Westminster were actually retouched in distemper, and such retouchings would very rapidly blacken, and become detached with the least moisture, more than from a ground of greater absorbency. Otherwise the dampness of the climate will not alone account for the decay; else, why are many frescoes in Venice so well preserved? Gas is also probably very injurious, as this produces a condition of atmosphere to which the early Italian frescoes were not exposed. We speak from considerable experience when we say that we believe the injurious effect of gas on oil pictures to be greater than is commonly supposed, and far more so than was concluded by the Parliamentary inquiry of some two years ago. The Fine-Arts' Commission has now brought its labours to a conclusion, and has made its final report, which is shortly to be published. We are glad to hear that no more paintings at Westminster are to be executed in fresco, but that the method of stereochrome, or water-glass, is to be employed for future works. Water-glass has been found to be perfectly permanent after the severest possible trials in the open air in Germany. Mr. Maclise's great picture, the "Interview between Wellington and Blucher after Waterloo," in the Royal Gallery of Westminster Palace, is executed in stereochrome, as we have already informed our readers, and the artist expresses himself perfectly satisfied with the result, and believes that it can suffer deterioration only by mechanical disintegration.

A report has been circulated that it is not yet decided whether the proposed mural decorations for the interior of St. Paul's shall be executed in mosaic, fresco, or water-glass. This report is, however, entirely without foundation. Mr. Penrose, the cathedral surveyor, has communicated to us the information that "there has never been any hesitation as to this point—namely, that mosaic is the proper material to be employed." Wren himself wished to see the interior of St. Paul's decorated with "rich and durable mosaics." Similarity of architectural style between our metropolitan cathedral and St. Peter's, and the striking effect of the mosaics in the spandrils of the arches under the drum of the cupola, and in other parts of the Roman basilica, promise the happiest result to the proposed decoration. We regret to hear that the state of the Cathedral Decoration Fund does not yet admit of executing any mosaics in the cathedral itself. The public should be reminded that subscriptions to this fund are invited. A small model of the apse (where the first mosaic is to be placed) is, however, being prepared, and in this the first design is to be executed to scale. We recently alluded to the competitive designs sent in to the Chapter House, and from which this first design for the model was to be chosen. Although this design has immediate reference only to the model, it is, nevertheless, of great importance that it should be judiciously selected if the public are to be tempted to subscribe, and if the preliminary work is not to fail and be done over again. It was unfortunate that (from circumstances we have already explained) the competition was so limited. The design, by Mr. G. F. Watts, the painter of the great fresco in Lincoln's Inn illustrative of jurisprudence, and one of the three winners of highest honours on two occasions in the Westminster Hall competitions, and who contributed, we understand, while declining to compete, indicated nobility of conception, as might have been expected from this very distinguished artist; but, either from ill-health or misapprehension of the degree of finish requisite, his drawing seemed only a slight and hasty memorandum of his intention. It would have been difficult to conjecture what the artist might have given from such a sketch, even had he superintended its reproduction. It would, indeed, have been difficult to reproduce it at all without a more finished drawing. The chances, then, seemed narrowed to Mr. F. Leighton and Baron Henri de Triqueti. Mr. Leighton, ever since he painted the great picture, "The Procession of Cimabue," now in the Royal Collection, has been distinguished as a painter of fine, decorative feeling; and his recent pictures of religious subjects seemed to promise special aptitude for the theme in contemplation—namely, "The Transfiguration." In the drawing Mr. Leighton sent, unlike Mr. Watts, he had evidently done his very best. While quite as elevated in conception and religious in feeling, his design had just sufficient detailed precision for reproduction in mosaic, while it preserved a breadth in the draperies, &c., befitting a work to be seen some 80 feet from the ground. The expressions of the Saviour, Moses, and Elias were full of majesty, fervour, and awe; the draughtmanship was consummate. It had only one possible drawback—a degree of freedom, especially in the way in which arms, in adoration, were upraised from unseen figures, that might possibly offend architectural purists, but would be considered a striking beauty by artists and the general spectator. In view of the strictly pictorial effects which in Italy have been obtained from mosaic it seemed difficult to imagine such freedom would be considered objectionable. To do the Baron de Triqueti justice, and as might have been expected from a practised designer for sculpture, his drawing escaped any approach to license in composition; but sooth to say, it had few other recommendations, either as to expression or technicalities. The drawing was laboured yet feeble, the "foreshortening" of the upturned head of Christ failed painfully. The conclusion seemed inevitable—viz., that, however eminent as a sculptor, the Baron is not at home as a draughtsman. Of course, if architectonic symmetry were the only consideration, a mosaic of some mere conventional pattern would be preferable to any work of fine art at all; and a subject demanding the highest truth of expression, such as "The Transfiguration," is perhaps too difficult for our first attempt in this country at the mechanical reproduction of mosaic. But, the greater the chance of going astray, the more necessary to start from the drawing of greatest truth of expression. Besides, we must not underrate the powers of mosaic. How much expression it is capable of rendering is proved by the mosaic copy of Raphael's great picture of this very subject, "The Transfiguration," on the side of one of the piers of the cupola of St. Peter's. We do not desire, however, to press this argument further. The design of the Baron de Triqueti has been selected for execution in the model, contrary, certainly, to our expectations; but we do not wish to offer any discouragement to the present attempt to render the interior of our beautiful cathedral less dreary and tomblike. We hope the design will improve in execution. We would, however, suggest that, when the model is ready, a committee of taste should be formed, say of Royal Academicians—painters as well as architects—to decide upon the advisability of proceeding further with a design intended for so honourable a destination. We may inform the reader not familiar with the Baron de Triqueti's artistic antecedents that some thirty years ago he handled the brush, but that the success of a work in bronze decided him for sculpture. He designed and modelled the bas-reliefs of the large bronze doors of the Madeleine at Paris. Since then he has executed innumerable statues, busts, bas-reliefs, ivory carvings, vases, and designs for incised works having some resemblance to mosaics. He has received a first-class medal and "la décoration," *toujours* as a sculptor, for works exhibited in the French salons. Some of his performances have been religious, though the greater number have been ornamental works, in some respects in the style known as that of "the late Romans."

A portion of Mr. Hook's cartoon for mosaic, "Fishing," has been executed by Messrs. Minton and Co., and is now hung beneath the original drawing at South Kensington. The piece selected is the head of the upper fisherman. The cubes of tesseræ are large, and the execution therefore looks coarse when seen near; but this is the proper mode of getting the requisite effect in a work originally proposed to be placed some thirty to forty feet from the ground upon the International Exhibition building, though its destination must now, we presume, be a matter of uncertainty. On ascending the dome of St. Peter's the visitor is not a little astonished at the extreme coarseness of mosaics which appear from below to be of the utmost delicacy and finish. Some of the colours, however—though these, too, the eye has a wonderful power of harmonising—appear to verge on needless exaggeration—as, for instance, the green lights on the hair. But the chief defect is the want of brilliancy. The tesseræ seem to us composed in too large a proportion of earth, in the nature of dense opaque pottery, and not to have the vitreous enamelled character of the beautiful Italian *smalti*, with their extraordinary variety and richness of colour.

Mr. Edward W. Wyon has just finished a very beautiful statue of "Briseis," the Briseis of the "Iliad," for Mr. George R. Stephenson.

A collection of small wax figures illustrative of Mexican life, &c., is on view at 68, Newman-street, Oxford-street.

James Tibbetts Willmore, the eminent Associate-Engraver of the Royal Academy, who died some fortnight since, was born at Handsworth, Staffordshire, September, 1800. He was a pupil of the late W. Radcliffe, of Birmingham, with whom he served seven years. About 1822 he came to London, and, like other engravers who have subsequently distinguished themselves, obtained employment in the studio and under the direction of the late Charles Heath. Mr. Willmore was elected Associate-Engraver of the Academy in 1843, in the place vacated by the death of W. Bromley, and he has exhibited very constantly at the Academy Exhibition. He was one of the most eminent and deservedly well known of that band of landscape-engravers who have acquired lasting fame by reproducing the works of Turner. While supporting the dignity and purity of line-engraving, Mr. Willmore, like other engravers of the present day, formed a style peculiar to himself—a style of great delicacy and finish, admirably suited to render the subtle aerial perspective and endless gradations of his great exemplar. Among his most successful engravings from Turner are the "Mercury and Argus," "The Old Téméraire," "Italy," and "The Golden Bough" (the picture in the Vernon Collection), all of which are well known to lovers of art. Among other of Willmore's best works are "Crossing the Bridge" and "Harvest in the Highlands," after Landseer; and "Wind against Tide," after Stanfield."

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SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Everybody is always waiting for something. Parliament is waiting until after Easter. Skilled actors husband their strength for fourth and fifth acts, and only just let out so much of their powers earlier as to keep the interest of the piece simmering. So with our legislators now; they are keeping themselves in training, and that is all. When one evening the ranks of the Opposition were seen to be serried, full, and compact, the hopes of those who come from the outer world to behold the inner mysteries of Parliament were raised to the point which can only be satisfied by a thundering debate. The subject was hopeful, too, for it was game. There were expectations that Mr. Bright, who used to be somewhat loud on this matter, would be present; and, in fact, that a furious onslaught would be made on that institution which, in the estimation of pure Conservatism, seems to be second only to the preservation of Church and State. Those who remember the fierce discussions into which the moribund Legislature was galvanised at the end of last Session, when poaching as an offence was sought to be placed within the unconscious reach of every one who happened to buy a partridge or to accept the present of a hare, reasonably presumed that the battle was about to be renewed. It is true that Mr. W. E. Forster, who introduced the question, spoke very much as if he could not forget that he was a good shot, and in the bottom of his inclination preferred a pheasant, as an animated being, to a poacher; but he did his work, as he always does, well, and made out his case sufficiently. But the other side had two things in their favour—first, a technical objection, which is a common Parliamentary argument against tampering in one year with the more or less deliberate legislation of the previous one; and, secondly, an assured majority in the House up till seven o'clock, but which was not by any means so sure after that hour. So the Opposition went in heavily for that consentaneousness of derisive cheer for which they are famous, and which carries all before it to a division, and the matter in hand was swamped and swept away in good time for dinner. The occasion was not without its suggestiveness, because it showed the Conservative party in strength, and gave a broad hint as to what they would do if they could fall upon any other question which would unite them so thoroughly as game.

There occurred one night a curious episode in Parliamentary history—namely, a literal duel—of tongues, of course—between two members, which was kept up with wonderful perserverance and tenacity for a period which touched upon hours. The occasion was the Committee on the tobacco duties, and the combatants Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Ayrton. Perhaps there were never two members who were so nearly equally gifted with talking power. Either of them can pour out words without stint or stop for any given time. There is a difference, certainly, if there is not much distinction, in their capability. Mr. Gladstone rolls on like a rushing river; but ever and anon you can discover the glimmer of specks of gold, even as the fabled Pactolus might have shown them in the turbulence of its flood. But, in the case of the other master of flying words, they often, and mostly though not always, pour on in one washy, everlasting flow, and for the most part there is nothing in them. Mr. Ayrton, because of three thousand Tower Hamlets tobacco manufacturers, has not only renounced, but denounced, free trade; and on this occasion it was curious to see how eagerly he and Mr. Gladstone fought for the last word. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was very lame, and held himself up with difficulty on a stick; but, like Witherington, he fought upon his stumps with persistent gallantry. He and his opponent jumped up one after another just as the figures do in Mr. Punch's entertainment. As fast as one was knocked on the head up started the other, until lookers-on grew giddy; and when, somehow or the other, the matter did at last come to an end, no one's mind was in a condition to know which of them had given way and was silent at last. Our own impression is that they compromised the matter, and said their last speeches together, like the finale of an operatic duet, and sat down simultaneously in mercy to the Chairman of Committee, who was fast sinking into a state of coma, which, if it had been complete, would have prevented his putting the question that he "do leave the chair." The House could not therefore have resumed, and a Parliamentary difficulty would have arisen, to the relief of which no standing order applies. The result is terrible to contemplate, for the officials at the table must have remained sitting there, their only hope of release being the sound of the last trump.

To the politico-philosophic mind one of the most comical things in the world is the House of Commons setting about to purify itself. There ought to be no mistake about the meaning of this phrase, as it is applicable to a measure for the prevention of corrupt practices at elections, with which the House has been toying this Session. A very abstract horror is always expressed at the notion that members should be brought into the Legislature by bribery and its concomitants, and therefore, every now and then, there is an attempt at purification on the part of the House, which, being interpreted, means that electors outside shall be scarified. The Princes of the blood Royal at one time, when they were undergoing their course of tuition, were vicariously whipped, and, of course, the sufferings of the whipping-boy must have had an immense — moral — effect upon them. When bribers are lashing the bribed, the agonies of the former cannot but produce penitential results. The process is eminently logical. If B., the elector, were only an honest and conscientious man, and could not take a bribe for his vote, A., the elected, would be a pure member of Parliament; but as B. is base enough to take a bribe when it is offered him, it is his venality which taints the purity of A.; therefore, if you lay your penalties so heavily on B. that he dare not be corrupt, you are sure A. will be pure. To the credit of the bulk of the House of Commons it may be said that they acknowledge the sham of any legislation founded on such principles, and they have staved off the Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill for several Sessions; and, now that it had come before them, only some thirty or forty assisted in this inverted process of purification; and even they treated the whole business ironically, and were only too glad to laugh consumedly at Mr. Darby Griffith when he puts an absurdity *au sérieux*.

A debate on the Galway contract has become an annual event. It is not, generally, amusing; this time it was; and it had two special features, of which anon. The first, and we almost think the most notable one, was that Mr. Baxter showed that his blood can be warm. Shutting one's eyes, and listening to the rapid, fervid flow of his speech, which, as statistical and argumentative as those he usually delivers, was also animated almost to the pitch of enthusiasm, one could only recognise the style and talk of the member for Montrose by an occasional intonation of voice and an idiomatic touch here and there with which one is familiar. For some reason—some say one thing and some another—that which, for want of a more apt term, we will call Mr. Baxter's heart, is in this matter; and he was on this occasion stirred and uplifted out of himself. In fact, he made quite a flight, and soared out of his natural and acquired aridity, so as to create a pleasant surprise in his non-admirers. Then, too, the good genius which must have been hovering about the House and inspiring members out of their normal disagreeabilities, descended on Mr. Whiteside; and, under a softening and genial influence, he became positively delightful. Arguing closely, he illustrated his speech by a series of playful witticisms; while he so modulated his voice and toned down the ordinary exaggeration of his demeanour that for the first time one gave him credit for versatility, and inclined to the belief that Parliament has hitherto seen more of the rough vigour of the Irish Nisi Prius advocate than of the cultivated humourist and the master of words which this gentleman undoubtedly is. If he is about to adopt a new style, and that which he developed last Monday be the one he has chosen, his place as one of the very first orators in the House is secure. What has come over Mr. Gregory? Where are his wonted fires? Tell it not in Gath; but he is positively dull. One perceives that he has cut off his flowing beard. Has this capillary amputation placed him in the like category with Samson? When it is remembered that this matter of the Galway contract was for some time a distinct matter of impeachment against Lord Derby's Government (Mr. Bentinck, speaking behind the first Opposition bench, still retains that point of view), it is not an entirely insignificant circumstance that on the evening on which it was discussed he was absent from his place.

The Lords refuse to be moved, even by Lord Stratheden. This nobleman, who has taken to calling himself by his less ancient title of Campbell, probably in order to keep before the Government the recollection that it was intended that that name should be coupled with an earldom, has at last got his motion on for the recognition of the Confederate States of America. Lord Russell's indisposition must become chronic if he was determined to avoid it; and so, as we suspect, a little arrangement was made to let Lord Stratheden have his swing and have done with it. We use the word swing advisedly, for the noble Lord's oratory may be characterised as a development of swing, mentally and bodily. Imagine the pendulum of a clock subjected to a series of electric shocks, which do not stop but only distract its vibrations, and some idea may be formed of the manner in which this noble Lord pumps out his enthusiasm. Oh! the inestimable rarity of the gift of seeing ourselves as others see us! Why are not the walls of the Houses of Parliament lined with mirrors!

THE FARM.

SPRING has shown itself during the last few days very gloriously in sunshine and buds, and the land is in rare condition for the sower. The lambing season has been a very precarious one, and the abundant crop of turnips has brought its fatal spring heritage. The accounts on this head from some flock-masters are frightful. To set against this, mutton keeps up well, even with the fleece off; so, as the old proverb has it, sheep may be indeed said to "wear a golden hoof."

Beyond a west country one of 500 "meaty two-tooth wethers" and about 20 shorthorns, principally of Stratton blood, and 41 working oxen, at Mr. Canning's, of Chiseldon, near Swindon, on Wednesday, there is no sale of importance next week. The first sale of the Babraham shorthorns, by Messrs. Strafford and Carter Jonas, on April 15, comprehends 82 lots—62 females and 20 bulls. Englishman, the second prize yearling at the Leeds Royal, comes in the first detachment, and so do Guelder Rose, a son of Sir Charles and The Beauty, and one of the five Battersea cows, two of which died of distemper after that show; while Sir Charles, who was also a sufferer, was unfortunately choked in his van as he came through London. It is from this son of Cheltenham and Ermenstrade—Ducie and Knightley—that the herd derives much of its later strength; and, except through Red Roan, Kirtling, there is not a dash of Booth blood in the whole. All the six tribes are represented in the first-sale catalogue, and the Dodonas, which go back to Mason's No. 6, number 14 females and 1 male. Mr. Webb bought her as barren at Wisston in '38; but she produced twin heifer calves and then another, and from two of them, Duchess and Countess, that mighty multitude of 190 sprang. Of the Celias there are 29 females and 10 males. She, too, was originally a speculative bargain; and her granddaughter, old Countess of Caledon, a very remarkable milker, is lot 1 in the sale. The Bodice tribe goes back to old Bessy, by Helicon, and four females and three males represent her. Belinda, a descendant of Sylph, by Sir Walter, numbers six and five; and Daffy Gwynne, from Mr. Tanqueray, has three females.

Fine luck came to the aid of judgment in the case of The Beauty, for which Mr. Webb bid so determinedly at the Cobham sale in 1859. Since her purchase, at 160 gs., there have been nine living calves from her and her daughters, as her Red Rose, by Marmaduke, has had twins twice within eleven months. The last are a pair of heifers, and of the first pair the freemartin Cambridge Belle is fully believed to be in calf, which proved to be the case with the only other freemartin that Mr. Webb ever bred. The council of the Royal have paid a fitting compliment to the memory of their old colleague by specially retaining the 8th as the day of their April council, even to the inconvenience of members who will be absent from town for the Easter holidays, and who pressed their motion for the 15th to a division.

Mr. Forster's motion on the game laws was brought forward in a very conciliatory and suggestive speech, which presented a strange contrast to the hectoring fashion in which this subject, one of the most delicate and difficult of the day, and hardly one for slang nicknames, is too often treated by those who profess themselves so anxious to serve the farmer. Still the proposition was made at least a Session too soon. Upon the general points of the game question the evidence taken before the last Committee pretty nearly applies now, and it is idle to suppose that the Committee could report properly upon the working of the law of last year, which must perforce have formed one of the most important elements of the inquiry. Under any circumstances, it would be premature to summon witnesses at a heavy expense to inquire in April respecting the operation of a law which only came into operation about the middle of August, but in this case the law had been in a most undecided state till the Common Pleas gave their decision in February; and thus the heads of the county police, &c., would have been practically called on to deliver their opinions out of the fulness of not a quarter of a year's experience. Mr. Thompson, a member of the council of the Royal, and a well-known practical agriculturist, took this commonsense ground in moving the amendment. There was no comfort either in his or Mr. Forster's speeches for the antagonists of the measure, and their wild assertions that the Act is a rank failure. The testimony of the heads of the county police, both as furnished to the speakers and to the Quarter Sessions, goes to prove exactly the contrary, and it is all the more valuable, as the great body of them were not favourable to the measure at first, and even memorialised the House against it. Another year will also serve to test the doctrine that the Act is certain to increase the rates—a point upon which its opponents have laid much prophetic stress. Even the great complaint that the police would be taken off their night duties to watch for poachers is practically met with the reply that it is for public policy that the police should keep their eyes on the worst characters in the parish, and they are pretty certain to be found on "a shiny night, in the season of the year," trying it on with gun or gin. It is all very well to say that the majority was made up principally by the country party, who fought through this much needed measure so pertinaciously thirty-eight times in the lobby last Session, but it is equally certain that the minority contains many who, to feed fat an ancient grudge, always vote against "the squires," be the question what it may. The measure can only be carried out efficiently by the greatest impartiality on the part of the magistrates, and fearless independence and tact on that of the county police, and there is every reason to believe that, with careful working, it will prove one of the most valuable on the statute book. It may, ere long, lead not only to the extinction of the poacher, but to a far better understanding between landlords and tenants about the oppressive over-preserving, a question which the former were hardly in a position to discuss calmly while they were dared and bearded by a set of rascals night after night—a thing which no Englishman can bear—and the hands of the police were so foolishly tied. At all events, there will be no pretext for refusing the committee next session.

The *Veterinarian* for March contains a paper by Mr. Greaves, V.S., of Manchester, on the colic controversy between this magazine and the *Edinburgh Veterinary Review*. The writer, it seems, relies on liq. ammonias fortis, given in half-drachm doses in a pint of warm ale or water, as an "almost electrical" antispasmodic; while Professor Gamgee gives Cape or Socotrine aloes. In point of external applications they also differ. There are also two papers by students (Messrs. Overed and Berry) at the Royal Veterinary College, one of them relating his treatment of the broken foreleg of a cow, and the other on the administration of medicines to sheep, accompanied by a sketch of the author's "Improved Medicine and Dietary Tin," and the advantages thereof. The bulletin department gives a rather dismal account of the ravages of the rot in Gloucestershire, &c., and especially on the borders of the Severn. The Rinderpest still rages among the herds of Hungary and Bohemia, and is said to be of so contagious a type that even sheep are affected by it, a new feature upon which the editors, Professors Morton and Simonds, will no doubt collect some interesting evidence. The quarterly council meeting of the college was held on the 30th of January, and it appears that, after discharging all liabilities, the institution has a banker's balance of nearly £350. The inquiry committee has ascertained that "the number of practising veterinary surgeons throughout the kingdom is 914, while the number of those who assume the title is 1244, and of those practising as farriers 1189."

In Victoria, Vancouver Island, there was last spring an Indian population of 3500. This number has been reduced to about 50 by the ravages of smallpox.

The Civil Service Estimates for the colonial, consular, and other foreign services were issued on Monday. They amount to £607,396, and show a net decrease, as compared with last year's estimates, of £332,831.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

SOME legislative notice has been taken of the dreadful accidents which cast a gloom over the festivities of the 10th of March. Mr. Harvey Lewis moved, in the House of Commons, on Tuesday night, for a return of the number of persons killed or injured in the streets of London on the day of the Royal entry and on the night of the illuminations. As regards the former, the return of fatal casualties will, we apprehend, be *nil;* but the list of calamities on the night of the wedding has reached, by this time, an appalling figure. To test these results by comparison, Mr. Norris moved for the numbers of those who met their death or suffered other injury on the occasion of the remains of the Duke of Wellington lying in state at Chelsea Hospital, and also sought information as to the means employed to prevent the recurrence of such disasters.

Well do we remember the grim tragedy that attended the lying in state. The scene of awful stillness, with the motionless Yeomen of the Guard, the Grenadiers with arms reversed, the giant candelabra, and the towering catafalques, blazing with strange lights, was suddenly changed into an inconceivable chaos of terror and disorder. Men, women, and children were all jammed together in one shrieking, struggling, fainting mass; while, high in air, as at the Mansion House recently, were hurled hats, caps, bonnets, and coats, the stays and underlinen of women, the shoes and hoods of babies, and the crutches of Chelsea pensioners. When, at last, the Hall was cleared, it was found strewn with the prostrate forms of the dead and the dying. Let it, however, be borne in mind by those who are so impulsively anxious to lay the blame of the late accidents at the door of the City authorities, that the Chelsea slaughter took place under the eyes of the much-vaunted metropolitan police, and in the presence of a strong military guard. Soldiers and civilians were, however, powerless to do anything to arrest the disorder, simply because one essential precaution had, in the outset, been neglected. Within the hall there were barriers—thrown down in an instant by the uncontrollable rush of the crowd; but outside the people had been suffered to congregate in as serried masses as they chose. If the very easy art of making a *queue*, or string, of intending spectators, not more than two abreast, and extending, if need was, right along the King's-road, Chelsea, and into St. James's Park had been practised on that occasion there would have been nobody trampled to death and nobody wounded. How is it that in France these horrible pleasure-massacres never take place? Because the police insist on the formation of a *queue*, and the public willingly co-operate—for their own safety's sake—with their guardians.

It was a capital error on the part of the police—both east and west of Temple Bar—to have permitted carriages, vans, carts, or, indeed, vehicles of any description, to be abroad in the principal thoroughfares on the illumination night. One barrier, in the middle of the thoroughfare, should have been erected along the entire route of the illuminated streets, and then one line of spectators would have flowed tranquilly west, and another as peaceably east. As it was, blocks, from the number of carriages about, became inevitable; and, crushed between horses and vehicles, the crowd lost its legs and its head, and came to grief. The partial outcry that is now being raised against the City police is only another, and most irrational, form of shutting the stable-door when the steed is stolen.

It is, however, a very curious sign of the times to remark that, while the narrowness and tortuousness of the streets of London, especially those Citywards, are undeniably the cause of nine-tenths of the out-door accidents which take place every year, the relief of an overstocked traffic by means of subterranean railways or branches crossing streets is being persistently, and, it would seem, successfully, opposed. Granting some of the new urban railway schemes to be chimerical, some of them at least, if carried out, would be beneficial to this congested metropolis; but the existing temper of Parliament, and even of the press, appears to be dead against additional intramural means of communication. We took a walk last Monday, pretty nearly all over London, and surveyed a few of the vacant spaces which are to be so zealously guarded from the invasion of railway termini. We found nobody at all in Finsbury-circus beyond a consumptive cat trying hard to commit suicide by impalement on the spikes of the railings. We found Leicester-square, cleared from Mr. Wyld's great globe, again resuming the aspect of the dreariest of back yards, and the preternaturally ugly equestrian statue of George I. once more rearing its hideous head—like the statue of the Commendatore in "Don Giovanni," prepared to ask all the gay spirits of the Alhambra to supper—in the centre. On the other hand, we found at least half-a-dozen sites admirably adapted to railway purposes, but which were, and had been for years, the mangiest of desert places, the resort only of carpet-beaters and blackguard boys.

The inhabitants of Greenwich, or at least the major part of them, seem to have set their hearts upon an underground branch running beneath the park. Some fears have been entertained lest the vibration of the trains should disturb the equilibrium of the nicely-poised instruments at the Observatory; and a series of experiments are to be made for the satisfaction of the Astronomer Royal as to whether a viaduct or a tunnel is likely to be most obnoxious on the score of vibration. As, however, the projected railway will not pass within a thousand yards of the Observatory, we don't think that any more peril is likely to accrue from trains rumbling beneath the earth's surface than from the throbbing of the engines on board the steamers in the river, or the clinking of moselle glasses at the Trafalgar on festive occasions.

The lecture session at the Architectural Museum, South Kensington, was inaugurated on Tuesday by a discourse from Mr. A. J. B. Beresford Hope, the president, "On the Condition and Prospects of Architectural Art." This will be followed, at the usual intervals, by lectures on "Mediæval Studies in Palestine," by Mr. G. J. Wigley; on "The Ely Lantern," by the Dean of Ely; on "Construction and Ornament, Old and New," by Sir Henry Dryden; on "The Wrought-iron Work of the Great Exhibition, 1862," by Mr. W. White; on "The Art-Collections at South Kensington," by Mr. J. C. Robinson, F.S.A.; and, finally, on "Architecture, its Purpose and its Place in the Arts," by Mr. Gambier Parry.

"The pitcher," says the proverb, "goes often to the well, but gets broken at last." Justice, long lagging and oft baffled, has at last overtaken two notorious "Greeks"—MM. Calzado and Garcia. The first-named worthy, from being a drummer in the Spanish army, rose to be manager of the Italian Opera at Paris, but has just been convicted of complicity in a very scandalous affair of cheating at cards at the house of a Signora Barucci, alias Justi, in the Champs Elysées. *Cette dame appartenait à un certain monde:* that is to say, the hostess was as worthless as the guests. The "pigeon plucked" was a Senor Angel de Miranda, belonging to the household of the Queen of Spain. The game played was "baccarat," compared with which "blind-hooky" appears to be a game of skill. The "sweet little cherub who sat up aloft," and found out the knavish tricks that were being played was the Duke de Grammont-Caderousse, and the accomplice of M. Calzado was another Hispanio-Greek, named Garcia, a gamester by profession, who has broken the banks at Hombourg and Baden over and over again, but has now, like the pitcher, suffered fracture himself. The Correctional Police have sentenced Calzado to thirteen months' imprisonment, and, conjointly with Garcia, to restore the best part of a sum of 150,000 francs lost by M. de Miranda; but Garcia has contrived to make his escape, and, although doomed to a much longer term of incarceration, is said by one of our contemporaries to be gaily "grunting" away—by which we presume is meant "punting"—at the immaculate little Principality of Monaco, where there are public roulette-tables.

While the *certain monde* and the *jeunesse dorée* of Paris have been convulsed by this monstrous scandal, we in England have just been frightened from our propriety by a petty *esclandre*. A gentleman who was once a conveyancer in the Eastern Counties, and who was unfortunate enough to be transported for seven years for a very flagrant act of forgery, had lately the bad taste to get himself presented at the levée held by the Prince of Wales on behalf of her Majesty. His lamentable antecedents were speedily discovered, and the next *Gazette* punctually contained the announcement that his presentation was cancelled. Somewhat too great a clatter has been made about this untoward little incident, which is, in all respects, an exceptional one, and not in the least likely to occur again. The only thing that required clearing up was as to how the noble Duke who had presented the ex-convict to the representative of her Majesty had fallen into so inconvenient an error. The noble Duke has, however, very promptly come forward and explained that he didn't know who the man was.

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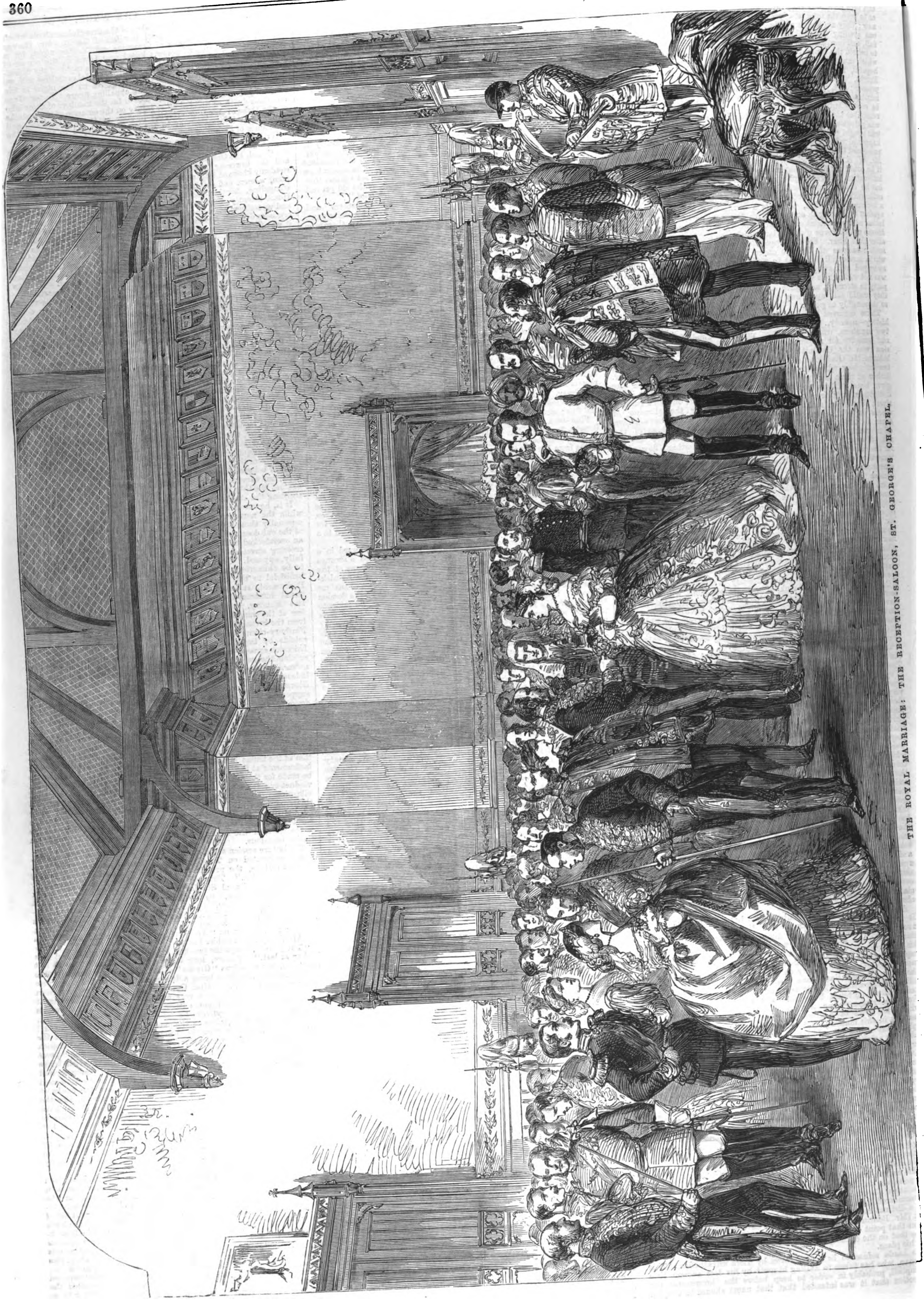

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE: THE RECEPTION-SALOON, ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

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LIVERPOOL: THE MERSEY ON THE 10TH INST.—H.M.S. MAJESTIC FIRING A ROYAL SALUTE.

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COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

OLD TEMPLE BAR.

AMONG the many thousand spectators who recently witnessed Temple Bar arrayed in its festive decoration few, probably, looked beyond the modern existence of that famous gate of civic history. It is ancient compared with some of the buildings immediately adjoining it; but the Bar itself is scarcely two centuries old. Yet the present generation has witnessed here the curious ceremony of closing the gates upon the visit of the Sovereign until admission was formally demanded, a custom now dispensed with; we have seen the Bar also clothed in gloomy grandeur with the drapery of death; we have seen it glittering with emblems of triumph; and but yesterday we beheld it decked with the gaiety of the bridal pageant and the emblems of wedded love. This picturesque commemoration will be found illustrated in another page. Here we have to deal with the gate of three centuries since. There is much obscurity in the history of the Bar, which, receiving its name from the adjacent Temple, separated the freedom of the city of London from the liberty of the city of Westminster; or, as Hatton states, "the Bar opens not immediately into the City itself (which terminated at Ludgate), but into the liberty, or *freedom* thereof;" "which separation," says Strype, "was anciently only posts, rails, and a chain, such as are now at Holborn, Smithfield, and Whitechapel Bars. Afterwards there was a house of timber erected across the street, with a narrow gateway, and an entry, on the south side of it, under the house." This timber gateway is shown in Hollar's seven-sheet Map of London, and has been enlarged in a drawing by T. H. Shepherd, in the valuable collection of James Holbert Wilson, Esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to whose courtesy we are indebted for permission to copy the same in the accompanying Engraving; as well as the descriptive details from Mr. Wilson's very interesting and carefully-prepared catalogue of his collection, privately printed. The old Bar is also clearly defined in a Birdseye View of London, within a bordure, inscribed "The Cittie of London," Royal and City Arms above; very curious, as showing all the conduits, crosses, and City gates, as they stood about the close of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 1601; from the late Dr. Wellesley's Collection, and now in that of Mr. Wilson.

We find the earliest mention of a bar in this locality, in Stow's "Chronicle," in the pageant prepared to welcome Anne Boleyn, in her procession from Westminster to the Tower, on Saturday, May 31, 1534. On the following day (Sunday) her coronation took place. "Temple Bar," Stow states, "was newly painted and repaired, and there, also, stood singing men and children." No further mention of the Bar is made in this reign, and we have to follow the son of Jane Seymour, the youthful Edward VI., to his coronation, to find the next notice of the City entrance. On Feb. 19, 1546-7, the gate, we are informed, made a gay and handsome appearance, "being painted and fashioned with battlements and buttresses of various colours, richly hung with cloth of arras, and garnished with fourteen standard of flags; there were also eight French trumpeters, blowing their trumpets, after the fashion of their country, and a pair of regals with children singing to the same." Mary Tudor, Edward's half-sister, succeeded him; and, in accordance with ancient custom, on the 27th of September, 1533, being the day prior to her coronation, she rode through the City, *not*, as her predecessor had done, on *horseback*, but in a chariot of cloth of tissue, drawn by six horses, trapped with the same; and Temple Bar was then "newly painted and hanged."

Mr. Wilson has also discovered in this reign, after a laborious search of the City records, the first entry of any matter connected with the Bar. It is as follows:—

1554. I. and II. Philip and Mary. Mr. Chamberlain shall commit the custody of the new gates at Temple Bar to the Cittie's tenants, dwelling nigh unto the said gates; taking, nevertheless, especial order with them for the shutting and opening the same gates at convenient hours.

Wyatt and his followers had, probably, a few months previously, in his ill-contrived rebellion, destroyed, or so damaged the old gates in forcing his way into the City, that the civic authorities were compelled to erect new ones, the care of which, by the above resolution, devolved on those of the City's tenants who were living adjacent to them.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth Temple Bar again bore a part in the pageantry set up to celebrate the Royal passage from the Tower to Westminster. On this occasion the two giants, brought from Guildhall, held between them a poetical recapitulation of the pageantries, both in Latin and English. The Bar put on its gayest attire: "on the south side was a noise of singing children, one of whom, richly attired as a poet, gave the Queen farewell in the name of the whole City."

OLD TEMPLE BAR, FROM HOLLAR'S SEVEN-SHEET MAP OF LONDON.

For the next hundred years no entry is found in the civic records having reference to Temple Bar; many a page, however, has been torn out of the volume, and there are some references to the Bar in the index, which, owing to the above disgraceful mutilation, are not to be found in the body of the records.

Triumphal arches were raised to welcome James I. to the capital of his newly-acquired kingdom, as well as on the return of his grandson, Charles II., after his banishment from it. Little mention is, however, made of the Timber House which stood across the street; and three scourges had visited the nation—civil war, pestilence, and fire—before we again meet in the City records with any mention of the Bar; when, in 1669, the Court of Aldermen and Common Council resolved to rebuild the Bar on receiving from the Commissioners of Streets and Sewers the sum of £1005 towards the cost. It appears that the City had several times been pressed to do this, but had considered the above sum inadequate. The King then sent for the Lord Mayor, when "the Citty's weak state and inability," on account of the great expense of rebuilding public works consumed in the Great Fire, was pleaded; but the King insisted upon the Bar being taken down, and he promised, if the £1005 proved insufficient, to supply other funds to complete the work. The destruction was accordingly commenced in 1679, and the present Bar, after the designs of Sir Christopher Wren, was erected.

At the old Bar, when Queen Elizabeth went to St. Paul's to return thanks for the defeat of the Armada, the Lord Mayor delivered to her hands the sceptre (sword), which her Highness redelivered to the Mayor; and he again, taking his horse, bore the same before her. When Cromwell and the Parliament dined in the City in State, on June 7, 1649, the same ceremony was observed; the Mayor (says Whitelocke) delivering up the sword to the Speaker, "as he used to do to the King."

TREASURE-TROVE.

Lord Palmerston related in Parliament, on the 5th inst., that about two years ago some workmen, when digging a drain on one of his farms, found a gold torque, which his Lordship purchased of the man who discovered it, the value being about £30. Lord Palmerston, however, had an investigation made of the original grant of the farm several centuries ago, and ascertained that it conferred on the grantee all the treasure-trove on the property; wherefore his Lordship felt entitled to keep the relic in question, and it was exhibited lately in the loan collection at South Kensington. Mr. F. Peel then gave the following explanation of the law in regard to treasure-trove, which we quote, as the subject may be presumed to have a special interest for the readers of this Column:—

Mr. F. Peel said it was by no means an unreasonable or absurd law that when an article of gold or silver, belonging to an unknown owner, was found, it should be held to be the property of the Crown. The rights of the Crown in that respect were not, however, rigidly enforced. The articles found were usually returned to the person who was declared to have the best claim to them, or, if they were of historical interest, they were deposited in the British Museum or some local collection, and their intrinsic value was paid to the finder. What the Treasury desired was to obtain speedy information of the discovery of any treasure-trove. The circular which was issued some years ago was intended to instruct the finders of any treasures how to communicate with the Crown on the subject. That circular was subsequently withdrawn because it laid claim to antiquities which were not exactly treasures and did not belong to the Crown, and because it directed a reference to the wrong tribunal in cases of dispute. The draught of another circular was prepared; but so many difficulties beset the subject that it was not deemed advisable to issue it. If occasion should arise for a new order it would of course be made, but there appeared to be no necessity for one at present.

A COINCIDENCE.—The title of Prince of Wales was conferred upon Edward the Black Prince "by assent of all the nobility of England on the morrow of Hokkeday," the anniversary of an English victory over the Danes; or, rather, of the emancipation of England from Danish tyranny by the death of Hardicanute. This event was for ages celebrated by Hocktide sports, which are still kept up in the north-west of Wiltshire and west of Berkshire.

In New York, notwithstanding the agitation naturally resulting from the war, the journals state that the Opera and other theatres were never more crowded within memory than during the present season.

A Dresden letter states that the Governments of Saxony and Belgium have agreed reciprocally to abolish the visa on passports for the subjects of the two countries.

The Diet of Saxe-Gotha at a late sitting resolved unanimously to represent to the Government that the whole system of public instruction required reform. The Government, in consequence, intends to take the initiative in improving the present state of things.

The Ellora, which left Southampton yesterday week, took out the largest Australian, China, India, and Mediterranean mail ever known. The mail consisted of nearly 1250 boxes and bags of letters and newspapers. The magnitude of this mail arises from the vast number of newspapers sent abroad, containing the accounts of the entry of Princess Alexandra into London and of her marriage with the Prince of Wales. The mail for the colony of Victoria filled nearly 450 boxes. The mail next in magnitude was for New Zealand, which was contained in about 220 boxes. The whole mail weighed upwards of forty tons.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—An extraordinary supplement of last Friday's *Gazette* gives the usual dry, minute, and almost statistical return of all the programmes announced, processions formed, and personages invited to be present at this great ceremony. As is not unfrequently the case with this tardy record of current events, many of the details of this supplement extraordinary were quite familiar to the public more than a week ago, but it, notwithstanding, contains much that is new and of interest. For the first time is given the list of the names of those who signed the registry books of the chapel as witnesses to the ceremony, from which it appears that no less than twenty-six Royal or Imperial signatures were affixed to that document, in addition to those of the bride and bridegroom. These autographs were affixed in the order in which they appear below:—The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, the Queen, Prince Christian of Denmark, Princess Christian of Denmark, the Crown Princess of Prussia, Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, the Crown Prince of Prussia, Prince Louis of Hesse, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, Prince Frederick of Denmark, Prince William of Denmark, Princess Dagmar of Denmark, Princess Thyra of Denmark, the Duchess of Cambridge, Princess Mary of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the Duke of Holstein-Glücksburg, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Duchess of Brabant, the Count of Flanders, the Prince of Leiningen, the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg, Lord Westbury, Earl Granville, the Duke of Argyll, Viscount Palmerston, Lord Edward Fitzalan Howard, Earl Russell, the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, M. Torben de Bille, the Earl of St. Germans, Viscount Sydney, the Earl of Ailesbury, the Duchess of Wellington, Earl Spencer, Lieutenant-General Knollys, Lord Harris, Field Marshal Viscount Combermere, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of Chester, the Dean of Windsor.

THE DISTURBANCES AT STALYBRIDGE.

IN the social history of the world there has never been presented a more remarkable spectacle than that which it has been our fortune, ill or good as the result may show, to witness since the failure of the supply of cotton. On the one hand we have seen an immense operative population, which stood foremost of its class in prosperity and independence, suddenly paralysed into destitution, and exhibiting a patience, an endurance, and a manly spirit of resignation to inevitable circumstances which to call heroism were to use but a weak term. On the other hand a universal sympathy evinced by that most satisfactory of tests, a large pecuniary subscription, pervaded the country. The horrors of starvation have been nobly averted from the homes of a quarter of a million of people. Although anxiety for the future has now nearly reached its culminating point, and considerations, involving what next, and how long such an abnormal state of things can continue, have forced themselves into view, no alarm has been hitherto experienced in reference to the conduct of the people of Lancashire. It is, therefore, with uneasiness that the public has received information of riots amongst the population of a manufacturing town, and it is with a shudder that we hear accounts of troops called out, and of an actual collision with the operatives of Stalybridge. It is only necessary to hint at occurrences of a like kind which had a certain familiarity about them some quarter of a century ago. The association of ideas is anything but pleasant. A hasty and cursory view of these disturbances may not unnaturally lead to a notion that the situation in the manufacturing districts is at length entering on a new phase—that of pronounced discontent and disorderly ebullition of feeling. It is, therefore, with no little satisfaction that, judging from such evidence as we have been able to procure, we have been able to come to the conclusion that the riots at Stalybridge are not the first indications of a general outbreak in the north, but that they are purely local, and arising out of special and peculiar causes. The operatives of Lancashire, as a body, are not about to be either ungrateful or unwise.

It is well known that the outbreak at Stalybridge had its origin in the circumstance that the local relief committee had determined, in the first place, to reduce the rate of remuneration to the sewing-classes which had been established, and to give tickets entitling the holders to relief, instead of money, as heretofore. In analysing the working of the minds of those to whom these arrangements were an offence sufficient to produce acts of violence and dishonesty, it might be supposed either that a continuous state of pauperism had acted with a demoralising effect on the better feelings of the operatives, and that they had acquired such a moral obliquity of vision as to be unable to distinguish between rights and bounties; or it may be concluded that the independent spirit of the class was stung by the notion that they were not to be trusted with money in the sense of coin in hand. We do not, however, think that the necessity for considering the matter in an abstract point of view has yet arisen. It is quite possible that the relief committee may have had the best reasons for making a change in their administration of the funds with which they are charged; but, even if such a change had been enforced at an untimely moment, and with unnecessary harshness and distrustfulness, it would have offered no justification for the lawless violence and wanton destruction of property that has taken place. And, indeed, no such reason is sufficient to account for the outrages which have taken place. Reliable information points to the fact that the feelings of irritation which burst forth at Stalybridge have been the growth of some weeks, and are the result of artificial stimulating causes. It is stated on good authority that the workmen of this particular town are by no means the highest in education and moral advancement of their class; and it is understood that there are still smouldering amongst them the ashes of those agitations of which the cry for the Charter was a type; and that there lingers in their minds a false idea of the efficacy of physical force, which seems to have wholly disappeared as an element in the social organisation of the rest of the manufacturing districts. Evil influences have been at work to reanimate these relics of the past, and the position and circumstances of the operatives at Stalybridge have unhappily afforded some opportunity for the action of that influence. A well-informed person, writing from the spot, states that they have been subjected, in common with the neighbouring district, of which Ashton is the centre, to special trials and temptations. In the town of Ashton political and religious differences and animosities have ran so high that they have divided the stream of charity which flowed into the place, and there have been two rival relief committees, outbidding each other in the amount of assistance bestowed. In Stalybridge comparisons have been made by the people between the rate of relief afforded in Ashton and that dispensed in their own town; and the difference, as it appears, has elicited feelings of annoyance and discontent. Certain local agitators have taken advantage of this prevalent feeling, and have promoted indignation meetings, at which strong resolutions were passed against the method of affording relief which the committee, acting, it must be assumed, until the contrary shown, on sound economic principles, have thought fit to adopt. It is hinted, rather than asserted, that some old sources of contention between the millowners and the operatives have been reopened; and, in short, that all the arts of the selfish, unscrupulous demagogue have been brought to bear on the somewhat distorted moral feeling of an exceptional class of workpeople with the result which might have been expected. It is of the utmost importance that it should be known that, in the opinion of those best qualified to form an opinion, the feeling evinced at Stalybridge is, in its nature and its derivation, partial and local. It is said that, amongst the operatives of Lancashire generally, regret, and even indignation, is felt that a blot should have been cast on their reputation as a peaceful and law-abiding people during a season of bitter trial. They feel as if the Stalybridge rioters had inflicted a personal wrong upon every patient sufferer under the distress which they are undergoing, both by the probability of the diminution of external sympathy which their conduct must produce, and by the element of unhappy suspicion which it may possibly introduce between the administrators and the recipients of relief. If it be true—and we should be loth, indeed, to discredit it—that these are the opinions of the great mass of the workpeople, some confidence may be felt that the evil spirit which has been manifested in Stalybridge alone will not extend its influence, and that the main body of the manufacturing population will be more resolute than ever to show their gratitude for the help which has been given to them in their extremity by the preservation of public order and a continuance of their grand uncomplaining submission to inevitable misfortune.

If, however, the purely local character of the outbreak at Stalybridge deprives it of half its suggestiveness—that is, if no terror need be excited with regard to the conduct of the Lancashire operatives as a class, still this circumstance cannot be passed over as if it were wholly devoid of the elements of warning. After all, it is but a question of degree in the danger which surrounds a state of things in which a large body of working men are supported in enforced idleness by pure charity. The strain upon the special virtues of these men, exhibited as they have been in the highest degree, has continued long, and is likely to continue longer. The ordeal may prove too much even for the very best of them; while the weaker, the less reflective, and the less informed, must, ere long, succumb to the demoralising effect of continued inaction. And even if they should remain peaceable and patient; if no extremity of distress, which not only may but must come when the resources on which existing relief depends are dry, should drive them into excesses, is there no politico-economic question involved in the deterioration of the working capabilities of the finest industrial body of operatives in the world? It is a question, if the mills were in play to-morrow, whether we should find the same workmen resuming their labour, although the same men might. The question of what is to be done in the manifest hopelessness of an early return to cotton manufacture has reached a point where it becomes not merely serious but imperative. We are told that capitalists are in want of veins of investments for their capital, and that their pleasant need is being supplied by speculative projectors of joint-stock schemes. It may be a crude notion, and one at which the postulants for investments may sneer; but could nothing be done by companies, societies, or some organisation, by which numbers of the operatives of Lancashire, who are sinking into the very fatuity of idleness, could be transported to those fields of remunerative labour in

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our colonies which are lying fallow for want of culture? We know that in a small way, and by the benevolent exertions of an individual, emigration of operatives from the north has been promoted. Why should not this be tried on a more extended scale? The best and cheeriest hopes of a revival of manufacturing industry do not extend beyond a partial employment of the workpeople for years to come. Are we wait until private charity is exhausted and the machinery of poor-law relief stands as still as that of the cotton-mills before any attempt is made to deal with this great national exigency on a scale commensurate to its vastness? If so, let us be sure that, by the process of an inevitable social law, the time will come when the problem will be taken out of the scope of legislative and economic solution, and nothing will be left but the rude vindication of the law by the truncheon of the policeman and the sabre of the trooper. As yet Stalybridge is not a type of the manufacturing districts, but it may be their antitype.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY WESTBURY.

The Right Hon. Ellinor-Mary, Lady Westbury, was the eldest daughter of Robert Abraham, Esq., an eminent architect, and was born in 1803, and was married, the 19th of November, 1825, to Richard Bethell, then a Fellow of Wadham, Oxford, and now the Right Hon. Sir Richard Bethell, D.C.L., Baron Westbury, of Westbury, Wilts, Lord Chancellor of England. Her Ladyship leaves issue three sons and four daughters. Of the latter three are married—viz., the Hon. Ellen, wife of the Rev. Thomas Edward Abraham, Rural Dean, Rector of Barton Mills, Suffolk, brother of the distinguished Bishop of Wellington, New Zealand; the Hon. Eliza, wife of Captain Christopher B. Cardon, 74th Highlanders, of Broomfield, Hants; and the Hon. Emma, wife of Mansfield Parkyns, Esq., of Woodborough Hall, Notts. Lady Westbury died on the 17th inst.

THE BISHOP OF GIBRALTAR.

The Right Rev. George Tomlinson, D.D., Lord Bishop of Gibraltar, was born about the commencement of the present century, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1822, M.A. in 1826, and D.D. in 1842. He was, after taking holy orders, for some years minister of St. Matthew's Chapel, Spring-gardens, Westminster. He was nominated in 1842 to the newly-founded bishopric of Gibraltar, and was the first Bishop of that See. Dr. Tomlinson was for some time secretary to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The Right Rev. Prelate married, first, Louisa, eldest daughter of General the Hon. Sir Patrick Stuart, G.C.M.G., and grand-daughter of Alexander, tenth Baron Blantyre, which lady died on the 15th of September, 1850. He married, secondly, in 1855, Miss Fraser, daughter of Colonel Charles Fraser, of Castle Fraser, in the county of Ross, which lady died in 1858.

ADMIRAL WYVILL.

Christopher Wyvill, Rear-Admiral of the Red, whose death recently occurred at the Grange, Bedale, Yorkshire, was a scion of the ancient and knightly family of Wyvill, of Constable Burton, in the county of York, created Baronets in 1611. He was the second son of the Rev. Christopher Wyvill, by his first wife, Elizabeth, sister of Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, Bart., and was the brother of the present Marmaduke Wyvill, Esq., of Constable Burton, formerly M.P. for York. He was born in 1793, and entered the Royal Navy in 1805, on board the Tribune; and, after serving in various ships for five years, contributed to the capture and destruction of a convoy of thirty-one vessels laden with stores for Murat's army at Scylla, with seven gun-boats and five other armed vessels, under very heavy batteries, on the coast of Naples. In the same year he also cut out ten transports in the Gulf of Salerno; and, after other daring acts, assisted at the taking of two strong batteries and eighteen sail near Marseilles. For this action he was noticed in an official letter. In 1827 he averted a catastrophe which, but for his timely aid and courage, would have caused the destruction of the vessel in which he was proceeding to join the Chameleon, at Carabusa. He became a Rear-Admiral of the Red in 1856.

VICE-ADMIRAL PHILLOTT.

Vice-Admiral Charles George Rodney Phillott, who died on the 11th inst. at Hans-place, Chelsea, aged eighty, entered the Royal Navy in 1794, and was present at the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope in 1795, and capture of the Dutch squadron in Saldanha Bay, 1796. He was made a Lieutenant, July 1, 1801; and assisted in the Amphion ship at the capture of the Spanish treasure-frigates off Cape St Mary, in October, 1804. Returning to the Mediterranean, Lieutenant Phillott took part in an action with a flotilla of gun-boats off Algesiras; and was present at the landing of troops at Reggio in 1806, prior to the battle of Maida. His conduct in the Amphion at the attack on the French store-ship Baleine in Rosas Bay, and subsequently in the Adriatic, led to his promotion in January, 1810, to the rank of Commander, after which he was appointed to command the Primrose, and dispatched to the coast of North America. In 1814 the Primrose destroyed the United States' 13-gun privateer Pike off the Savannah River; and in 1815, in command of a division of the boats of the squadron under Sir George Cockburn, Phillott proceeded up St. Mary's River for the purpose of surprising a detachment of the enemy's troops, in the course of which service he was wounded in five places, and compelled to abandon the enterprise. The Primrose subsequently had a gallant but unfortunate encounter with the Marlborough, Government packet, mistaken during the night for an enemy's ship. Phillott obtained post rank in December, 1818; and became a Vice-Admiral in 1857.

In a recent number of this Journal, when noticing the death of Colonel Sir Ord Honyman, Bart., we omitted to mention that he had commanded the Grenadier Guards for some years.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Mrs. Charlotte Marlborough, of Cedar Cottage, Streatham, Surrey, relict of Edward Marlborough, Esq., was proved in London, under £12,000. The testatrix, who died in February last, executed her will in October, 1861, and has left legacies to several charitable institutions; but the bulk of her property she leaves to her niece, Eliza, wife of William Swinscow, Esq., appointing the latter sole executor. To her said niece, Mrs. Swinscow, she bequeaths her residence, The Cedar, together with the whole of the furniture, and also the residue of the property, for her own absolute use. There are legacies left to several of her other nieces and to some personal friends; also a legacy of £400 to her nurse, and £200 to another servant. The following are the charitable bequests:—To the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Jews, £200; Baptist Missionary Society, £200; Baptist Bible Translation Society and Baptist Irish Society, each £50; City Mission, £200; Aged Pilgrims' Society, £100; Asylum for Fatherless Children, Reedham, £100; and to Muller's Orphan School, Ashley Down, near Bristol, £100. The legacies to charities and to servants to be paid free of legacy duty.

The will of Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie, Bart., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.R.G.S., of Broome Park, Betchworth, near Reigate, Surrey, was proved in the London Court on the 11th inst., by his sons and executors, Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie, Bart., and the Rev. William Brodie, M.A. The personalty was sworn under £16,000. The trustees are the Hon. George Waldegrave and H. H. Vaughan, Esq. Sir Benjamin attained to the age of seventy-nine, and died October last. This eminent and learned medical practitioner held the distinguished appointment of Serjeant-Surgeon to her Majesty Queen Victoria; was president of the Royal Society, president of the General Council of Medical Education, and a corresponding member of the Institute of France, &c. The testator executed his will in October, 1861, and two codicils in August and September last. To his son, now Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie, Bart., F.R.S., and to his issue, he has devised his freehold estates; but, on failure thereof, should the same descend to any of the testator's family, except his daughter, Maria Eliza Hoare, the name of "Brodie" is to be used, by Royal license, with his family arms. To his eldest son he also leaves his estate at New Sarum. His estate in Surrey—subject to the payment of an annuity of £100, bequeathed by the testator to his niece, Blanche, the daughter of his brother, William Bird Brodie, Esq.—is to be divided into three equal parts: one-third to his eldest son; one-third to his son William; and the remaining third to his daughter, Maria Eliza Hoare. The testator further bequeaths to his son William a legacy of £2500, and to his daughter, Mrs. Hoare, £500, appointing his son Sir Benjamin residuary legatee.

The will of the Venerable Charles Thorp, D.D., F.R.S., Archdeacon of Durham, was proved in London on the 4th inst., the personalty being sworn under £45,000. The executors nominated are his relict and his son, the Rev. Charles Thorp, Vicar of Ellingham; together with W. Dickson, Esq., of Alnwick, Clerk of the Peace for the county of Northumberland. The widow and son are the acting executors. This venerable dignitary had nearly reached his eightieth year, and was the senior Canon of the Cathedral Church of Durham. He was appointed, in 1829, Warden of the Durham University and Master of that college; had held the living of Ryton since 1807, and died at that rectory in October last. Dr. Thorp executed his will in February, 1860. His lands and property at Farne Island and Monks House he bequeaths to his wife for her life, and after her decease to his son; and leaves his estate of Chipwell Hill in like manner. His freehold in Durham he leaves to his wife and a daughter for their respective lives; then to his son. He also bequeaths to his wife an annuity of £300, payable out of the general estate, and an immediate legacy of £500; likewise all monies, policies, and suchlike effects; and she may select plate, pictures, and furniture to the amount of £800. The Doctor bequeaths to each of his daughters who have not received marriage portions sums varying in amount from £3500 to £4000, to be held in trust; leaving to each daughter £200, with permission to select plate, books, and furniture to a certain amount. Legacies are bequeathed to his sister, nieces, and cousins. Legacies are also left to the doctor's servants. The residue of his property, real and personal, he leaves to his only son, the Rev. Charles Thorp. His seven cartoons of Raphael, now in the college of Durham, he directs to be offered to that University for the sum of £500; if refused, then to the Dean and Chapter; and, if not accepted by them, they are then to merge into the residue of his personal estate.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. R. B, Royston.—The games are interesting, and shall not be forgotten. The solution is erroneous.
A. B. C.—Of the eighteen combatants who entered for the Manchester Tourney four have resigned. The particulars of the play, among the others, we reserve until the termination of the proceedings.
M. H., of Peckham.—Both your solutions are wrong; but we have not space to show why.
CLERICUS, ARMAGHENSIS, W. KENNICK, NEREUS, ANONYMOUS, WESTONIAN.—Your solutions are altogether failures.
I. B., Lewisham.—Problem No. 993 would certainly not be difficult if it were soluble in the manner you suggest; but it is not, as you will soon find on re-examining the diagram.
R. B., Wisbeach.—1. It has long been defunct. 2. We are not in the secret.
A. Z. B. Y.—If, in Problem No. 992, Black play 1. R takes K Kt P, White mates in *two* more moves—thus, 2. Kt to K sq (ch), 3. Q takes R. Mate.
ORIENTAL.—We have not yet received the true solution of Mr Willmers' fine problem, No. 994, from a single correspondent. All the attempts which have reached us begin, mistakenly, with 1. Kt to Q B 4th (ch), or 1. Kt to K B 7th (ch).
Y. Z. Jersey.—The "Handbook" would be more suitable, perhaps, than the later work.
JOHN FREDERICKS.—Your communication was mislaid. In reply to it, we recommend you to look again at the game in question, and you will find that the faulty move is yours, and not Mr. Popert's, whose play throughout is marked by the greatest care and skill. You speak of his "discovering check with the Knight," forgetting that the Kt cannot move while pinned by the Rook.
C. T. P.—Communications to be answered the same week should reach us not later than Monday night or Tuesday morning.
A. B., L. S., and others who have attempted to crack that very hard nut, Problem 994, are referred to the author's solution, which appeared in our last.
WEE PAWN.—Your solution of the pretty little Enigma, No. 1312, is correct.
L. K., Paris.—Deferred from want of space, but not forgotten.
C. A. M., New Orleans.—Many thanks. They are in the highest degree acceptable, as will be their companions which are promised to follow.
W. S.—You may obtain the rules of four-handed chess from Leuchars, of Piccadilly, or Sherwin, of the Strand.
COLONNA.—Your solution is correct and the problem accompanying it pre-eminently ingenious.
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM, NO. 993 (continued).—Engreb, Tubbs, A. W. Enaor; F. C., Brasenose, Oxford; Z. B., Croydon; Hastings; Clayton, Cupar, Fife; T. Simpson; H. L., Birkenhead; R. Bennett, A. Z. B. Y., Rev. W. G. H., L. Dooner; C. B., Finsbury; G. C., Armagh; W. G. W., R. D. Thomson; A. C. Grantham; Cheshington, Crewkerne; R. S., Mallnes; T. B. T., Haltwhistle, S. S. G., Benbow, Lotty, G. Wright, M. P., C. T. Posno, W. G. C. are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 995.

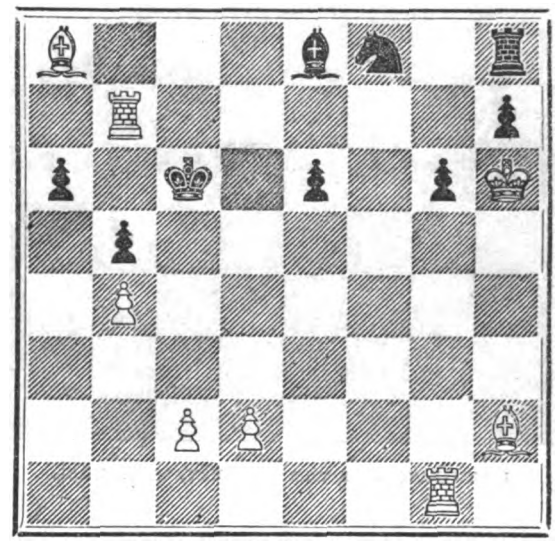
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K B 6th	Kt takes Kt (*a*)	2. Kt to K Kt 4th	R to Q 3rd, or Kt to K 3rd, or Kt to Q B 4th
2. R to Q 7th (ch)	Kt takes R (best)		
3. P to K B 6th	Any move	3. B to Q Kt 6th, and mates next move accordingly.	
3. Kt or B mates.			
(*a*) 1.	R to Q sq		

PROBLEM NO. 996.

By Mr. W. GRIMSHAW.

A position of singular merit, which formed one of a competing set in the late Tourney.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in three moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.

A masterly Game between Messrs. MORPHY and DE RIVIERE.

(*Giuoco Piano.*)

BLACK (M. A. DE R.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
4. P to Q 3rd	
(This is not so attacking as 4. P to Q Kt 4th, which leads to the Evans' Gambit, or as 4. P to Q B 3rd, or, 4. Kt to Q B 3rd; but it is quite safe, and in the end is perhaps as advantageous to the opening player as any move.)	
4.	Kt to K B 3rd
5. Castles	P to K R 3rd
6. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q 3rd
7. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Q Kt 3rd
8. P to Q R 4th	P to Q R 4th
9. P to Q Kt 5th	Kt to K 2nd
10. B to Q Kt 3rd	
(The utility of this move is not at the instant apparent to us; but M. de Rivière is too experienced a player to lose time as a critical moment of the game, and we have no doubt, therefore, that he had, or fancied he had, a sufficing reason for retreating the Bishop.)	
10.	Castles
11. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Q Kt to K Kt 3rd
12. Kt to Q B 4th	
(M. de Rivière observes that it would, perhaps, have been more prudent had he played 12. P to K R 3rd.)	
12.	B to K Kt 5th
13. Kt takes B	Q B P takes Kt
14. Q to K 2nd	Q Kt to K R 5th
15. K to R sq	Q to Q B sq
16. B to Q 2nd	B takes Kt
17. P takes B	Q to K R 6th
(White now appears to have an indisputable superiority of position.)	
18. R to K Kt sq	Kt takes K B P
19. R to K Kt 2nd	K Kt to K Kt 5th
20. Q R to K Kt sq	
(Good. From this point M. de Rivière defends himself from an almost irresistible attack with wonderful patience and ingenuity.)	
20.	P to K Kt 4th
(If White had taken the Rook with Kt, his opponent has shown the result would have been as follows:—	
20.	Kt takes R
21. K takes Kt	P to K R 4th (best)
22. P to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
23. R to K Kt 3rd	Q to Q B sq
24. Q to K 3rd	
and Black has a very fine attack.)	
21. B to Q sq	K Kt takes K R P
22. K R to K Kt 3rd	Q to K R 5th
23. K to K Kt 2nd	P to K Kt 5th
24. Q R to K R sq	P to K B 4th
25. P takes P	K R takes P
26. Q to K 4th	Q R to K B sq
27. B takes Kt	K R takes B
28. Q to K Kt 6th (ch)	K to R sq
29. Q takes K R P (ch)	Q takes Q
30. B takes Q	K R takes P (ch)
31. K to Kt sq	K R to K B 8th (ch)
32. K takes Kt	Q R to K B 7th (ch)
33. K R to Kt 2nd	P to K Kt 6th (ch)
34. K takes P	Q R to K B 6th (ch)
35. K to Kt 4th	
(Messrs. Morphy and de Rivière concur in preferring this move to playing the King back to R 2nd. The latter, they remark, would have enabled Black to conserve the Bishop against two Pawns, but would have left him an arduous task to win the game.)	
35.	R takes R
36. K takes R	R takes B
37. P to Q B 4th	
(The correct play. Black has now a winning position.)	
37.	K to R 2nd
38. K to K 4th	R to K R 5th (ch)
39. K to K B 5th	R to K B 5th (ch)
40. K to K 6th	R to Q 5th
41. R to K Kt 3rd	P to K 5th
42. R to Kt 4th	R takes Q P
43. R takes K P	K to Kt 3rd
44. R to K K 4th (ch)	K to R 2nd
45. K to Q 7th	R to Q R 6th
46. K takes Q P	R takes Q R P
47. K to Q B 7th	R to Q Kt 5th
(The players in their notes on the game give the following variation as the consequence of White's moving the Rook to Q R 8th:—	
47.	R to Q R 6th
48. K to Q Kt 6th, taking P	P to Q R 5th
49. P to Q B 5th;	P to Q R 6th
50. R to Q R 4th,	P to Q R 7th
51. R takes P	R takes R
52. K takes P	
And Black must win easily.)	
48. K to Q Kt 6th, taking P	P to Q R 5th
49. K to Q R 5th	R to Q Kt 8th
50. P to Q B 5th	P to Q R 6th
51. R to Q R 4th	R to Q Kt 6th
52. K to Q Kt 6th	K to Kt 3rd
53. R to Q R 5th	R to Q B 6th
54. R to Q R 7th	K to B 4th
55. R takes Q Kt P	

The game was prolonged for several more moves, but in the end was won by Black.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1315.—By Mr. T. SMITH.

White: K at K B 2nd, Q at Q Kt 5th, B at K 2nd, Kt at Q Kt 6th, Ps at K B 4th and Q B 6th.
Black: K at K 5th, P at Q sq; Bs at K B 4th and Q Kt sq, Kt at Q B 7th; Ps at K Kt 4th, K 3rd, and Q R 2nd.
White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 1316.—By the Editor of *Sissa*.

White: K at K Kt 3rd, Bs at K 3rd and Q Kt 5th, Kt at K Kt 4th, P at K 5th.
Black: K at Q 4th, P at K 3rd.
White, playing first, to mate in five moves.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

THE INFLUENCE OF MUSICAL AND OTHER SOUNDS UPON THE LARYNX, AS SEEN BY THE AID OF THE LARYNGOSCOPE.—This formed the subject of a lecture delivered before the Musical Society of London on the 11th inst., by Dr. George D. Gibb. The mechanism and use of the laryngoscope were described, together with its invention. The movements of the larynx, but especially of the vocal chords, were divided into the silent, or non-phonetic, and the phonetic. The latter comprised anything giving rise to sound, whether in speaking or singing, during inspiration or expiration. The expiratory voice in singing, known as the chest, and falsetto registers were illustrated by a series of diagrams, showing the position and form of the glottis during the utterance of most of the various sounds belonging to each register. The various observations in relation to these were the result of the combined labours of Professor Garcia, M Battaille, and the lecturer. He gave every credit to the first-named for his original and novel researches, which have formed the basis of experiment for all subsequent investigations. A summary was given of the phenomena common to the two registers, and of those peculiar to each; and the lecturer pointed out by experiment and diagram that the slightest deviation in the parallelism or symmetry of the vocal chords during vocal tension would necessarily impair the harmony of sound in singing, and therefore modify the integrity of the notes in some portion of the diatonic scale. The lecturer supported the view of Professor Garcia in regard to the formation of the voice, as to its being the result of compression and expansion of the air, giving rise to successive and regular explosions in passing through the glottis.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

PROFESSOR MARSHALL'S ninth lecture (given on Tuesday, the 17th inst.) was devoted to the mechanism of "Terrestrial Locomotion"—progression on solid surfaces—the centre gravity being placed above them. The motions of animals without proper feet, such as snails, &c., were first described. Serpents (considered footless), by means of their numerous ribs attached to which are scutæ, which act almost as feet, can accomplish almost every kind of movement (sliding, leaping, climbing, swimming, and almost flying). With regard to footed animals, the remarkable symmetry found in the animal kingdom, very striking in their locomotive apparatus, was especially commented on as shown by the centipedes, the decapods (crabs, &c.), octapods (spiders), hexapods (insects), and especially in quadrupeds. The elements of progression in the last—the columns of support, or limbs, abundantly supplied with muscles to originate and regulate their various movements—are admirable specimens of adaptability to a purpose. The horse was selected for more detailed comment, being pre-eminent, as combining in his system in the very highest degree the elements needed for strength and swiftness. Compared with him the stag was shown to be deficient in strength, and the ox in swiftness, while the prehensile adaptation of the lion's feet, as a beast of prey, detracts greatly from his locomotive powers. In the monkey we find a still further approach to biped locomotion—to be considered in the next lecture.

PROFESSOR FRANKLAND gave his ninth lecture on Chemical Affinity on Thursday, the 19th inst. He commenced by stating that absolutely spontaneous chemical action rarely occurs, and that in most cases of chemical combination, heat, light, collateral affinity, and even mechanical force, are necessary to produce that approximation of atoms which is essential to chemical union. Similar assistance is also generally necessary for the decomposition of chemical compounds; and no compound can be formed which cannot be again decomposed by the assistance of collateral forces to a comparatively feeble affinity. He then exhibited examples of unstable chemical equilibrium, described as a state of a compound when its constituents have undergone at their union so slight a destruction of their molecular motion as to permit their oscillations to carry them to the very verge of the range of their attraction. Iodide of nitrogen exploded violently at a very gentle heat, and when touched by a feather; and some of the formidable chloride of nitrogen (or amidogen), made with great care, exploded on contact with turpentine. Davy and other chemists have been greatly injured when experimenting with this dangerous chloride. The explosion of unannealed glass was given as another example of this chemical instability. Many chemical compounds which cannot be formed by the direct union of their elements are formed by the intervention of a body whose molecular motion enables it to unite with one of the constituents, whilst it retains, after this union, sufficient molecular motion to bring it into collision with the second constituent. Sulphur burnt in oxygen forms sulphurous acid; this last is changed into sulphuric acid by taking up additional oxygen from the binoxide of nitrogen, which thus performs a kind of carrying action, itself remaining unchanged. The peroxide of iron (rust) performs a similar action on sulphuretted hydrogen, from which sulphur is thus obtained in the elementary state. This peroxide is also employed in the purification of illuminating coal-gas, and has great deodorising powers over decaying matter. Professor Frankland next proceeded to show (contrary to the common opinion) that chemical union can take place between two or more atoms of the same element. An element which can thus unite its atoms into two or more different molecules is said to be allotropic. This was shown in the case of sulphur, in accordance with the researches of Sir Benjamin Brodie, who also has shown how oxygen can be combined with oxygen by chemical action.

MR. BALFOUR STEWART, F.R.S., of the Kew Observatory, gave the Friday evening discourse "On the Nature of the Forces producing the greater Magnetic Disturbances." We can only give the chief points. When a bar of steel is magnetised it has acquired a tendency to assume a definite relation to our earth. Nothing in science is more mysterious than the cause of this. The earth (like a great magnet), acts upon a magnetised needle with merely a directive force. At the present moment a mariner's compass needle points in a direction of about 21½ deg. west of true north, termed a declination to that extent, and at the same time dips downwards, making an angle of about 68 deg. with the horizon. This declination and dip vary with time and place. But there are other changes which the magnet experiences when kept suspended in the same place:—1, The secular change—viz., during a great many years; 2, the annual variation; 3, the daily variation; and, 4, a change due to the moon. In addition to these are those curious and unaccountable changes termed magnetic disturbances, or storms. Atmospheric storms, even the greatest, are only local phenomena; but magnetic storms are cosmical, as has been shown by Gauss and Sabine, and occur almost at the same moment all over the world. Hence many colonial observatories have been established. Mr. Stewart having explained the methods of observation, and referred to diagrams giving results, showed that these magnetic disturbances are connected with the sun, inasmuch as they obey a daily law, and are, moreover, independent of the light of the sun.—They have yet a still more mysterious relation with our luminary. Schwabe, of Dessau, having for nearly forty years watched and recorded the spots on its disc, saw that these spots exhibit a maximum and a minimum nearly every ten years; and General Sabine, having discovered that magnetic disturbances have also a ten years' period, fortunately thought of comparing the two periods, and found that they were precisely the same, having the same years of maxima and minima. This brought us into the presence of some great cosmical bond, other than gravitation. On one occasion the sun was believed to be caught in the very act of causing a magnetic disturbance. On Sept. 1, 1859, Messrs. Carrington and Hodgson, independently, observed a bright sun-spot, and at the very same moment the magnets at Kew were found to be suddenly disturbed.—It has also been proved that these disturbances are accompanied by auroras and also by electric earth-currents, in some case interfering with the telegraphic wires, both having a ten-yearly period. The nature of the bond by which these phenomena are allied is still a profound mystery. Mr. Stewart, however, with diagrams and models, endeavoured to elucidate it by the application of the laws of induced primary and secondary electric currents, demonstrated by Faraday. The earth, being considered as the iron core of an electro-magnet, is no doubt excited by some primary current (probably in the sun), and, having a conductor round it in the upper and moist crust of the earth, and another conductor in the upper and rarer strata of the atmosphere, has also an insulator in the lower and denser strata of the atmosphere. Mr. Stewart considers that every time a small but rapid change takes place in the magnetism of the earth it gives rise to a secondary or induced current in the two conductors; and this occasions the electric earth-currents and auroras, probably due to the inequality of the earth's surface. With regard to the spot in the sun's disc, Mr. Stewart suggests that, if that luminary, by causing magnetic disturbances, is capable of producing auroras in the earth's atmosphere, it is surely capable of producing similar phenomena in its own. These hypotheses were illustrated by experiments and arguments, for which we have not space to do justice. He concluded by stating that the Dutch, American, Portuguese, and Russian Governments have established self-recording magnetographs. He hoped that, by the aid of our colonies, especially in the southern hemisphere, in the next years of maximum disturbance, much will have been learned regarding the laws which regulate these mysterious and important phenomena. General Sabine, president R.S., V.P., was in the chair.

PROFESSOR MAX MÜLLER, in his fourth lecture "On the Science of Language," on Saturday last (the 21st inst.), further considered the physiology of articulate sounds. In addition to the six typical vowel sounds, *ah, a, e, i, o, oo*, he referred to what is termed the "neutral" vowel, which appears in another form in "again, assert, spirit, world, absurd;" and as the mute *e* in French and German. Besides these, the modifications of the vowel sounds are almost endless. Words formed entirely of vowels are found in all languages; but vowels prevail much more in the words of people low in the scale of civilisation, such as the Malays and Polynesians. The formation of consonants was next considered, as set forth in a diagram termed "Nature's Alphabet." Vowels are modified breath. Consonants are formed by various checks put upon the issue of the breath. The first consonant, the aspirate *h*, is produced in the glottis; the guttural sounds and their modifications *ch, k, g*, are formed by the root of the tongue and the palate; we get by the tip of the tongue and the teeth, *n, s, z, t, d*; by the tongue and the aperture of the teeth, *th, dh*; by the lower lip and upper teeth, *f, v*; by the upper and lower lip, *m, w, b, p*. Some of the African dialects possess other consonants, obtained by drawing in instead of expelling the breath. A consonant must be placed between two vowels to possess its complete sound.

No lectures will be given in Passion and Easter weeks.

The third anniversary festival of the Agricultural Benevolent Institution will be celebrated on Wednesday, May 27, when the Earl of Dartmouth has consented to preside.

The Bavarian Minister at War has issued an order prohibiting all officers in the service wearing spectacles. Those who cannot do without them are recommended to resign, as being unfit for military duty.

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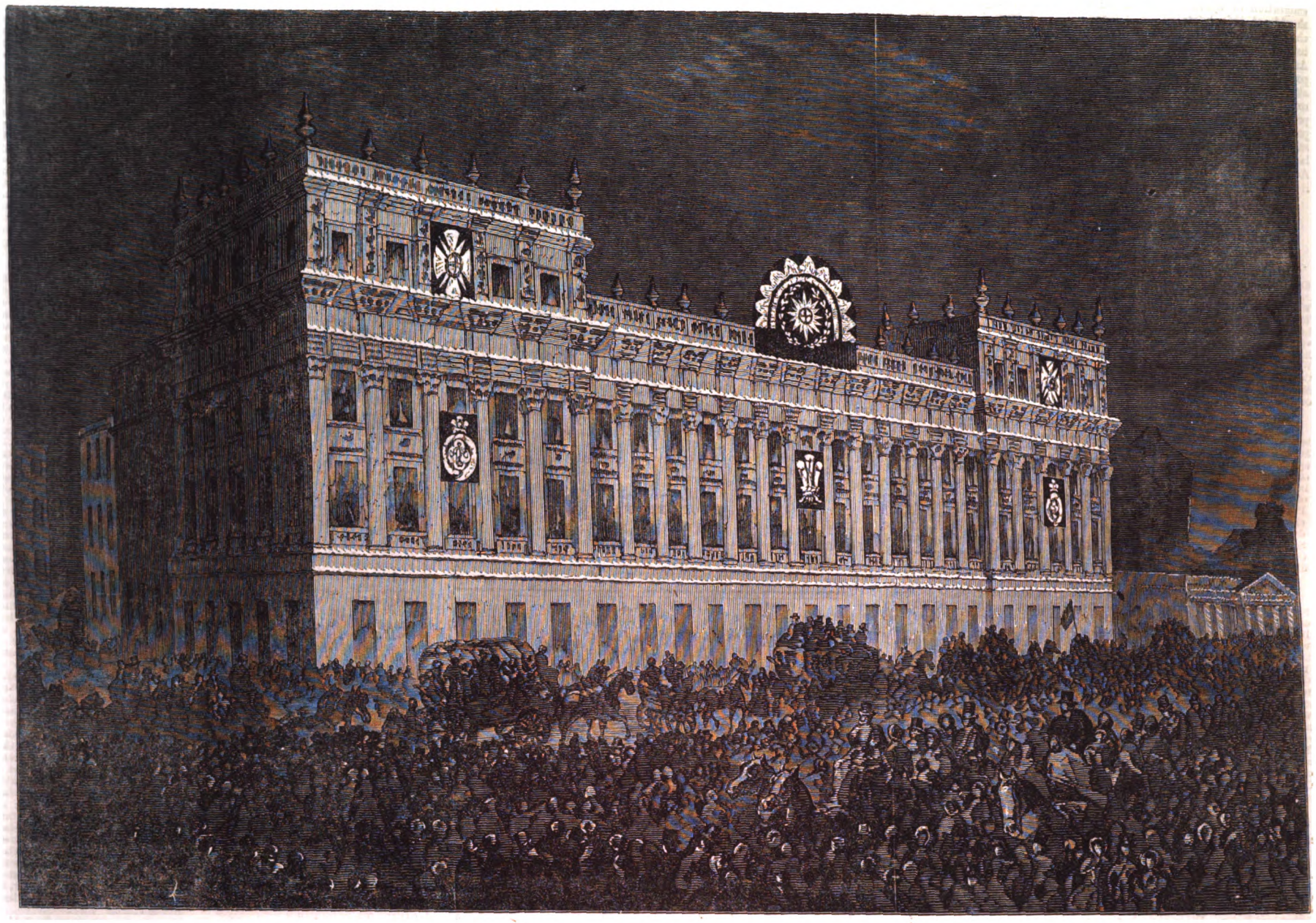

ILLUMINATION OF THE TREASURY, WHITEHALL.

NELSON'S PILLAR. THE POST OFFICE.

SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN, ON THE NIGHT OF THE 10TH INST.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1863.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

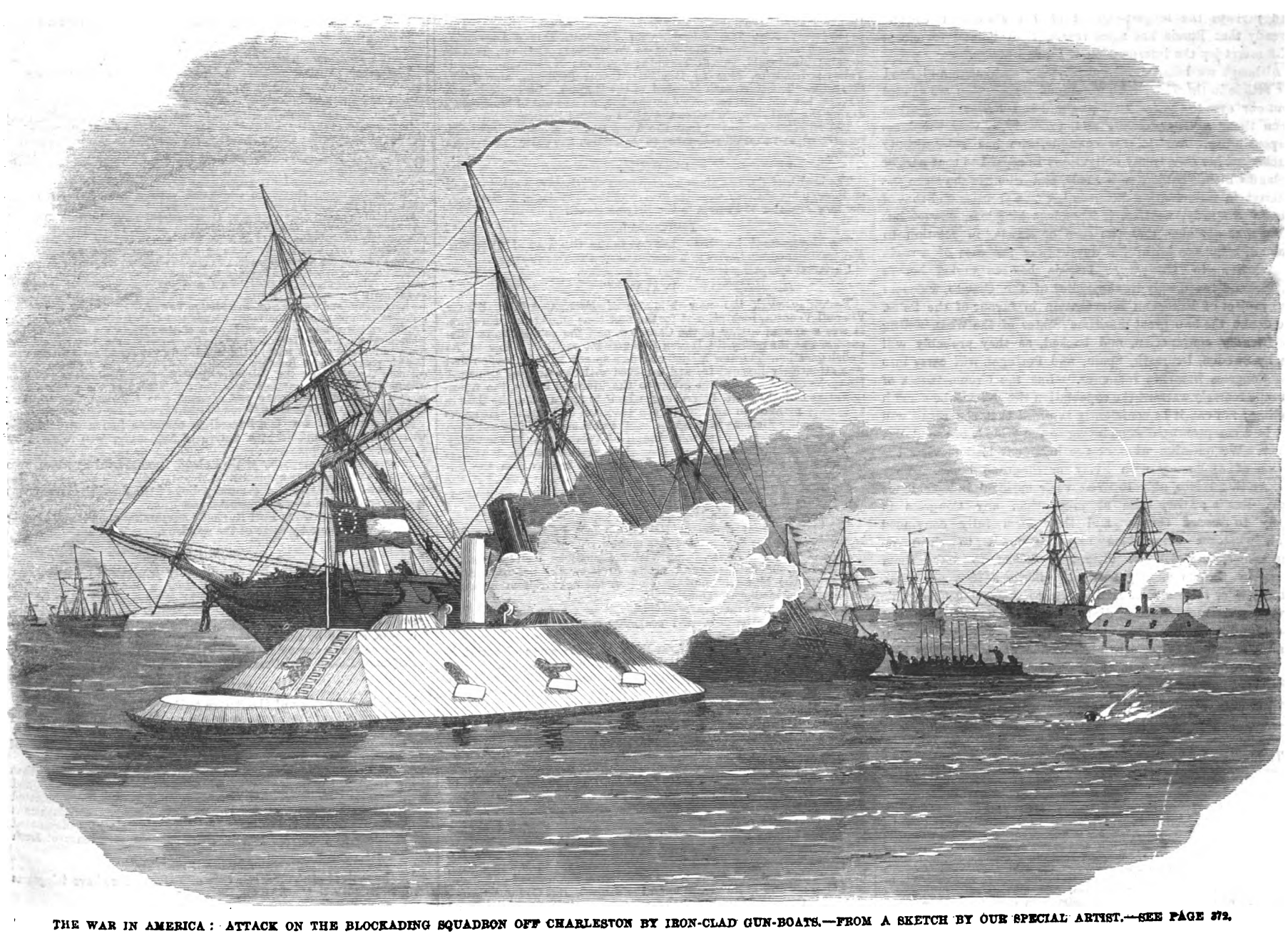
No. 1197.—VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1863. TWO SHEETS, FIVEPENCE

CONGRESS TO ENFORCE THE RIGHTS OF POLAND.

A FEW hours before Parliament adjourned for the Easter holidays, Lord Palmerston, in reply to an inquiry put to him by Mr. Hennessy, announced in somewhat general terms that England and France had agreed upon a course of diplomatic action in reference to the affairs of Poland, and that he believed the papers which he hoped to lay before both Houses soon after Easter would satisfy the country as to the steps which the Government had taken on behalf of that unhappy nation. We suppose there can be but little room to doubt the authenticity of the information given to the British public in the *Times* of the same date, to the effect that, "both as members of the community of nations, the civilisation of which has been outraged by the tyranny of the Russian Government, and as parties to the Treaty of Vienna, the chief States of Europe have felt themselves compelled to consider their relations with Poland, and to take counsel as to the best means of removing a great scandal and a danger to the peace of the world." The noble Premier, it is true, did not, in words, corroborate this announcement, but neither did he deny its accuracy; so that, piecing together the authoritative language of the *Times* on Friday morning and the more reticent phrase[s] of Lord Palmerston on Friday night, we are tolerably safe in concluding that England and France are unitedly seeking a congress of those European Powers whose representatives signed the Treaty of 1815, to which Russia will be invited that she may at once explain her own case, and accept or reject the decision of Europe.

We can well understand why the leading Governments of Europe should entertain objections to the assembling of a general congress, and should discourage a resort to the moral coercion which this kind of international machinery may bring to bear upon States supposed to be chargeable with the offence of misruling their own subjects. Each is desirous, as a matter of course, of preserving intact its own sovereign rights, and is therefore cautious of trespassing upon those of others. But the relations of Russia and Poland are so peculiar, the title of the other Powers of Europe to deal with them is a matter of such express treaty stipulation, and the peace of the world would be so endangered by a continued refusal to act upon that title, that general objections are overborne by the pressure of the particular case, and it has become safer to employ an irresistible diplomatic action for the protection of the Poles than to be governed in this instance by the modern and generally-accepted principle of non-intervention. The truth is, that Poland has never yet surrendered her rightful claim to be considered an independent nation. The partition of the old kingdom of Poland in 1772 by Russia, Austria, and Prussia was a crime which the conscience of Europe has never condoned; and the earliest provisions of the Treaty of Vienna in 1815 prove that all the parties to that great international instrument, Russia included, formally recognised the right of the Poles, under whatever sovereignty, to retain inviolate the nationality of their kingdom.

We accept Lord Palmerston's interpretation of the treaty as the true one. It is a public engagement in which the several subscribing Powers pledge themselves to each other in relation to the distribution amongst them of political authority, an engagement which gives a European sanction to all the stipulations it contains, which entitles each Power to use the whole force at its command, should it be so advised, to enforce upon any of the other Powers an observance of its provisions, but which does not bind any of them to draw upon its own resources, or to risk its own well-being in the attempt to give effect to the common agreement. We are under no treaty obligation to preserve to Poland the rights which that instrument solemnly recognised as hers; we are not even morally bound to go to war in her



THE WAR IN AMERICA: ATTACK ON THE BLOCKADING SQUADRON OFF CHARLESTON BY IRON-CLAD GUN-BOATS.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 372.

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behalf, should our own circumstances render such a course inexpedient. But the case has now assumed an aspect which renders it a simple matter of prudence, as well as a duty owing to humanity, for the subscribing Powers to interpose, and with one voice demand that the recorded will of Europe shall no longer be set at nought, and that Russia shall fulfil the engagements into which she has entered. Probably they will deem it essential to their logical consistency, as well as to their practical success, to leave untouched the original partition; but they are entitled to require of Russia that she shall give to the kingdom of Poland, as it was defined in 1815, a Constitution consisting of a Senate and a Representative Chamber (to be summoned for deliberation at least once in every two years), a separate Polish Ministry, independent Judges, a national army, and a free press. These are rights which Europe assured to Poland by the Treaty of Vienna—rights which Russia engaged to respect—rights which she has wantonly annulled—rights which we hope the combined Powers will authoritatively call upon her to restore.

We have assumed that the mode in which diplomatic action will be brought to bear upon the Government of the Czar will be by Congress. The decision has not been so announced, but we are given to understand that the Czar will be invited "to renew at some convenient place and time the deliberations commenced nearly fifty years ago." Ten years back such an invitation would, no doubt, have been scornfully declined. Bu the Russia of Alexander II. and of 1863 is not the Russia o Nicholas and of 1853. She is in no position to defy Europe Her strength was drained out of her by the Crimean War. Her internal cohesiveness has been put to a severe strain by the emancipation of the serfs. Her most enlightened classes are watching for an opportunity to gain for their country some of the political as well as social benefits of western civilisation. The cruel treatment of Poland is disapproved of by large numbers of influential Russians. The idea is gaining ground even at St. Petersburg and Moscow that a Russian *nation*, as contradistinguished from a Russian *empire*, would be secure of growth, development, freedom, refinement, which, as an agglomeration of nations and races, it is almost hopeless for her to expect. Nor is it to be lost sight of that Poland, insufficiently armed, harassed by troops, and bereft of her first Dictator, is yet competent to carry on the struggle with her gigantic foe with such variations of local success as cannot fail of inspiring uneasiness. The defeat and retirement of Langiewicz, the moral effect of which was expected in this country to be most disastrous, have occasioned but a comparatively slight sensation in Poland, and the Provisional Government at Warsaw has resumed its authority. The insurrection still makes head. The contagion extends. The demands of the Poles, instead of becoming shrivelled, as they would have done if despair had seized the hearts of the people, are gradually widening. The concessions which the pride of the Czar would refuse to insurgents, the increasing troubles of the empire may make him glad to yield to a European Congress; and perhaps the longest-sighted of his statesmen suspect already that Russia has more reason than Poland to accept with secret joy the interposition of foreign States.

Although we heard Lord Palmerston's statement and read the article in the *Times* with unfeigned satisfaction, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that England and France have taken upon them a very delicate and, probably, a very thankless responsibility. Austria, for example, who has substantially discharged her own treaty obligations in regard to that part of Poland which is subject to her rule, and who has the strongest interest in intercalating between her own frontier and that of Russia a sturdy, warlike, independent kingdom, cannot but discern at a glance that the case of Russia, in relation to Poland, is but too faithful a duplicate of the case of Austria in relation to Hungary. Prussia has entangled herself beforehand too deeply in the policy of the Czar to welcome any project of European intervention in favour of the Poles. No doubt the two great maritime States of the West, acting in friendly conjunction, and backed, as they probably will be, by Sweden, Denmark, Spain, and Portugal, will carry into the Congress immense influence. But the circumstances of Europe scarcely warrant the expectation that all will be smooth sailing; nor can it be confidently assumed that the result will not be a compromise disappointing to the friends of the Polish cause. We question whether the insurgent leaders view the action of diplomacy with lively or sanguine hopes. They believe themselves able to wrest their national independence from Russia; they aim at more than any Congress is likely to award them; and they seem fully convinced that, whatever concessions may be made to them on parchment, they will be ultimately driven to make them good by their own right hand. Perhaps they are right. At any rate, they are in no humour to suspend action while awaiting the movements of diplomacy. The final decisions of the Congress, if it should be got together, will probably be mainly governed by the attitude which Poland herself is able to maintain, and the utmost effect of European intervention will very probably be the shortening of an inevitable and deadly struggle, and guaranteeing it from proving altogether barren of wished-for results.

The general Conference of the Zollverein at Munich has commenced its sittings. The commissioners of all the States have arrived in that capital, with the exception of the one from the free city of Frankfort, which will be represented by the commissioner of Nassau until the 8th, when the other will arrive.

A letter from Stuttgardt, in the *Cologne Gazette*, says:—"In the night of the 21st ult. a fire broke out in a house adjoining to our Zoological Garden. It was a horrible spectacle to see the fury of the animals, terrified by the sight of the fire and by the extreme heat caused by it. Nothing could exceed the rage of the ferocious inmates of the garden, particularly of the lions and the bears, and, in order to calm them, the keepers were obliged to be constantly throwing cold water on them. The military authorities sent a detachment of riflemen to fire on the animals in case it should be found impossible to save them. Fortunately, that extremity was not found necessary."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Empress, Princess Clothilde, and Princess Mathilde, were present at the Academy on Thursday week, to witness the reception of the new member, M. Octave Feuillet, the eminent dramatist.

M. Magne has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted by the Emperor, who has, however, appointed him a Member of the Privy Council. The following is the text of the Emperor's letter to M. Magne:—

My dear M. Magne,—An incident, the responsibility of which does not rest with you, has rendered more apparent the difference of opinion which exists between M. Fould and yourself on several financial questions. Under these circumstances you have considered yourself bound to tender your resignation. In temporarily relinquishing your services, I wish it to be known that I have never had but to congratulate myself on your zeal and devotion. I have, therefore, resolved to give you a striking proof of my confidence by creating you a member of the Privy Council. I hope that you will never entertain any doubt of my sentiments of sincere friendship. NAPOLEON.

There have been rumours that M. Fould had tendered his resignation, and that it had been refused. The resignation was tendered, it is asserted, in consequence of a Government *communiqué* inserted in some of the Paris journals, stating that these journals had gone too far in eulogising M. Fould's financial measures at the expense of the financial policy and results of preceding years. M. Fould conceived this to be casting a slight upon his policy.

A bill has been presented to the Legislative Body opening to the Minister of State a credit of 345,000f. for the expenses of the Exhibition of 1863. The bill stipulates, as in former years, that the receipts of every kind accruing from the prices of admission, catalogues, &c., shall be paid into the Treasury.

The coming elections, likely to take place about the middle of June, excite much interest. M. Havin, in a rather pompous manifesto published in his paper, intimated his intention of standing for the district represented by M. Picard, whom the Minister of the Interior would, it is said, greatly desire to see unseated. He said that he came forward "under the patronage of his political friends and the writers in his paper"—in other words, that he was the candidate of the *Siècle*. M. Havin has, however, been obliged to yield to the indignation of the Liberal party. He will leave M. Picard's circumscription alone, and oppose M. Delalain, a Government candidate, in one of the other districts. On this condition M. de Girardin offers M. Havin the right hand of fellowship and fervent support for his candidature.

On Wednesday next a grand dinner will be given by Lord Cowley in honour of the Prince of Wales.

Bullier's Correspondence says that the Sultan is coming to Paris at the end of April, and that he will be lodged at the Elysée.

Marshal the Count Baraguay-d'Hilliers is said to be chosen to command the camp of Châlons this year.

At the late sale by auction at Paris of rare books belonging to M. Double, jun., the Emperor is said to have purchased for 9000f. the fine copy of Voltaire, with 108 original designs by Moreau.

The Emperor has decided on the construction of a railway from Nice to the frontier of Italy, uniting itself to the network of the Italian lines.

The races at Vincennes on Sunday proved a great success. The Emperor and Empress were not present, but the denizens of the Faubourg St. Antoine honoured the meeting with their attendance. The consequence was that the whole affair partook far more of a "Derby-Day" character than any other of the French races. The ouvriers, with their wives and children, wholly swamped the "swells." The "great unwashed" were represented by about 70,000 men, women, and children, who had apparently never witnessed a race in their lives. The police were wholly unable to withstand their onset, and, but for the great good nature which is characteristic of a French mob, it is likely that the running would never have come off. The younger portion of the crowd, not fancying that the walls and barriers across the course were meant to be jumped over by the horses, clambered upon them, and it required no slight amount of persuasion to dislodge them.

The following are the names, by order of promotion, of eighteen Marshals of France, under the first Empire, who are to give their names to the eighteen outer boulevards of Paris, which are now being transformed and embellished:—Marshals Moncey, Duc de Conégliano; Masséna, Duc de Rivoli; Augereau, Duc de Castiglione; Bernadotte, Duc de Ponte-Corvo; Soult, Duc de Dalmatia; Brune; Mortier, Duc de Trévise; Ney, Duc d'Elchingen; Davoust, Duc d'Auerstadt; Bessières, Duc d'Istrie; Victor, Duc de Bellune; Oudinot, Duc de Reggio; Macdonald, Duc de Tarente; Jourdan; Kellermann, Duc de Velmy; Lefebvre, Duc de Dantzio: Count Perignon, and Count Serrurier. The thirteenth Marshal of the Empire, Marmont, Duc de Ragusa, has not been comprised in the list, on account of his conduct during the final struggle before the Allies entered France.

The *Moniteur* announces that the Annamite insurrection has been suppressed, and that all resistance to the French has ceased in Cochin-China.

BELGIUM.

The health of the King is in a much more satisfactory condition, and on Sunday his Majesty was able to give audience to Baron de Savigny, the new Minister of Prussia to the Belgian Court.

PORTUGAL.

The Government has been defeated in the Chamber of Deputies. A dissolution of the Cortes or a change of Ministry is expected.

Universal sympathy is expressed with Poland.

ITALY.

Yesterday week the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, Signor Visconti Venosta, took his seat for the first time among the Ministers. It was a special sitting of the Chamber, and the subject under discussion was the policy the Italian Government ought to follow on the Polish question. The new Minister made a speech on this occasion that was attentively listened to, and received with encouraging applause. He spoke of the instructions given to the Marquis Pepoli, the representative of Italy at St. Petersburg, who is to recommend the Czar in a friendly manner to ameliorate the condition of Poland. He spoke also of the negotiations in progress between France and England with the view to a common action on behalf of Poland. As to the policy of the Italian Government, he expressed it in these words, "Always independent, never isolated." The debate was renewed on the following day, when the recommendation of the committee that the petitions should be referred to the Government, and expressing a conviction that the Ministry would do all that was possible in favour of Poland, was adopted by a large majority.

The malady under which M. Farini, the late Prime Minister, has been labouring has degenerated into mental alienation.

According to the *Presse*, King Victor Emmanuel has sent horses to England for training, and means to enter the list as a competitor for the blue ribbon of the turf at the next Epsom meeting. The names of his horses are not stated.

A letter from Turin says:—"Garibaldi was very depressed last week, but he is better now, and continues the treatment prescribed for him by his physicians."

A very vague report comes from Berne that the party of action is preparing an expedition for Venice in the Grisons and Tessin.

Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne presented his credentials as French Ambassador to the Pope on Thursday week. After the audience he visited Cardinal Antonelli, the tombs of the Apostles, and of the eldest member of the Sacred College. The *Armonia* of Milan states that on Easter Sunday it will "lay at the feet" of the Sovereign Pontiff, for his Holiness's acceptance, fresh offerings, consisting of a chest of articles of value and a sum of 70,000f. The canonisation of two Queens is being proceeded with at Rome. One is Maria Clotilda, Queen of Sardinia, sister of King Louis XVI. of France, who died in 1802; the other is Maria Christina, daughter of the King of Sardinia, consort of the King of Naples and mother of Francis II.: she died in 1836.

AUSTRIA.

There has been a Ministerial crisis at Vienna, occasioned by difference of opinion with regard to the Hungarian question. It is announced, however, that the crisis is over, and that Baron Schmerling and Count Rechberg are now quite agreed upon the subject. But Count Apponyi, the Judex Curiæ for Hungary, has tendered his resignation; and Count Esterhazy, Hungarian Minister without portfolio, will probably also resign; while Count Forgach, the Hungarian Aulic Chancellor, remains in office.

We hear from Vienna that at a conference between Count Rechberg and the French and English Ambassadors it has been agreed to address an identical note to the Russian Government, recommending the speedy introduction into Poland of seasonable reforms.

At a Council of the Ministers it has been decided at once to convoke the Transylvanian Diet.

Five newspapers have been confiscated in Pesth for publishing a speech by Baron Eörvös, and a reply by M. Deak, containing an attack upon the present Constitution of Austria.

PRUSSIA.

DEBATE ON THE POLISH QUESTION.

On Tuesday, in the Chamber of Deputies, a debate took place on the Polish question. Herr von Bismarck-Schönhausen repelled the doubts expressed relative to the accuracy of his former statements. He repeated that all statements contrary to his own, which had been made by foreign Governments or Ministers, were based on error. Foreign Ministers, he said, had themselves acknowledged that they had not been correctly informed on the subject. The Minister continued:—"The Polish question was not originated by the convention, but has existed since 1830. It has repeatedly exercised a great influence on Prussian interests. The Government has nothing to add to its former declarations in reference to the existence and contents of the convention. Agents of the Polish revolution have sent telegrams from Cracow to the French papers, in order to influence the French public."

Herr Waldeck stated that the Government had merely yielded to the pressure of foreign Governments.

Herr von Bismarck-Schönhausen replied that this assertion had not the least foundation, and that the Government had not yielded at all.

Herr von Sybel considered that the Government had shown great hesitation, such as might be felt by one who, engaged in an unsuccessful enterprise, feels the ground slipping from beneath his feet.

Herr von Sybel added—"All Europe was then in error, if we are to believe Herr von Bismarck-Schönhausen. But, considering the declarations of the French and English Ministers, enough remains of the convention to make Europe uneasy, and to compromise Prussia."

Herr von Bismarck-Schönhausen replied that he did not know the existence of certain arrangements with Russia, and that he had never denied this. The contents and bearing of this treaty were not however, he said, known to the public. The Minister continued:—"One will be surprised in the end, after all the false statements in reference to the convention, to learn what are its real contents. It is positively false that, according to the convention, the Russians are allowed to pursue the insurgents on Prussian territory until they meet with a number of Prussian soldiers sufficient to disarm the insurgents."

Several members then recalled the first declarations made by the Ministers of the Western Powers and the communications of the Prussian Ambassadors on this subject.

Herr von Bismarck said that the Western Powers had been sufficiently enlightened respecting the inaccuracy of the suppositions they had formed at that time. He defended the Prussian Ambassadors in Paris and London, and intimated that they had been misunderstood.

The Polish members then asked what the Government intended to do with the refugees from Russian Poland who had been sent into the interior?

Count Eulenberg stated, in reply, that the intentions of the Government were based on clemency in the majority of cases, especially with reference to those persons who had been drawn into the movement against their will. On the other hand, however, the Government was obliged to fulfil the obligations it had contracted with Russia.

CONVENTIONS WITH BELGIUM.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies Herr von Bismarck laid before the House three conventions concluded with Belgium on the 28th ult.

The conventions comprise a navigation treaty, an agreement with reference to literary and artistic copyright, and a protocol declaring the adhesion of Prussia in principle to the redemption of the Scheldt dues, on condition of her being placed by Belgium upon the same footing as England.

Herr von Bismarck pointed out that these conventions marked further progress in the direction entered upon by the French commercial treaty. He also stated that Prussia had promised to cooperate in procuring the redemption of the Scheldt dues for a certain maximum.

DENMARK.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

The great political meeting in Copenhagen, the preparations for which we announced last week, took place yesterday week. It was most numerous and influential. The following three resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted:—

1. The claim of the German Federal Diet to final decision in all cases where the representatives of Holstein cannot agree with the Danish Government or the representatives of the Danish provinces, is at variance with Holstein, and its endeavour to exercise influence over the Danish Crownland Schleswig, based on Federal authority, renders it impossible that a common Constitution for all parts of Denmark (or Constitutional agreement between Holstein and Schleswig Denmark) should be established without endangering the independence of the Danish Crown and of Denmark.

2. The unimpaired maintenance of Constitutional unity between Denmark and Schleswig, which had been obtained by common sufferings, is a right possessed by the independent Danish parts of the monarchy. The establishment of this unity upon a broader basis, and its more complete development, is a condition of the safety of the Crown and the welfare of the people, while the extension of provincial autonomy would lead to a dismemberment of the empire. The regulation of the internal affairs of Schleswig and the kingdom of Denmark is a matter to be arranged between the King and the subjects of both countries, and does not concern foreign Powers.

3. The maintenance of the independence and Constitutional liberty of the Danish empire demands the carrying out of the principle, regardless of possible sacrifices, already laid down by the Government—viz., that the existing unity in internal affairs and in the Administration should cease between the Danish provinces and Holstein simultaneously with the abolition of the common Constitution; the Estates of Holstein having refused to pass resolutions with regard to common laws, the continuance of the public welfare renders it requisite that in the next Rigsraad (the Legislature for Denmark and Schleswig) energetic steps should be taken to carry out this principle.

An amendment for the immediate complete fusion of Schleswig with Denmark, proposed by a native of Schleswig, was rejected by the meeting as inopportune.

Expressions of sympathy with Poland from several speakers were received with immense applause.

Acknowledgments of the general policy of the Swedish Government encountered a similarly enthusiastic reception.

Remarks disapproving Earl Russell's despatches upon the Schleswig question were made by some of the speakers.

GREECE.

The National Assembly has unanimously proclaimed Constitutional King of the Greeks Prince William George, second son of Prince Christian of Denmark, under the title of George I., King of the Greeks. A "Te Deum" was celebrated, which was followed by public festivities, illuminations, and general rejoicings. A committee of three members, chosen by the Ministry, will proceed to Copenhagen to offer him the crown in the name of the Greek nation.

England, Russia, and France approve of the Prince's candidature.

TURKEY.

The intended voyage of the Sultan to Egypt has been postponed.

Arrangements are being made for the payment of the dividends on the Turkish Consolidés in London and Paris.

Three commissioners have been appointed to make a tour of inspection in the provinces.

The Paris and Vienna journals publish despatches affirming that there have been fresh collisions between the Christians and Mohammedans in Syria, that two Christians have been assassinated at Damascus, that some of the Druses have attacked a detachment of Turkish troops, and that the European Consuls have demanded the adoption of precautions against the possible occurrence of fresh massacres.

AMERICA.

By the arrival of the steamer City of Baltimore we have telegrams from New York to the 20th ult.

WAR NEWS.

The main fighting during the week under review has been in the

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neighbourhood of Port Hudson. We have as yet received only the Confederate accounts. According to them the bombardment of Port Hudson commenced at two o'clock on the 14th ult. At twelve o'clock p.m. the Federals attempted to pass the batteries under cover of the darkness. One gun-boat passed in a damaged condition. The Federal sloop-of-war Mississippi was burnt to the water's edge in front of the batteries. One large vessel was completely riddled, a third badly crippled, and the rest driven back. Thirty-six of the crew of the Mississippi were captured. Admiral Farragut's flag-ship went down the river disabled.

On the Yazoo River the Federal gun-boats captured twenty-six gun-boats, destroying eighteen of them.

The works on the Vicksburg Canal had come to naught. The Mississippi broke through the levée and filled the trench with water and rubbish, thus rendering it useless.

The inundations in Mississippi and Louisiana caused by the cutting of the levées at Yazoo Pass and Lake Providence covered a great extent of country. In Louisiana a region covering 5000 square miles has been converted into a lake.

The Confederates have fortified the approaches to Galveston, Texas, with the guns captured from the Federal steamers Harriet Lane and Westfield. Three batteries are erected on the island where the city is planted, and Pelican Island is fortified with equal strength. The Federal fleet off Galveston consists of the steam-frigate Brooklyn and four gun-boats. The fleet approaches to within a mile and a half of the town, where the vessels anchor and occasionally throw shells into the town and forts; but they cannot bring their broadsides to bear, and have to operate exclusively with their rifled pivot-guns. The Brooklyn's fire set the town in flames at three different places, but the danger was soon subdued. The Brooklyn was compelled to withdraw as the forts began to send shot from their 15-inch rifled guns, one of which cut the rigging. The Harriet Lane is up the river some seventy miles, where she is being iron-clad.

The steamers Britannia, Gertrude, and Havelock have arrived safely at Confederate ports.

President Lincoln has definitively refused to authorise the issue of letters of marque.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Legislature of New Jersey has passed a series of peace resolutions by a vote in the Assembly of 38 against 13. These resolutions protest against war waged for unconstitutional or partisan purposes, or for the subjugation of States with a view to their reduction to a territorial condition; against the domination of military law over civil law in States not in insurrection; against arbitrary arrests and the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act; against the admission of Western Virginia; against the emancipation proclamation and the expenditure of public money for the benefit of the negro race. The Legislature believes that the appointment of Federal commissioners to meet commissioners from the insurgent States to consider if any plan may be adopted, consistent with the honour and dignity of the National Government, by which the present civil war may be brought to a close, is not inconsistent with the honour and dignity of the Federal Government, but, as an indication of the spirit which animates the adhering States would, in any event, tend to strengthen America in the opinion of other nations. The resolutions will be forwarded to the Federal Government and to the Governors and Legislatures of the other States, requesting them to give the subject immediate attention.

Mr. Seward has given a State dinner to the Haytian Minister at Washington, at which the British, Russian, French, and Prussian Ministers were present.

Mr. Cyrus Field has addressed a large meeting at the New York Produce and Stock Exchange upon the subject of the Atlantic cable. Resolutions declaring confidence in the success of the undertaking, and appointing committees to raise the remaining capital necessary, were unanimously passed.

It is reported that the rumour of a foreign loan of 100,000,000 dollars having been offered to the Secretary of the Treasury was not true.

A preliminary meeting of Poles has been held in New York, and an address to the National Central Committee of Poland drawn up. A committee was also appointed to arrange for a grand demonstration in the Cooper Institute.

CALIFORNIA.

On the 15th ult. the fast schooner Chapman, when leaving San Francisco for Mexico, was boarded by the Government officials and taken in charge as a privateer. About twenty Secessionists were captured on board, well armed, and six brass Dahlgren guns with carriages suitable for use on ships. The prisoners confess that a full complement of men were to be taken aboard at a rendezvous down the coast.

CANADA.

Delegations from the merchants of Oswego, New York, and Toledo, Ohio, have had two interviews with the Canadian Government to procure a modification of the rate of tolls on the Welland Canal. The result of the interviews is not known.

A serious riot occurred at Oil Springs on the night of the 14th ult. between the whites and negroes. The whites organised a force, marched to the negro quarters, ordered the blacks away, destroyed their property, and burned their houses. The negroes fled to the woods.

THE INSURRECTION IN RUSSIAN POLAND.

There is not the slightest sign of the insurrection being "played out." On the contrary, various indications denote new vital power. In Plock and Augustowo the insurgents have contrived to obtain a consignment of 1600 minié rifles. A telegram from Cracow, of the 28th, states that the fresh bodies of insurgents which had collected in the palatinate of Sandomir have joined the corps of General Czachowski in the mountains of St. Croix. The Russians are evacuating the palatinate adjoining Cracow, and are being concentrated in the palatinate of Lublin, where the insurrection is increasing. A body of 1000 insurgents, which was reorganised in the mountains of St. Croix, has appeared in the vicinity of Kielce, and the Russian troops are now marching thither.

Whether the departure of Langiewicz from the scene of action was in consequence of strategical difficulties or of party intrigues has not yet been agreed upon by the very numerous reports which come from Poland. A paragraph in his parting proclamation, however, favours the suspicion of dissensions in camp as the chief cause. Langiewicz says—"The Russian agents hiding themselves in your ranks made it necessary for me to depart secretly, and without bidding you farewell. The same reason also prevents my informing you of my ultimate destination. Calumny denounced me a traitor, an embezzler, and a thief. The same infamous slanderers instigated desertion in the camp, and, while intending to destroy myself, they only benefited Muscovy and prepared an easy triumph for the foe. The adherents of the ambitious criminal I have to thank for all this are not aware, or, if they are aware, utterly ignore that my only object is to establish the liberty and independence of the country." The "ambitious criminal" referred to is Mieroslawski, whose quarrel with Langiewicz was illustrated by some documents summarised in our last week's Number.

All the insurgents who have fallen into the hands of the Austrians have been sent into the interior to be imprisoned in the fortresses. Amongst them is Langiewicz's female aide-de-camp.

Concession, now that defeat has in some measure overtaken the insurgents, is reported to have been recommended not only by foreign Governments, but also by the Archbishop of Warsaw, Monsignor Felinski. The Prelate, in a letter to the Emperor, maintains that the only means of pacifying Poland is to unite all the Russo-Polish provinces with the existing kingdom into a Polish kingdom under the Russian Crown. "Unless this is done submission is impossible, and the country will be devastated."

An Imperial ordinance has been issued at St. Petersburg appointing General Count Berg, in the place of General Sommorskow, as Adlatus of the Grand Duke Constantine in the chief command of the army of Poland. The same ordinance also appoints General Lewschine Chief of the Police of Warsaw.

Two persons, known to be spies, have been stabbed to death in one of the streets of Warsaw.

It is thought by the *Times'* special correspondent that the acts of cruelty attributed to the insurgents by many of the Russian journals are founded on the novelty of the wounds caused by the scythe. The Poles have cut off the noses, ears, and fingers of numbers of Russians. They have also cut off their arms and heads; but all this has been done with the sharp scythes of the Kossanieri in fair fight:—"At close quarters the Russian shrinks from the Polish scythe as from death itself; and whenever it has been found possible to get the Kossanieri—in however small a number—within something like reach of the enemy, the latter has turned and fled. This, after all, is not to be wondered at. The Russian soldier, who is only a Russian peasant, shaven, shorn, and half choked in a tight military suit, is a creature of habit; he has learned that to be skewered on a bayonet is the sort of thing he has to expect, and to which the men in his regiment have, in a collective sense, long been accustomed. But to be slashed in the face by people who turn their reaping-hooks into sabres and their scythes into two-edged swords, is more than he ever bargained for, and he won't stand it. On the other hand, the scythemen are said to have become quite unmanageable when they were exposed for any length of time to the fire of the Russians, to which they were, of course, unable to reply. Accordingly, as a general rule, they have been kept out of sight—either in ambush or behind ordinary infantry—until the moment arrived for them to rush forward and strike terror into the ranks of the Muscovites. All the victories gained by the insurgents under the command of Langiewicz (and I cannot think of one instance in which they were really beaten) have been decided by the scythemen or Zouaves, or the scythemen and Zouaves in combination, and generally by the scythemen alone. At Skala Langiewicz not only led the scythemen in person, but himself carried a scythe, which he took up at the last moment before giving the order to charge."

The King of Hanover has appointed Count Adolphe Grote his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid.

The Queen has appointed John Gordon Kennedy, Esq., Attaché to her Majesty's Legation at Washington, to be a third Secretary in her Majesty's diplomatic service.

The deputies elected in the Italian Tyrol, who have not yet taken part in the labours of the Provincial Diet of the Tyrol, have sent in a declaration of their resignation.

The Queen has given orders for the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Purves Phayre, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, to be a Companion of the Order of the Bath.

Mr. A. J. Symington, author of "Pen and Pencil Sketches of Farcë and Iceland," has recently been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Copenhagen, of which the King of Denmark is President.

Private advices received by the *Journal of Commerce* state that thirteen vessels have left Shanghai for Liverpool with full cargoes of cotton.

Another death—making ten in all—has occurred from the accidents at the London illuminations, James Robbs, a carpenter, having died in hospital from mortification of the leg.

A grand banquet in honour of Prince Czartoryski was given at Stockholm yesterday week. General Hazelius proposed the toast "To Poland," which was received with the greatest enthusiasm. Polish national hymns were sung by the assembly.

The distress consequent upon the cotton famine has been felt in Malta, where the few cotton-weavers have suffered severely. Among the steps taken for their relief, a charitable merchant of Malta has placed £700 at the disposal of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and promises to make further contributions when the above sum is expended.

A letter from Commander Strode, of the troop-ship Vulcan, communicates the loss of the ship Indin, which was engaged in carrying between 600 and 700 Mohammedans from Singapore to Jedda, on their way to the shrine of Mecca. The ship went ashore in the Malacca Straits, and but for the opportune appearance of the Vulcan it is probable that the whole of the passengers, with the ship's crew, would have perished.

The Queen has appointed the Right Rev. William Walrong Jackson, D.D., Lord Bishop of Antigua, to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Antigua. Her Majesty has also appointed James Kirk, Esq., to be a member of the Privy Council of the island of Tobago; Joseph Goodman, Esq., to be a member of the Legislative Council of the island of St. Lucia; John Stevenson Grant, Esq., to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Bahama Islands; and Copeland James Stamers, Esq., to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Turks and Caicos Islands.

Lord Elgin's great durbar at Agra, on the 17th ult., is described as grander than even Lord Canning's at the same place. Crowds of chiefs from Rajpootana and Central India filled the grand tent, with numerous attendants. The place was a perfect blaze of jewels, such as no other spot in the world could display. Most remarkable of all there, though not so high as the Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior, was a little woman, almost hidden in cloth of gold and an enormous headdress of the same costly fabric, the Begum of Bhopal, the most faithful of all our Mussulman feudatories in 1857. She wore the insignia of the Star of India, and purple silk gloves.

A ball has been given by the non-commissioned officers of the Royal Artillery in the Snow Palace. It is constructed in the Gothic style of architecture, and is perfectly unique. The ceiling is supported by large pillars of ice, which run parallel with each other. Adjoining the ballroom are four smaller rooms—three used as dressing-rooms and one as a refreshment-room—all built of the natural production, ice. The ball was attended by all the success that could be desired. Dancing was kept up until twelve o'clock in the most spirited manner. Several officers of the line and active militia were present, and all arrived at the same conclusion, that the ball exceeded their most sanguine expectations.—*Quebec Mercury.*

Some young gentlemen, part of whom belonged to the diplomatic corps, with the assistance of the Prince of Orange, gave a ball at the Hague, on Thursday week, which was attended by the King and Queen, Prince Henry, Prince Frederic, and Princess Mary, his daughter. Towards midnight, as supper was about to be served, the flame of a wax candle set light to a gauze hanging which encircled the whole ballroom, and in a moment the flames spread over the four walls and the ceiling. The Queen, with great presence of mind, commanded calmness and silence; and, thanks to this salutary counsel, everyone was enabled to escape without injury. The King and the Princes remained until the fire was extinguished, which was not effected till the furniture of the three rooms where the festivity took place was completely destroyed.

THE BRAZILIAN DIFFICULTY.—Tuesday's *Gazette* contains a despatch received by Earl Russell from Mr. Christie, her Majesty's Minister in Brazil, containing an address to him from a number of British merchants and residents in Rio, "in favour of his recent action in the questions of the Prince of Wales and the Forte, because it has been represented that the English were generally opposed to the late proceedings;" together with Mr. Christie's reply, expressing his gratification that so many of his countrymen, interested in peaceful relations with Brazil, thought that his conduct was prudent and moderate. He also says he had been highly pleased by the attitude generally taken by British subjects during the late proceedings.

ICE BRIDGE AT NIAGARA.—For the third time in the history of Canada the Niagara River at its junction with Lake Ontario has been bridged with ice. The first occasion was before the war of 1812; the second in the spring of 1845. In this latter instance the river, with the exception of very rare and insignificant spots, was bridged over from its mouth to within a short distance of the Falls, and at the wharf at Niagara the boulders of ice were packed on the top of each other to the height of forty or fifty feet, completely shutting out the view of the opposite shore. The third bridging of the river commenced at two o'clock on Monday afternoon, Feb. 16, and at four o'clock some persons crossed. On Tuesday morning a party of seventeen or eighteen, half of whom were ladies, came over from Youngstown to Niagara. The river is bridged with ice from its mouth upwards for a distance of about two miles and a half. The sight is reported as being one of surpassing beauty and grandeur, and well worth a journey to see. The cause of the "jam" is a prevalence of south winds for a few days, and then a sudden change to the north—the first forcing the ice down the Upper Lakes into the river, which is prevented by the north winds from getting into Lake Ontario.—*St. Catharine's Journal.*

Admiral Porter, commander of the Federal Upper Mississippi squadron, describes a singular trick he recently played the Confederates. Writing to a friend in New York, he says:—"During the time of the running the blockade by the Queen of the West and the Indianola, five of the guns in the forts at Vicksburg burst and were dismounted; therefore it was an object to make the enemy fire as much as possible. Finding that they could not be provoked to fire without an object, I thought of getting up an imitation Monitor. Ericsson saved the country with an iron one—why could I not save it with a wooden one? An old coal barge, picked up in the river, was the foundation to build on. It was built of old boards in twelve hours, with pork barrels on the top of each other for smoke-stacks, and two old canoes for quarter-boats; her furnaces were built of mud, and only intended to make black smoke and not steam. Without knowing that Brown was in peril, I let loose our Monitor. When it was described by the light of the morn, never did the batteries of Vicksburg open with such a din; the earth fairly trembled, and the shot flew thick around the devoted Monitor. But she ran safely past all the batteries, though under fire for an hour, and drifted down to the lower mouth of the canal. She was a much better-looking vessel than the Indianola. When it was broad daylight they opened on her again with all the guns they could bring to bear, without a shot hitting her to do any harm, because they did not make her settle in the water, though going in at one side and out at another. She was already full of water. The soldiers of our army shouted and laughed like mad."

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT BRIGHTON.

In accordance with arrangements made between the authorities at Brighton and the metropolitan commanding officers, and which have been sanctioned by the War Department, it is decided that the grand volunteer review on Easter Monday shall take place in front of the Race Stand on White Hawk Down; and it is anticipated that the movements will be, in a military sense, of a far more comprehensive character than those which were performed last year. The chief command of the volunteer force on the Downs, by direction of the War Office, will be intrusted to Lord William Paulet, aided by a Staff consisting of Generals of Division, two Adjutant-Generals, and eight Brigade-Majors, all connected with the regular Army. The railway authorities adhere to their tariff of last year—viz., to carry volunteers in uniform under arms to and from any station to Brighton and back at the charge of one shilling and sixpence, and officers only as first-class passengers, at 5s. 6d., return tickets, with the privilege of having special tickets to go down on Saturday and return by the first train on Tuesday. Officers or artillery officers are to be conveyed there and back for a charge of 10s. The Brighton Company have extended the privilege of permitting officers travelling with their men to do so at the same fare—viz., 1s. 6d. The railway authorities have arranged that the return-trains should commence to leave Brighton at 6.30 p.m., and continue running alternately to London Bridge and Victoria stations at the average rate of six trains per hour. The arrangements at Brighton are being carried out under the direction of the Corporation and the trustees of the Race Stand, upon much the same plan as last year. Sir J. V. Shelley, Colonel of the 46th Middlesex (London and Westminster) Rifles, has undertaken to go to Brighton and make the requisite arrangements.

Last Saturday afternoon nearly all the metropolitan corps were busily engaged till dark in rehearsing the movements which will probably have to be performed, though it is possible nothing definite as to the intended evolutions will be generally known until the entire force is on the ground. The City of London Rifle Brigade mustered at the Guildhall in strong force, and marched to Regent's Park, where, in conjunction with the 19th Middlesex (Working Men's College Rifles), they were put through a variety of intricate movements by their respective commanding officers, Lieutenant-Colonel Warde and Lieutenant-Colonel Bathurst. The Victoria Rifles mustered at Knightsbridge Barracks, and marched to Hyde Park, where various manœuvres were gone through. The 1st Middlesex Artillery, and 1st Middlesex Engineers, the former at head-quarters in Leicester-square and the latter at Kensington, went through battalion movements under their commanding officers, as did also the 22nd Middlesex (Queen's Westminster) in Vincent-square, having previously assembled in Westminster Hall. The London Scottish marched out from Adelphi-terrace in strong force, accompanied by the Highland or kilted company, band, and pipers. The 20th (North-West Middlesex), under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bigge, assembled in the square of the Cavalry Barracks, Albany-street, Regent's Park, and performed battalion movements till dusk. There was a numerous attendance of all ranks.

SALMON.—A return under this head, issued on Monday, shows the value of British salmon exported from the United Kingdom for the year ending December, 1862; naming the ports from which the same was exported. The value of the exports from London was £19,922; Folkestone, £10,882; Newhaven, £6239; Dover, £109; Bristol, £20; Liverpool, £4277; Leith, £26; Greenwich, £35; and Glasgow, £1279: together, £41,657. Of the export of salmon preserved in tins or otherwise, to which the general description of "provisions" may have been attached in the entries at the Customhouse, no return can be furnished.

In our article on the "Dannebrog," in the Number of the 21st ult., it was stated that the supposed miraculous gift of the national flag of Denmark occurred in a battle between the Christian and Pagan Danes. A Danish correspondent, anxious to remove from his country the stigma of civil war, desires us to insert the following correction:—At the date named (1219) Denmark was, he writes, entirely Christian. King Waldemar II., however, not having participated in the prevalent crusade against the Mohammedans, thought it incumbent upon him to originate one of his own, and accordingly set sail with a great host for Russia, and it was in the fiercely-contested battle between the Danes and the Pagan Esthlander at Wolmer, near Revel, that the supposed miracle took place. As a result of this battle Esthland submitted to Denmark, by which country it was held until the middle of the fourteenth century.

A Kœnigsberg letter in the *Cologne Gazette* says:—"A lawsuit of some interest on the subject of the copyright in a piece of music has just been heard before the tribunal of this city. The march composed by Meyerbeer for the coronation festival was taken down from ear by a lady, who then arranged it for the piano and had it lithographed. A musicseller at Berlin, named Schlesinger, who had purchased the copyright of the march from M. Meyerbeer, prosecuted for piracy the lady, the lithographer, and the musicsellers who had sold copies of the pianoforte arrangement. The tribunal would not, however, admit that taking down a work on a simple hearing constituted an infringement on a publisher's rights, and gave a verdict in favour of the defendants."

Sixty-five of the head men of Coorg, India, have presented a petition to the Government, in which they confess that six years ago they were so ignorant as to dislike a school established among them; but it has done so much good, been so well conducted, and "the great influx of European settlers makes the education of their children appear so necessary," that they have raised £600 to endow the school and build a boarding-house, while they ask the State for £1100 more, which Lord Elgin has gladly promised. A gymnastic apparatus is to be erected, and a garden laid out for the boys. Mr. Bowring, the commissioner, observes that such an instance as this of a whole race putting aside traditional prejudices, and meeting half way the earnest wish of their rulers to educate themselves, has probably never before occurred in our history.

WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES.—The audited accounts of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, for the year ending March 31, 1862, have been issued. The receipts on account of the land revenue during the year were £461,718, consisting of £41,277 balance from last year; £369,918 for Crown rents, profits of mines, &c.; £6080 of receipts from Windsor Forest and Parks; and £41,440 for receipt from Royal forests and woodlands. This total of £461,718 was expended as follows:—£80,356 as expenses for repairs, improvements, and charges on the estates; £21,193 on account of Windsor Forest and Parks; and £32,654 for the Royal forests and woodlands. The sum of £295,000 was paid over to the Exchequer as surplus income, leaving a balance for next account of £31,794. The salaries in the office of Woods and Forests are not taken into account among these expenses, being provided for by an annual vote, which for the year in question was £25,708; making together, with a balance from the previous year of £3153, a total of £28,861 available for salaries. The sum actually spent was £26,166, leaving a balance of £2695, which the auditors state falls to be surrendered to the Exchequer, as well as some other small balances on other votes for the Woods and Forests.

"A LABOUR OF LOVE." FROM AN ENGRAVING

AFTER A PICTURE BY T. F. DICKSEE.

THE original steel engraving, which we have produced on wood, is one of the works of art offered to subscribers of the current year by the Art-Union of London. The steel plate is by Messrs. H. C. Shenton and C. H. Jeens, and is creditable to the engravers for its careful fidelity to Mr. Dicksee's picture and for its skilful manipulation. In our reproduction of this plate we aim at aiding the diffusion by this society of the enjoyment derivable from a pleasing picture, and also at offering a suitable recognition of the many years' honorary labours of the council and management of the Art-Union of London—the parent of many similar societies. All (like ourselves, we trust we may be permitted to add) working ardently and hopefully to disseminate a taste for art by placing good works, or faithful reproductions of them, within the reach of all, and thus to extend to the utmost the refining and ameliorating influences which art never fails to bring to our hearts and homes. This is indeed "a labour of love," and much fruit can be shown for the labour of the last twenty years, though, sooth to say, it is a less hilarious employment and more uphill work than that which engages our pretty, laughing Welsh lassie. Coming thus upon this bonnie, buxom lassie, and her boisterous little brother, all such congratulatory reflections are, however, fairly driven out of our head. So let her gallop by! What a delightful apparition to meet one who might be toiling along the rugged paths, over the rough moorland, or down beside the rocky and boulder-strewn channels of the mountain rivulets of "wild Wales." As for that little urchin, you *see* that he is screming with delight at his pick-a-back ride as plainly as that the girl is laughing outright at her "labour of love." The dog, too, is determined to have his fair share of the fun, and it is difficult to say which of the three is the most delighted, although the physiologists will insist that dogs have no risible muscles. Pray, Sir Charles Bell, do not dogs laugh with their tails? We think Sir Edwin Landseer would affirm that they do, if not with their faces also; but before the feet, bare feet take our Atalanta out of our sight, down to her humble home, yonder—the cabin we may have passed unnoticed in the hollow—let us take another glance at that frank, laughing face, for it is a pleasant thing to remember in a city, and we shall hardly find the like at theatre or ball. Also let us here say we quite agree with the artist that such a figure and costume—unkempt hair, streaming in the wind, blowsy jacket, tucked up, or rather, let us say, "festooned" skirt; and (by no means to be forgotten) the pretty-coloured though ragged petticoat, each and all—are, by a very great deal, more picturesque than the primmest *retenu* and the most fashionable *robes et modes* of the finest fine lady.

Returning to the more prosaic part of our labour (intending, *bien-*

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THE NEW ENGRAVING ISSUED BY THE ART-UNION OF LONDON, "A LABOUR OF LOVE."

entenau, no offence to Mr. Tennyson), we have to add that the subscribers to the Art-Union of London will also receive for this year's subscription a set of designs in outline illustrative of the "Idylls of the King." Of these we cannot speak highly; but it must be remembered that this is an extremely trying walk of art, and one in which scarcely one living British painter, with the marked exception of Mr. Maclise, has won any reputation. And then, any of the past publications of the society, whether sculpture or engraving, may be substituted for this set or the plate we have engraved. There are, of course, in addition, the chances of a prize entitling to the selection of a work (of the value of the prize drawn) from our public exhibitions. In lieu, however, of all the prizes being, as heretofore, of this character, the first prize this year is to be the well-known life-size marble statue, by Mr. Marshall, R.A., "The Dancing Girl Reposing," valued at £700. This choice of a prize by the society, instead of by the subscriber, is a partial adoption of the plan which seems to have worked well in the case of the Art-Union of Glasgow.

We should not be true to ourselves if we concluded without saying that there is to all existing art-unions a bad side to watch, as well as a good side to develop. They have unquestionably tended to foster a good deal of trickery and trivial trading mediocrity, and to keep many artists from aspiring to anything higher and better. On the other hand, they have helped at the right moment rising men to fame and fortune; and, as we have said, they have diffused a vast amount of innocent enjoyment, and, doubtless, some improvement; for the connoisseur, as well as the artist, must "walk before he can run"—say, for example, as swiftly as our pretty Welsh lassie.

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"VENDREDI SAINT" (GOOD FRIDAY), BY PAUL DELAROCHE.

"GOOD FRIDAY." PAINTED BY DELAROCHE.

TIME was when art ministered solely to religion. In its ingenuous youth and its most vigorous maturity art was the faithful servant of the Church. Still its crowning glory is won in the same unworldly service But the power of conveying religious sentiment on canvas has become as rare as it is precious. For three centuries small, very small, has been the proportion of painters who have sought or distinguished themselves in this "narrow path." Two French artists—Paul Delaroche and Ary Scheffer—are among the few, the very few, eminent religious painters of modern times; nor were even these painters exclusively of sacred subjects. If, however, the former had never painted any others, three small pictures exhibited in the galleries of our International Exhibition, though not, perhaps, noticed so generally as they deserve, would be quite sufficient to rank Paul Delaroche among the great masters of any age. Almost the last, they are decidedly the most remarkable works of this extraordinarily-gifted painter.

All three of these marvellously-suggestive and profoundly-pathetic works represent incidents relating to the Crucifixion of our Lord which are supposed to transpire within a few hours of each other; but we have contented ourselves with engraving the one bearing the title "Vendredi Saint" (Good Friday), as an appropriate commemoration of that holy day and solemn fast which we yesterday set apart to recall the most momentous and touching memories of our common faith.

The painter, by force of his imagination and art, introduces us into the dwelling of "the beloved Apostle," where the disciples, the three Marys, and "holy women," are supposed to have collected in terror at the arrest of Christ. And here, in the dim earliest dawn, the great Light gone from them, they fear for ever, in the faint morning light, which seems, morally, only to make "darkness visible"—here, in direst dread and dismay, they are made aware of that fearful "procession to Calvary," so hopeless, so inexplicable; for is such to be the end of Guide and Master, Son and Saviour, Prophet, Priest, and King? Here, from witnessing the mock trial and hearing the ruthless sentence, is John, who, ever faithful, will soon receive from the lips of the dying Redeemer the sacred charge of the Mother of our Lord, now in agony at his side. Here is Peter, after the denial so bitterly wept over and so nobly to be redeemed. The same impulsive manhood, the same human mingled strength and weakness which possessed him when he smote off the ear of the High Priest's servant, now forces him to the window, a look from which may be death, and almost urges him again to open defiance and resistance. Here, in unutterable anguish, is the kneeling, heart-broken Mother of Sorrows; here the prostrate, loving Magdalene, her dishevelled hair still scented, doubtless, with the odour of the costly ointment wiped from the feet of the Saviour—the "anointing for the day of the burial." The painter needed not to tell us of what passes beneath that window. Even from the various inclination and confusion of the dread instruments of death, the sponge, the superscription, the staves, we can easily imagine the tumultuous passage of the brutalised Roman soldiers; the still fiercer and more implacable Jewish leaders; the shouting, yelling, and fiendishly exultant mob; "one Simon of Cyrene" bearing a cross, and behind, the archetype of torture and shame, goaded on by blows and curses, spit upon and reviled, fainting, the Son of Man, love Divine, incarnate, crowned with thorns, waled from the scourging, covered with the bloody sweat of the Garden. We have taken our Engraving from a beautiful plate published by M. Goupil, of Paris.

In the companion subjects to this intensely pathetic conception we see first the same figures at night, when all is over and the seal set upon the tomb of their hope and love, returning with just sufficient strength to struggle, faltering and fainting, to the threshold of the future home of the Mother of Christ. And then, still later, we see all, exhausted by agonised watching, asleep in this poor dwelling—all but Mary, the Mother, who stands, her features writhing, in the dim light of a lamp lost in contemplation of a blood-stained crown of thorns, the only memento of her lost Son and Saviour.

The most noticeable technical quality in these remarkable pictures is the appropriate and impressive negation of colour and degradation of tone without sacrifice of any essential detail, a quality very rarely found in English paintings.

It has occurred to us that a few biographical notes of this eminent painter may not be unacceptable, and we therefore venture to give the following:—

Hippolyte, *dit* "Paul," Delaroche was born in Paris, in 1797. He at first studied landscape, and was, in 1817, an unsuccessful candidate for the prize in landscape painting of the Ecole des Beaux Arts. The next year, abandoning landscape altogether, he entered the studio of Baron Gros, under whose guidance he made rapid progress. At this time the great contest—extending to art, literature, and manners—had commenced between romanticism and classicism. Gros had already thrown off the trammels of David and his school, and it was not long before the young Delaroche emancipated himself still more completely. He never went, however, like Delacroix, to the opposite extreme. While seeking dramatic action and picturesque effect he did not lose a certain classic dignity and sobriety, or sacrifice form and correct drawing. Hence, when he became an acknowledged chief in art, his school was called eclectic, as borrowing from the romantic school of Delacroix, and the classic school of Ingres. He was chiefly distinguished from the classic school by never chosing subjects from antiquity or mythology.

It was not till 1824 that Delaroche exhibited works (from French history) which made a marked impression. Two years later appeared the first of his remarkable pictures from English history—"The Death of Queen Elizabeth," now in the Luxembourg. The vigour of this work is beyond question; but we leave to historians to decide the propriety of the unflattering continental idea of the character and personal appearance of our "Good Queen Bess" (?) embodied by Delaroche. Some years later followed his "Children of Edward IV. in the Tower." But the work of unquestionably highest merit from English history is "Cromwell contemplating the Corpse of Charles I." now in the Ellesmere Collection. This, like the three religious subjects,

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jects, one of which we have engraved, belong to those episodes of possible and probable history to which the imaginative art of the painter has given immortal interest. His other most important works from English history are "The Execution of Lady Jane Grey," "Charles I., in the Guardroom, Insulted by the Parliamentary Soldiers" (in the collection of the Earl of Ellesmere), and "Lord Strafford on his way to the Scaffold receiving the Blessing of Archbishop Laud" (now in the Sutherland Collection).

In 1836 the French Government intrusted him to paint the pictures for the Madeleine, and he went to Italy to make studies from the great masters of fresco. But hearing that Flandrin was commissioned to execute works for the same church, and fearing a consequent want of unity, he declined the task altogether. As a recompense he was charged to decorate the hemicycle of the Palais des Beaux Arts. Upon this, his greatest work, he spent four years. The "Hemicycle," as the painting itself is termed, represents the great painters, sculptors, and architects, from the earliest time down to the present, assembled as it were, in conclave. In the centre, Apelles, Phidias, and Ictimus are enthroned as representatives of the painting, sculpture, and architecture of ancient Greece. To right and left of these are grouped, symbolical of eras in the subsequent history of art, sculptors, architects, and painters. Some of the artists introduced, and still more those omitted, indicate a narrow, exclusive, French, and, apparently, ignorant estimate of the most illustrious names in the history of art. But, apart from this, the work is one of the noblest examples of mural painting of modern times. Before the throne are four female figures, personifications of the arts of Greece, Rome, the Middle Ages, and the Renaissance. The painter's wife, the only daughter of the late Horace Vernet, and the lady for love of whom Léopold-Robert is said to have destroyed himself, is understood to have served as the model for the Renaissance. Finally, in the foreground, quite close to the spectator, an almost nude female figure holds crowns of laurel, one of which she seems in the act of throwing into the hall. The appropriateness of the whole composition will be more readily understood when it is remembered that in this hall the prizes are given to the successful competing students of the Ecole des Beaux Arts.

Among the painter's numerous subjects and portraits from French history may be named—"Une Scène de la St. Barthélémy," "Le Cardinal de Richelieu sur le Rhône, conduisant à la Supplice Cinq Mars et De Thou," and a companion, "Le Cardinal Mazarin Mourant," "La Mort du Duc de Guise," one of his best pictures; "La Reine Marie Antoinette, après sa Condamnation à Mort," "Napoleon at Fontainebleau," and "Napoleon Crossing the Alps." Nearly all the works we have named are well known by admirable engravings. Delaroche was named a Member of the Institute in 1832, subsequently Professor at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, and created an officer of the Legion of Honour in 1834. He did not contribute to the Exposition Universelle, at Paris, in 1855. He died in 1856. A collection of 150 of his pictures and drawings was exhibited at the Palais des Beaux Arts in 1857.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 11.

SUNDAY, APRIL 5.—Easter Sunday. The Saracens defeat the Crusaders under Louis IX. at Mansourah, in Lower Egypt, 1250. Charles the Bold, of Burgundy, totally defeated by the Swiss, at Granson, 1476. Parliament purchases Sir Hans Sloane's collection for the British Museum, 1753. Abdication of Napoleon I., 1814.

MONDAY, 6.—Old Lady Day. The establishment of the Committee of Public Safety began the Reign of Terror in France, 1793. Wellington takes Badajos by storm, 1812. Desperate indecisive battle between the American Federals and Confederates at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee, 1862.

TUESDAY, 7.—The metrical system of weights and measures established in France, 1795. The Lombardo-Venetian kingdom established for Austria, 1815. Prince Leopold born, 1853.

WEDNESDAY, 8.—The great Italian poet Petrarch crowned at the Capitol at Rome, 1341.

THURSDAY, 9.—The great inundation at Dantzic (thousands of houses destroyed and many lives lost), 1829.

FRIDAY, 10.—Wellington defeated Soult at Toulouse, 1814. The great Chartist demonstration in London, with peaceable issue, 1848.

SATURDAY, 11.—The French defeated the Spanish at Ravenna, but lost their gallant General, Gaston De Foix, 1512. The General Peace of Utrecht signed, between France and Great Britain and her allies, 1713. Napoleon's first victory over the Austrians (at Montenotte), 1795. The great massacre of the inhabitants of Scios by the Turks (about 119,000 said to have been killed), 1822. Moon's last quarter, 1 h. 23 m. a.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 11.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m
2 41	3 0	3 16	3 35	3 54	4 13	4 33	4 52	5 14	5 38	6 3	6 30	7 2	7 36

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—On EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 6, Shakspeare's comedy of MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING, in which Miss LOUISA ANGEL, from the Theatre Royal, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, will make her first appearance here in the character of Beatrice; after which, first time, an Apropos sketch by Sirling Coyne, Esq., entitled BUCKSTONE AT HOME; or, The Manager and his Friend, introducing Mr. William Telbin's splendid PANORAMA of the TOUR OF THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE EAST; concluding with BORROWING A HUSBAND, in which Miss MARIA HARRIS will make her first appearance here.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—EASTER MONDAY, April 6, and Every Evening during the Week, A SUDDEN ATTACK—Messrs. Shore, Garden, Widdicomb; Miss Henrade, and Mrs. Lee. After which, at a Quarter to Eight, a New Romantic Drama, in Three Acts, and Prologue, entitled THE DUKE'S MOTTO, by Paul Feval and John Brougham. The principal character will be sustained by Mr. Fechter, supported by Messrs. G. Vining, J. Brougham, H. Widdicomb, G. Jordan, F. Charles, Garden, Raymond, H. Butler, Dawson; Misses Carlotta Leclercq, Kate Terry, E. Lavenue, and Elsworthy. Doors open at Half-past Six, performance to commence at Seven. Mr. Phelps and Mr. Walter Montgomery are engaged, and will shortly appear.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On Monday and during the Week (Good Friday excepted), AURORA FLOYD—Mr. B. Webster, Miss Avonia Jones. THE TRIAL OF TOMPKINS—Messrs. J. L. Toole, P. Bedford, and Miss K. Kelly. Commence at Seven.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Mr. WILBYE COOPER'S GRAND CONCERT, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 8. Commence at Half-past Seven o'Clock. Vocalists: Mdlle. Parepa, Mdme. Weiss, Miss Clari Fraser, Miss Messent, Mdlle. Lancia, Miss Eleonora Wilkinson, Miss Poole, Mrs. Lockey, Mdme. Baxter, Miss Palmer, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, Mr. John Morgan, Mr. Santley, Mr. Winn, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Lewis Thomas. The West London Glee and Madrigal Society, and the Orpheus Glee Union. Solo Instrumentalists:—M. Sainton, Signor Pezze, Mr. Lazarus, the Brothers Booth, Mr. Aptommas, Signor Andreoli, Mdlle. Michelin (Conservatoire de Paris). Conductors:—Mr. Benedict, Herr Wilhelm Ganz, Mr. J. L. Hatton, Mr. Hargitt, Mr. Frank Mori, Mr. G. B. Allen. Stalls, 10s. 6d. and 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets at Addison and Lucas's, 210, Regent-street; Lonsdale's, 26, Old Bond-street; Austin's, 28, Piccadilly; and all Musicsellers.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with MR. JOHN PARRY, will appear on MONDAY EVENING, at Eight o'Clock, in an ENTIRELY NEW ENTERTAINMENT, entitled "A CHARMING COTTAGE." Designed by Mr. German Reed; written by Andrew Halliday, Esq.; and painted by Mr. J. O'Connor. Concluding with MRS. ROSELEAF'S LITTLE EVENING PARTY. By Mr. John Parry.—ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.
An Extra Morning Representation, during the EASTER HOLIDAYS, on Thursdays, at Three. Stalls may be secured at once.

MR. EDMUND YATES'S INVITATIONS to EVENING PARTIES and the SEASIDE will be issued at the EGYPTIAN HALL EVERY EVENING (except Saturday), at Eight o'Clock. Mr. Harold Power will be one of the party. A Morning Performance on Saturday, at Three o'Clock, this day excepted. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1. The Box-office is open daily from Eleven till Five o'Clock.

MR. DAVID FISHER'S FACTS AND FANCIES, Musically and Dramatically Illustrated.—FIRST NIGHT, TUESDAY, APRIL 7, and Every Evening (except Mondays), at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS. Solo Pianoforte, Miss Kilpark, King's Scholar Royal Academy; Vocalist, Miss Mellon. Due notice of Morning Performances on Mondays. Admission, 3s., 2s., and 1s. Reserved Seats, Messrs. Cramer's, Mitchell's, and at the Hanover-square Rooms. Commence at 8; terminate 10.10.

MR. DEACON begs to announce that he will give THREE SEANCES of CLASSICAL INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC at 16, GROSVENOR-STREET (by the kind permission of Messrs. Collard), on Mondays, April 27, May 11, and June 8, to commence at Three o'Clock. Particulars will be duly announced. 72, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, W.

EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS (Incorporated by Royal Charter).—The FORTIETH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Nine a.m. until Dusk. Admittance, 1s.
Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East. THOS. ROBERTS, Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.—In a Superior Establishment, of many years' standing, in the immediate vicinity of Kensington Gardens, there are VACANCIES for TWO or THREE YOUNG LADIES. The course of education combines solid and general information and the highest accomplishments, based on earnest religious principles. Address, by letter, A. E. S. (or apply personally), to Messrs. Hatchards and Co., 187, Piccadilly, W.

VOCAL ASSOCIATION.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Mr. SIMS REEVES and Mdme. THERESA ELLINGER—THIRD GRAND CONCERT of the SEASON.—FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 10, Two new Compositions by Meyerbeer (first time of performance), "ASPIRATION" and "FRIENDSHIP." Vocalists, Mdme. Florence Lancia, Mrs. Lockey, and Mdme. Theresa Ellinger; Mr. Tennant, Mr. Perkes, Mr. Winn, Mr. Chaplin Henry, and Mr. Sims Reeves. Harp, Mr. F. Chatterton; Clarinet, Mr. Lazarus; Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Reserved Seats, 3s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Admission, 1s.

MUSICAL UNION.—Members' Tickets have been sent to their respective residences. Any omissions will be rectified on notice being given to the Director. The FIRST MATINEE will take place on TUESDAY, APRIL 14. Subscription for the Eight Matinées, two guineas, payable at Cramer, Beale, and Wood's; Chappell and Co.'s; and Ashdown and Parry's. Director, J. ELLA, 18, Hanover-square.

AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON.—MESSIAH, TO-NIGHT, commence at Half-past Seven. Mdmes. Parepa, Sainton-Dolby, Fanny Huddart; Mr. Weiss and Mr. Sims Reeves. Trumpet Obligato, Mr. T. Harper. Band and Chorus of 700, comprising Lazarus, Barrett, Pratten, Harper, Willy, Doyle, Collins, Howell, Winterbottom, Hausser, Chipp, &c. Leader, M. Sainton. Conductor, Mr. Benedict.

ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION, 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street, W. NOW OPEN, from Ten till Six. Admission, One Shilling. Season Tickets, Half-a-Crown, admit at all times and to all the Lectures. First Lecture, by Professor Kerr, on Tuesday Evening, May 5. JAS. FERGUSSON, F.R.A.S. } Hon. Secs. JAS. EDMESTON, F.L.B.A. }
Also, in conjunction with the above, the Exhibition of the Society of Sculptors of England. MORTON EDWARDS, Hon. Sec.

PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, London.—Professor TENNANT, F.G.S., will commence a COURSE OF LECTURES on WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, at Nine o'Clock, having especial reference to the application of Geology to Engineering, Mining, Architecture, and Agriculture. The Lectures will be continued on each succeeding Friday and Wednesday at the same hour. Fee, £1 11s. 6d. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

REIGATE LOAN EXHIBITION.—The committee for carrying out this undertaking beg to announce that this Exhibition will commence on EASTER MONDAY, April 6th, and continue open during the week. The articles lent by the various contributors include Pictures, both by ancient and modern masters; Sculpture, Bronzes, Enamels, Medallions, by Wedgwood; Antiquities, rare Specimens of Natural History, MSS., Missals, Valuable Books, and other objects of interest. The exhibition will be held in the PUBLIC HALL. Reigate is easily accessible from London and the south and east coasts. Detailed particulars of arrangements are given in the programme.
JOHN LEES, Hon. Sec.

TO INVENTORS.—The GENERAL PATENT COMPANY (Limited), 71, Fleet-street, obtains PATENTS for INVENTIONS, and affords unusual facilities to Inventors. Printed information gratis. R. M. LATHAM, Sec.

GENERAL ILLUMINATION.—CARPENTER and WESTLEY, Opticians, 24, Regent-street, will have pleasure in showing the Portraits of the Royal Family, with the effects and mottoes, which proved perhaps more attractive than any other single display on that evening, and elicited such rounds of applause. It is calculated that they were seen by upwards of 8000 persons at a time. They were illuminated by the Oxy-Hydrogen Light. Duplicates are on sale.

OPERA, RACE, FIELD, and general outdoor Day and Night Waistcoat-pocket RECONNOITRING and RIFLE GLASSES, each containing 12 lenses, will show a person at 2½ and country scenery at 10 miles. They have been tested at the School of Musketry, Hythe, and a testimonial received stating that it is the only glass suitable for rifle-practice at long ranges.—SOLOMONS, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

DEAFNESS.—The SOUND MAGNIFIER and INVISIBLE VOICE CONDUCTOR, a newly-invented instrument for cases of Deafness. It fits into the ear not perceptible; removes singing noises in the head, and enables deaf persons to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly (opposite the York Hotel).

THE MOON, PLANETS, AND DOUBLE STARS seen by a NEW TELESCOPE, guaranteed in writing to give the same amount of power as telescopes usually costing £70. It has a three-inch best achromatic object glass, night eyepiece magnifying one hundred times, a day eyepiece which will distinguish writing upon a signboard five miles, and time by a church clock over ten miles, sunshade, and metal stand with jointed claw feet. Price of the whole, £5.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians to the Government, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

SPECTACLES.—The patent TINTED SPECTACLES are patronised by the majority of the nobility, including Viscount Palmerston. They give extraordinary relief by day and night to weak, dim, and defective vision. The adaptation of spectacles to imperfect vision by experienced persons is, indeed, of vital importance. One of the firm who has had great experience and practice attends to this branch only.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. Opposite the York Hotel.

A VALUABLE INVENTION.—A NEW BAROMETER, with Compass, the size of a Geneva watch, the most correct and perfect Instrument ever invented, giving the heights of mountains, direction of winds, and position of place. Price £4 10s. Messrs. SOLOMONS, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

THE PRETTIEST GIFT FOR A LADY is one of JONES'S LEVER WATCHES, at £11 11s.; for a Gentleman, at £10 10s. Rewarded at the Exhibition for cheapness of production. Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House.

BROOCHES, of RICHARD A. GREEN'S Manufacture, 82, Strand.—Honourable mention, International Exhibition.—Designed with Corals, Carbuncles, Turquoises, Cameos, and Enamels after the Roman and Etruscan Order. Price from £2 to £20. Jewellery purchased for presentation can be exchanged.

HAIR JEWELLERY.—ARTIST in HAIR.—DEWDNEY begs to inform Ladies or Gentlemen that he beautifully makes, and elegantly mounts in gold, Hair Bracelets, Chains, Brooches, Rings, Pins, Stands, &c., and forwards the same, at about one-half the usual charge. A beautiful collection of specimens handsomely mounted kept for inspection. An illustrated book sent post-free.—Dewdney, 172, Fenchurch-street, London.

THE ALEXANDRA HAIR-WAVER, a simple and novel invention for giving a graceful, permanent wave to the hair, in the present favourite fashion worn by the Princess Alexandra. Invented by UNWIN and ALBERT, Court Hairdressers, 24, Piccadilly, at 1s. the pair; by post for 14 stamps, with illustrated directions.

BONNETS.—MARKS and GAVELL, returned from Paris with their elegant GUINEA BONNETS, in Silk, Crape, French Straw, &c. Showrooms (no shop), 61, Regent-street (four doors from Swan and Edgar's).

GREBE SKINS EXTRAORDINARY.—W. P. LILLICRAP, having received several cases of the above, is in a position to offer 1000 Plumes at 4s. 6d.; Muffs, 12s. 6d. to 35s.; Collarettes, 10s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.; Cuffs, 7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. 1000 yards of trimming, made to any length or shape 13s. 6d. per yard. W. P. Lillicrapp, Furrier by appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. Skins dressed and mounted. Furs of every description taken in exchange.—19A, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, W.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR LADIES. 6d. per bottle. Any one can use them. Ten brilliant colours. May be had of all Chemists.

GUNS.—MESSRS. E. M. REILLY and CO. invite purchasers to select from their extensive stock of superior Double Guns and Double Rifles, breech and muzzle loading. Secondhand Guns at reduced prices. Patent Revolvers, Rook Rifles, &c.—315 and 502, Oxford-street, London.

GARDEN BORDER-EDGING TILES and GARDEN VASES in great variety at F. and G. ROSHERS', Ward's Wharf, Blackfriars, S.; Queen's-road West, Chelsea, S.W.; and Kingsland-road, N.E. Illustrated Price-lists free on application.

SUPERB FLOWER SEEDS, post-free at the annexed Price:—100 fine hardy annuals, 5s.; 50 ditto, 3s.; 35 ditto, 2s. 6d.; 12 ditto, 1s. 2d. Catalogues, with sample packet, 2d., from B. W. KNIGHT, 67, High-street, Battle, Sussex.

IMPERIAL WINE COMPANY, 314, Oxford-street, W.; City Offices, 15, John-street, Crutchedfriars, E.C.—CLARETS, 14s.; Sherries, 18s.; Ports, 20s.

HEDGES and BUTLER, 155, Regent-street, London, W. and 90, King's-road, Brighton, recommend their Dinner Sherry, at 24s., 30s., and 36s per dozen. Pure Claret, of good body and flavour, 20s., 24s., and 30s.; Hock and Moselle, 30s. 36s., and 48s.; Champagne, 42s., 48s., 60s. On receipt of a Post Office order, or reference, any quantity, with a priced list of all other wines, will be forwarded immediately.
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THE LANCASHIRE OPERATIVES.

WE are happy to state that tranquillity has been restored in Stalybridge, Ashton, and the other cotton-manufacturing districts in which dissatisfaction and rioting prevailed, and it is believed that no further breaches of the peace will be attempted. The differences at Stalybridge have been satisfactorily arranged. On Saturday the unemployed operatives accepted the relief-tickets; and it was agreed that in future the relief should be half in money and half in tickets. The deputy-chairman of the Central Relief Committee met Mr. Farnall met the men and thanked them for entering into the arrangement. Mrs. Bates, the mother of the secretary of the relief committee, whose house was attacked by the mob, has since died. She was ill at the time.

The Manchester Central Executive Relief Committee has issued an address to the operatives of Stalybridge and their families deploring the disturbances that have occurred, and appealing to them to avoid and discourage meetings which may lead to disturbances. The committee gives them pretty plainly to understand that, if the disturbances are continued, it will discontinue to afford them any relief from the funds at its disposal, and will leave them to get what assistance they can from the boards of guardians and "the ordinary channels of relief."

The Earl of Shaftesbury has also sent a letter to the operatives reminding them that the best years of his life have been spent in doing them service, and imploring them to discountenance sedition. The following is his Lordship's letter:—

"My dear Friends—Day by day I receive the most gratifying proofs that you have not forgotten me; and day by day, I may say, that I have you and yours in remembrance; the long conflicts we sustained together, and the happy issue of all our labours. I have watched, with unspeakable admiration and gratitude, your wise and noble conduct under the greatest privations; I have rejoiced to hear the testimony borne by every one to your practical good sense, Christian principle, and power of self-control. Often, while observing your heroic demeanour and calling to mind your repeated assurances in former years that, so soon as your grievances were redressed, disturbances and sedition would be banished from the manufacturing districts, I have felt deeply and truly thankful that all the best years of my life had been devoted to do you service. You may, then, imagine my sorrow and distress, when I read in the papers the accounts of the sad and shameful outbreak in one or two of your towns. I am sure that the great bulk of the operatives do not, and that they will not, join in such tumults or entertain such sentiments. But the world in general does not know you as well so I do; and I tremble for the fair fame you have so fully and so justly acquired. Let me implore the sensible, steady, and true portion of the operative class (and it is the vast majority) openly to protest against such proceedings; to warn these disturbers of our social peace that, if they have grounds of complaint, this is not the way to obtain redress either from the administrators of the common fund or from the public at large. Intimidation and violence will be effectually and justly resisted; but I feel as confident as I can feel of anything that you have the warm and genuine sympathy of every one of your fellow-subjects, and that perseverance in your patient and dignified conduct will, under God's blessing, obtain for you all the counsel and aid that it is in their power to bestow.—Believe me, ever your sincere and affectionate friend, SHAFTESBURY."

"London, March 26, 1863."

The subject of these unhappy disturbances was brought before the House of Commons yesterday se'nnight by Colonel Wilson Patten, who was anxious to know whether the Home Secretary entertained any apprehensions as to the future. Sir George Grey, in answer to this appeal, expressed a strong opinion on the "extremely injudicious" course taken by the Mansion House Committee in practically censuring the Local Relief Committee; but the right hon. Baronet had no fear whatever with regard to these riots, as the civil and military authorities were quite prepared to meet any attempt to renew the disturbances. Mr. Cubitt said that the £500 was sent to Stalybridge on an urgent representation that there was a fearful mass of suffering to be relieved, and that a grant of money would be attended with most beneficial results. Col. Wilson Patten strongly condemned the course taken by Mr. Cubitt and his colleagues, and defended the Central Committee in Manchester from the charge of harshness and inhumanity. Mr. Bright pointed out the inconveniences which arose from the existence of two central committees, and urged that all the money subscribed for the distressed operatives should be intrusted to the committee in Manchester. Mr. Busfield Ferrand stated that he had received a large number of letters which showed that "the factory hands" viewed with profound regret the recent disturbances; and Sir George Grey, from evidence in his possession, expressed himself perfectly satisfied that the information received by the hon. gentleman was no more than a strict statement of facts. Meanwhile, the grant made by the Mansion House Committee will be held in reserve.

The *Manchester Guardian* of Tuesday says:—"The committals up to Monday were as follow:—31 committed to Chester from Stalybridge; 3 to the Sessions from Ashton; 7 to Chester Assizes, 2 to the Sessions from Dunkinfield; and 6 to Chester from Hyde—or a total of 44 to Chester, and 5 to the Sessions. The district is now quiet." Chester Assizes, at which the Stalybridge rioters will be tried, commenced on Monday. Mr. Justice Mellor, in charging the grand jury, referred to these cases, as he said, "with undefigned and serious regret." His Lordship directed that these cases should be taken last, as they were of such importance as to demand serious attention.

At the meeting of the Central Committee, on Monday, Mr. Commissioner Farnall stated in his weekly report that there was an increase in the number of persons receiving parochial relief in twenty-seven unions in the cotton-manufacturing districts as compared with the number so relieved in the previous week, of 1776. There were on the 21st ult. 212,170 persons receiving relief in the twenty-seven unions; in the corresponding week in 1861, 48,528 persons were so relieved. During the month grants have been made amounting to £50,608, thus making the total grants up to the present time £317,520. The amount received from various sources during the month of February was £75,590; and the balance standing to the credit of the committee with Messrs. Heywood Brothers and Co. on the 28th ult., was £426,212 16s. 4d., exclusive of £117,277 in the hands of the treasurers of the cotton districts and Liverpool funds, the weekly expenditure of the local committees being, on the 28th February, £28,796, and the estimated loss of wages £185,733 per week. Up to this time 6280 bales of clothing, 88 hampers of wine, and, including the munificent contributions of the New York International Relief Committee, 12,958 barrels of flour and provisions have been distributed to the various local relief committees. A discussion took place as to the propriety of uniting the Mansion House and Central committees; and on the Stalybridge riots, some remarks by the Rev. Mr. Eager, a clergyman, to the effect that the committee were too much disposed to reserve their funds, being severely condemned by Sir. J. K. Shuttleworth, Colonel Patten, and Mr. John Cheetham.

The Mansion House Committee held their weekly meeting yesterday week, for the purpose of taking into consideration the various applications for relief from the distressed districts, and making grants for that purpose. W. Cubitt, Esq., M.P., presided. Mr. Pickering, the cashier, reported that the total sum received up to the previous evening was £170,107; of which sum £367,171 had already been remitted to the affected districts. The total sum which came to hand during the week was £8952, of which £1741 17s. was from home, and £7210 4s. from colonial resources. In consequence of the following Friday being Good Friday, and on that day the period for which the committee had made grants to some of the local committees would expire, the committee made the following additional grants, to be forwarded on Wednesday, as they would not sit next week:—Preston, £2000; Wigan, £750; Hulme, £500; Whitworth and Foril, £200; Burnley Ladies' Committee, £150; Millbrook, £150; Broadbottom and Charlesworth, £150; Bradbury, £100; Tintwistle Overlookers, £100; Managers and Overlookers Stalybridge, £100; Crawshambooth, £60; Charlesworth Sewing Class, £50; Mellor, £50; St. Paul's, Hallewell, £20; Glossop Overlookers', £40; Walmsley, £20. The total amount for this week was £5755; and for next week, £1470.

Mr. Edmund Potter proposes, after Easter, to move for a Select Committee to inquire into the state of the cotton manufacturing districts; into the mode of administering relief, both by the Poor-law Guardians and the relief committees; and also into the policy of a scheme of emigration for rescuing the operatives of Lancashire from their present unhappy position.

We place before our readers the views of three men—a member of Parliament and two clergymen of considerable note—on the subject of emigration from Lancashire; Mr. Hibbert, addressing a meeting at Oldham on Monday night, strongly questioned the wisdom of an extensive deportation of the operatives of the cotton manufacturing districts, and repeated a suggestion which Lord John Manners made some months ago, but which met with a very indifferent reception at the time—namely, that it was well worth consideration whether, if the prospects of a general revival of the cotton trade became hopeless, a portion, at least, of the mill property of Lancashire and Cheshire might not be saved from ruin by a resort to other branches of industry, such as the manufacture of woollen or linen goods. "S. G. O.," in a letter to the *Times*, urges emigration, and, at the same time, recourse to "any reasonable means of local employment to preserve the remnant ready for a happier day." Mr. Kingsley assails the manufacturers, whom he accuses of discouraging emigration with the view of keeping the labour market in a glutted state, and calls upon the public to withhold their contributions to the relief fund unless the various committees consent to make grants to assist the operatives in leaving the country.

A company is projected for the formation of a new street from the Marble Arch to Aldgate, a distance of four miles, and which is to traverse the locality between the Strand and Holborn.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING that the imports of the precious metals have exceeded £1,000,000, that about £500,000 in gold has been disposed of to the Bank of England, and that there is very little demand for bullion on Continental account, the business doing in National Securities this week has been very moderate; nevertheless, prices have been fairly supported. The Unfunded Debt has continued at a discount.

The supply of money is on the increase, and the demand for accommodation is moderately active, as the annexed rates for the best commercial paper:—

Thirty days' bills ..	.. 3½ to 4 per cent.	Four months' bills ..	.. 4½ to 4¾ per cent.
Sixty days' bills ..	.. 4 to — "	Six months' bills ..	.. 4½ to 5 "
Three months' bills ..	.. 4 to "		

In the Stock Exchange, loans on Government Securities are offering at 3½ per cent, but the demand is by no means active.

Subjoined are the fixed and current rates of money in the chief Continental cities:—

	Bank rate per cent.	Open market per cent.		Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris	4	.. 3½	Amsterdam	3½ ..	3½
Vienna ..	5	.. 5	Turin	5½ ..	5
Berlin ..	4	.. 3	Brussels ..	3 ..	2½
Frankfort ..	3	.. 2½	Hamburg ..	— ..	2½
			St. Petersburg	5½ ..	6

The Continental exchanges are very favourable. Advices from New York bring the exchange for bankers' bills at 171, and the premium on gold 55½. These rates are in favour of a large export of gold to England.

A considerable rise appears to have taken place in the value of Indian Securities at Calcutta—viz., from 3 to 4 per cent.

The dividends at the Bank of England will become payable on the 8th inst.

The returns of the Board of Trade for the month ending Feb. 28 show an increase of £978,517 in the value of our exports compared with the same month last year.

The sum of £1453 has come to hand on account of the New Granada dividends.

The Consol Market was somewhat heavy on Monday, and a slight decline took place in the quotations. Consols, for Money, left off at 92⅝ ⅞, and for the 7th of May, 92¾; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90⅞ 91; Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 1s. dis.; India Stock, 227 to 229; Ditto, New, 108½ ¾; Rupee Paper, 106 to ⅞ and 113½; the Bonds, 10s. to 15s. prem.; and the Debentures, 100. On Tuesday Consols realised 92⅞ ⅛ for Money, and 92¾ for May; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90⅞ 91; India Five per Cents, 108⅛ ⅜; Rupee Paper, 106⅛ ¾ and 113⅞; India Bonds, 10s. to 15s. prem.; Ditto, Debentures, 100⅛; and Exchequer Bills, 5s. to 2s. dis. On Wednesday the Market was firmer. Consols, for Money and the present Account, realised 92⅝ to ⅞; for May, 92⅞ to 93; the Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91⅛ to ¼; and Exchequer Bills, 5s. to 2s. dis.

Greek bonds have ruled firm, and prices have been well supported:—Turkish Consolides have realised 49½; and a slight improvement has taken place in the value of Italian stock. Mexican and Peruvian Securities are somewhat flatter; but Russian and Spanish continue steady. Confederate Scrip has sold at 1½ to 1⅝ prem.; Danish, par to ¼ prem.; Russian, 1 to 1½ prem.; and Italian, 1⅜ to 1⅝ prem. The leading transactions for the week are as follows:—Chilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 85; Egyptian, 97¼; Ditto, Second Issue, 96⅜; Greek, 26½; Ditto, Coupons, 12; Mexican Three per Cents, 31; New Grenada, 14½; Ditto, Deferred, 6⅜; Ditto, Land Warrants, 5⅜; Peruvian Three per Cents, 1862, 86½; Portuguese Old Three per Cents, 48; Ditto, 1862, 47⅜; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1860, 92½; Ditto, 1862, 95⅜; Spanish Three per Cents, 53⅜; Ditto, Passive, 27⅜; Ditto, Certificates, 9¼; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 90½; Ditto, 1858, 68¾; Ditto, Small, 71½; Ditto, Four per Cents, 102; Venezuela Six per Cents, 59; and Italian Five per Cents, 70⅜.

No material change has taken place in the value of Joint-stock Bank Shares; the dealings in the market, however, have been by no means numerous. Alliance have sold at 23⅞; Australasia, 83½; Bank of Egypt, 26⅞; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 23; City, 93½; Continental, 1⅜; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 20½; London and Colonial, 3½; London and County, 43⅜; London Joint-Stock, 35⅞; London and South African, 26½; London and Westminster, 77½; National Provincial of England, 120; Ditto, New, 21⅝; Oriental, 57½; Ottoman, 42½; Ditto, New, 13½; Provincial of Ireland, 89; Union of Australia, 52; and Union of London, 31⅝.

The dealings in Colonial Government Securities have been somewhat restricted:—Canada Six per Cents, have realised 107⅝; Ditto Five per Cents, 98¼; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1888 to 1892, 101; and Victoria Six per Cents, 111⅜.

The Miscellaneous Market has ruled steady:—Berlin Waterworks, 7⅛; Crystal Palace, Preference, 109; Joint-Stock Discount, 2½; London General Omnibus, 1⅜; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 78½; Ditto, New, 47; Royal Mail Steam, 59¼; Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, 6; Van Diemen's Land, 15½; St. Katharine Docks, 57; and Victoria, 97⅜.

In American Securities the subjoined are the leading transactions:—United States' Five per Cents, 1874, 57; Atlantic and Great Western, Pennsylvania, First Mortgage, 1877, Seven per Cent, 71; Erie Shares, 45½; and Illinois Central Seven per Cent, 1875, 72.

The fluctuations in the value of Railway Shares have been unimportant, and the market has not exhibited symptoms of increased business. The calls falling due this month amount to £1,610,261, of which £1,200,000 is on account of the Paris and Orleans Railway. Annexed are the leading quotations for the week:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Cornwall, 6½; Great Eastern, 49⅞; Great Northern, 121½; Ditto, A Stock, 120½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 108½; London and North-Western, 97½; London and South-Western, 100¾; Metropolitan, New, 4½; Midland, New, 1⅞ prem.; North-Eastern (Berwick), 96½; North Staffordshire, 16½; South-Eastern, 91½; South Wales, 66; Taff Vale, 150; Vale of Neath, 79½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—London, Chatham, and Dover, 100 ex int.; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 136.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Lancaster and Carlisle, 206½; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 90.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 105⅝; Eastern Bengal, 106½; East Indian, 107¾; Great Indian Peninsula, 107½; Great Western of Canada, 12⅜; Ditto, New, 10½; Madras Five per Cent, 105½; Melbourne, 105; Punjaub, 105¾.

FOREIGN.—Great Luxembourg, 15⅛; Northern Railway of Buenos Ayres, 3½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, March 30.—There was only a moderate supply of English wheat on offer in to-day's market; nevertheless, all kinds move l off heavily, at a decline in the quotations of fully 1s. per quarter. Fine foreign wheat supported previous rates; but low and damp parcels were drooping in price. The demand for barley was in a most inactive state, on rather easier terms. No quotable change took place in the value of malt; but the sale for that article was heavy. Good sound oats were scarce, and in fair request, at full currencies. Damp qualities were a dull inquiry, at barely late rates. Beans and peas sold heavily, and the demand for both English and foreign flour was much restricted. Seeds were heavy and drooping in price.

April 1.—The transactions in all kinds of produce to-day were on a limited scale, at about stationary prices.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 49s. to 51s.; ditto, white, 49s. to 53s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 49s. to 50s.; rye, 34s. to 35s.; grinding barley, 28s. to 28s.; distilling ditto, 30s. to 34s.; malting ditto, 28s. to 42s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 65s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 57s.; Kingston and Ware, 62s. to 66s.; Chevalier, 66s. to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s. to 23s.; potato ditto, 24s. to 27s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 21s.; ditto, white, 16s. to 23s.; tick beans, 29s. to 31s.; grey peas, 31s. to 35s.; maple, 34s. to 40s.; white, 37s. to 38s.; boilers, 38s. to 40s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 42s. to 47s.; town-households, 35s. to 37s.; country marks, 30s. to 34s. per 280lb. American, 22s. to 24s. per barrel. French, 38s. to 42s.; Spanish, 38s. to 43s. per sack.

Arrivals.—English: Wheat, 470; barley, 21; malt, 2640; flour, 410. Irish: Oats, 10. Foreign: Wheat, 3350; barley, 11,420; oats, 7010; flour, 7550 barrels.

Seeds.—Most agricultural seeds are dull, and lower to purchase. Otherwise, the market is somewhat heavy. In cakes very little is doing.

Linseed, English crushing, 62s. to 66s.; Calcutta, 68s. to 71s.; hempseed, 40s. to 44s. per quarter; coriander, 16s. to 18s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 9s. to 12s.; white ditto, 7s. to 8s.; tares, 6s. to 6s. 6d. per bushel; English rapeseed, 76s. to 80s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £10 to £10 10s.; ditto foreign, £9 15s. to £10 15s.; rape cakes, £5 10s. to £5 5s. per ton; canary, 40s. to 54s. per quarter; red clover, 42s. to 72s.; white ditto, 54s. to 78s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 7d. per 4lb. loaf.

Tea.—The market, generally, is inactive; nevertheless, very little change has taken place in the quotations. The show of samples is large.

Sugar.—Most raw qualities are steady in price; but the demand is by no means active. Refined goods are steady, at 46s. per cwt. for common brown lumps. The stock is 50,907 tons against 52,840 tons last year.

Coffee.—We have to report a steady inquiry for all descriptions, at fully previous rates. Stock, 7455 tons, against 5139 tons.

Rice.—Dealers purchase cautiously, and late currencies are with difficulty supported. The supply in warehouse is 56,332 tons, against 28,040 tons in 1862.

Provisions.—The butter market is heavy, at depressed quotations. The best Friesland is selling at 104s. to 106s. per cwt. In bacon very little is doing, on easier terms. All other provisions are a dull inquiry.

Tallow.—A moderate business is doing in P.Y.C., on the spot, at 43s. 9d., and for delivery during the last three months, 46s. 6d. per cwt. The stock is 44,496 casks, against 41,188 ditto last year.

Oils.—Linseed oil moves off slowly, at £42 10s. Rape is quoted at £50 to £54; olive, £50 10s. to £53 10s.; and fine palm, £38. American turpentine, 110s.; French, 104s. per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum is in request, at 1s. 5d. per gallon for proof Leewards, and 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. for proof East India. Brandy is quoted at from 3s. to 11s. 4d.; Hambro' spirit, 1s. 4d.; English ditto, grain, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d.; ditto, rice, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; and English gin, for export, proof, 2s. 9d. to 3s. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 to £4; clover, £3 10s. to £5 10s.; and straw, £1 10s. to £1 16s. per load. Trade dull.

Coals.—Best house coals, 16s. to 16s. 6d.; seconds, 14s. to 15s.; Hartley's, 13s. to 14s.; and manufacturers', 12s. 9d. to 14s. 9d. per ton.

Hops.—Fine samples support previous rates, but inferior kinds are rather cheaper. Mid and East Kent pockets, 70s. to 130s.; Weald of Kents, 60s. to 110s.; Sussex, 70s. to 120s.; and foreign, 65s. to 112s. per cwt.

Wool.—The market is heavy, and prices are barely supported.

Potatoes.—The supplies are large, and the demand is very inactive, at from 40s. to 130s. per ton.

Cattle.—The supplies of fat stock having been on the increase, the trade, generally, has ruled heavy, at drooping prices. Beef, from 3s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; lamb, 7s. to 8s.; veal, 4s. to 5s. 2d.; and pork, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d. per 8lb. to sink the offal.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The trade, generally, is heavy, at depressed currencies:—Beef, from 2s. 10d. to 4s.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; lamb, 6s. to 7s.; veal, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.; and pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d. per 8lb. by the carcass. ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 27.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

W. DAVIES, Bristol, boot manufacturer.—T. F. ANDERSON, Liverpool, attorney.

BANKRUPTS.

J. STENNETT, Saville-place, Mile-end-road, greengrocer.—W. W. GARWARD, New Wellington-street, Roman-road, Holloway, dealer in hay.—D. D. SMITH, Newport-terrace, Sidney-street, Mile-end, provision dealer.—R. PEARSON, Noble-street, City, merchant and commission agent.—G. BARTLETT, Whitechapel-road, cabinet-maker.—W. H. PRITTON, Lambeth-walk, hosier, draper, and haberdasher.—J. and D. PILKINGTON, Fenchurch-street, ship and insurance brokers.—R. WARD, Blackmore, Essex, carpenter and builder.—J. PAYNE, Winter-terrace, Union-road, Newington, dealer in hops.—T. R. LOVETT, Marble-rough-road, Old Kent-road, merchant.—W. DOAKEY, Middleton, Derbyshire.—G. REYNOLDS, Romford, Essex, pigdealer.—J. ELWOOD, Robin Hood-lane, Poplar, baker.—W. R. JAMES, Bankside-road, builder.—W. J. WARING, First-street, Chelsea, glass cutter and dealer.—J. O'RYAN, South Molton-street, Oxford-street, commission agent.—R. PRICE, Birmingham, suspension dealer.—R. MORRIS, Birmingham, wire manufacturer.—J. S. GIBSON, Maidstone, Hood-inhabitant, farmer.—P. HALL, Hanley, Staffordshire Hanley victualler.—T. W. GARDNER, Birmingham, commission agent.—R. SALMON, New Shearord, Lincolnshire, licensed victualler.—J. ROBINSON, Nottingham, haydealer and wharfinger.—W. READING, Hammersmith, coachmaker.—N. BEESLEY, High-street, Hoxton, grocer and tea dealer.—H. H. CHAMBERS, Exeter-street, Chelsea, grocer.—J. J. JACKSON, Palestine-place, Cambridge-heath-road, manager of a brewery.—H. F. MARTYN, Bromley-street, Stepney, tobacconist.—J. HAYES, King-land-road, tailor.—R. W. BURTON, Eccleston-street, South Pimlico, auctioneer.—J. H. WATSON, Norwich, tailor.—R. GOULDSBOROUGH, Great Grimsby, smackowner.—W. and J. SUTCLIFFE, Todmorden, Yorkshire, cotton manufacturers.—N. PROCTOR, jun., Headingly, Yorkshire, stone merchant.—F. DRIVER, New Wortley, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer.—W. KNAGGS, Whitby, Yorkshire, master mariner.—J. GORE, Liverpool, licensed victualler.—J. C. JONES, Liverpool, general broker.—W. CRIGHTON, T. TEGGIN, and G. CARTER, Salford, machinists.—J. G. HUMPHREYS, Manchester, tobacconist.—W. HAMPSON, Hindley, Lancashire, brickmaker.—J. WILLIS, Newcastle-on-Tyne, miller.—J. CATTERSON, Westhartlepool, licensed victualler.—R. SWALLE, Salford, Lancashire, grocer.—J. HARRISON, Nottingham, ironmonger.—H. BUCKINGHAM, Swindon, Wilts, grocer.—W. WILLIAMS, Llanvaches, Monmouthshire, ironmonger.—J. R. HILL, Barnetby-le-Wold, Lincolnshire, coal merchant.—J. CROSS, Bilston, Staffordshire, butcher.—T. LAWSON, Wheaton Aston, Staffordshire, innkeeper.—J. FLOWERS, Wolverhampton, tailor.—J. WEST, Accrington, Lancashire, plasterer.—C. RICHENS, Highworth, Wiltshire, licensed victualler.—W. COOPER, Dudley, Worcestershire, boot and shoe maker.—S. KRUGER, Kendal, Westmorland, hairdresser.—N. BERRY, Methenchan, Lincolnshire, chemist.—J. WHITEHEAD, Silsum, Hunting'onshire, innkeeper.—W. SOMERVILLE, Newcastle-on-Tyne, corkcutter.—W. POLLARD, Sandwich, Kent, plumber, painter, and glazier.—W. G. BROWNING, Chatham, Kent, baker.—R. H. E. MOLSE, Newent, Gloucestershire, farmer.—M. BROOKS, Edenbridge, Kent, miller.—W. SMITH, Stourbridge, Worcestershire, baker.—E. KNAPTON, Huntspill, Somersetshire, wheelwright.—W. W. BAKEWELL, Loughborough, Leicestershire, licensed victualler.—J. EVANS, Christchurch, Herts, farmer.—P. EDWARDS, Llwyhyan, Carmarthenshire, farmer.—W. COLLYNS, Macclesfield, surgeon.—T. ASHBY, Fletching, Sussex, miller.—R. S. KAY, Derby, brush manufacturer.—S. V. GWYER, Bristol, broker.—J. PHILLIPS, Cwmdu, Breconshire, farmer.—S. H. TRUBODY, Bitton, Gloucestershire, farmer.—J. YEATES, Chippenham, Wiltshire, tailor and outfitter.—J. STEPHENS, Carmarthen, grocer.—J. LOEL, Bridgewater, Somersetshire, hay and corn dealer.—J. H. SHEPPARD, Birmingham, tailor.—J. LIVINGSTON, Birmingham, provision dealer.—M. P. JONES, Acton Manor, Warwickshire, painter.—J. TIERNAN, Liverpool, master mariner.—R. E. RAWLE, Liverpool, dealer in ballast.—J. STUBBS, Congleton, Cheshire, painter.—M. EDWARDS, Aberdare, Glamorganshire, licensed victualler.—J. FLEMING, Seascale, Cumberland, auctioneer.—B. O. EGLES, Liverpool, boarhouse-keeper.—W. PORTER, Brixham, Devonshire, licensed victualler.—J. VERNON, Southmolton, Devonshire seedsman.—R. DUNN, Buckfastleigh, Devonshire, miller.—J. JARVIS, Haddenham, Buckinghamshire, baker.—J. DRAKE, Halifax, Yorkshire, innkeeper.—J. J. JAQUES, Halifax, Yorkshire, glass bottle merchant.—G. CATER, King's Lynn, Norfolk, dealer in cattle.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

N. CAMPBELL, Glasgow, hotel keeper.—W. ROSS, Edinburgh, flesher.—G. STEPHEN, jun., Old Meldrum, Aberdeenshire, wood merchant.—J. R. M'GIBBON, Edinburgh, merchant.—R. MIDDLETON, Edinburgh, wire fence manufacturer.—J. M'ELFRISH, Linlithgow, merchant.—J. HAMILTON, Dunfermline, brewer.—J. BALLS, Edinburgh, hotel keeper.—D. CAIRNS, Dindinnie, Wigtown, mason.

TUESDAY, MARCH 31.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

J. G. EARDENSOHN, Mincing-lane, City, wine merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

T. CHAMBERLAIN, sen., Croydon-common, Surrey, builder.—J. ELLIS, Gutter-lane, City, mantle manufacturer.—R. WALTON, Panton-street, Haymarket, tailor.—J. STOUR, Mortlake, Surrey, upholsterer.—EMILY ESTHER TURNEY, Talbot-road, Bayswater, boarding-house keeper.—W. RODWELL, Artillery-lane, City, plumber.—S. and T. GUNN, Featherstone-street, City-road, and Aldermanbury, smiths.—J. HUFF, Stoke-by-Nayland, Suffolk, farmer.—R. W. ELLIOTT, River-street, York-road, plaster of paris dealer.—E. KIMPTON, Tabernacle-walk, Finsbury, saddler.—T. VAUGHAN, Gray's-inn-road, boarding-house keeper.—R. FOWLER, Milina-place, Westminster-road, coachbuilder.—J. FORSTER, Upper Whitecross-street, Lutcher.—J. CAMM, Kemp's-row, Pimlico, schoolmaster.—G. MOTT, Emsworth, Hampshire, brewer.—T. ATTKINS, Aldershott, Hants draper.—J. HOLLINGSWORTH, Wright's-road, Bow, baker.—W. CORNEY, Edmonton, fruiterer.—MARY SULLIVAN, High-street Kensington, publican.—S. PHILLIPS, Hanley-street, Battersea Park, builder.—J. BEER, Graves-terrace, Walworth-road, carver.—R. WYATT, Campden-street, Kennington, baker.—J. WARREN, Bu lton, Hants, coal merchant.—J. BARTLETT, Forest-row, Dalston, coal agent.—T. W. GARDNER, Birmingham, commission agent.—R. PRITCHARD, Hereford, builder.—E. H. BURDETT, Little Peatling, Leicestershire, sledealer.—J. BASTIN, Hanley, Staffordshire, grocer.—A. HUCKNALL, Loughborough, attorney.—MARY READ and MARIANNE HUMPHREYS, Bristol, bonlin wool dealers.—J. MORGAN, Pontypool, Monmouthshire, grocer.—J. THOMAS, Mothvey, Carmarthenshire, farmer.—T. G. CARPENTER, Thornbury, Gloucestershire, brick manufacturer.—J. CARVER and E. A. BARBER, Wells, Somersetshire, upholsterers.—J. H. SHEARD, Batley, Yorkshire, manufacturer.—G. GREEN, Alfreton, Derbyshire, currier.—R. JONES, Machynlleth, Montgomeryshire, innkeeper.—J. HALLIWELL, Wigan, grocer.—T. FLEWITT, Birmingham, toolmaker.—G. BIDDLE, Birmingham, brush maker.—G. BARNETT, Birmingham, provision dealer.—J. MOSS, Garston, Lancashire, shoemaker.—J. TEBBUTT, Rowell, Northamptonshire, builder.—J. D. INGLE, Brigstock, Northamptonshire, feltmonger.—J. DAY, Luton, Bedfordshire, grocer.—W. WATSON, West Firle, Sussex, J. GIBBS, Warminster, Wiltshire, draper.—N. F. SKINNER, Chipping Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, plumber.—J. TURNER, Bridekirk, Cumberland, blacksmith.—T. ROWLEY, Barnsley, Yorkshire, shoemaker.—HANNAH SENIOR, Briestfield, Yorkshire, innkeeper.—S. HOLLIDAY, Batley, Yorkshire, coalowner.—C. KNOTT, Glossop, licensed victualler.—J. HAVENHEAD, Moxborough, Derbyshire, sickle manufacturer.—ELIZABETH ANN and R. F. YEOMANS, Manchester, provision dealers.—SARAH VANCE, Ramsgate, Kent.—J. BENHAM, Winchester.—W. HILL, Oldswinford, Staffordshire, brickmaker.—W. CROCKFORD, Dorchester, engineer.—W. ONIONS, son., Newnham, Gloucestershire, bayonet-maker.—F. and P. GOBBI, Leeds, looking-glass manufacturers.—J. BIRST, Headingley, Yorkshire, agent.—T. JONES, Eglwysilan, Glamorganshire, carpenter.—T. HIGGINSON, Barthomley, Cheshire, shoemaker.—J. TOPHAM, Nantwich, Cheshire, grocer.—W. MAINWARING, jun., Monks Coppenhall, Cheshire, musicdealer.—T. L. JONES, Macclesfield, gunmaker.—A. CLEMENTS, Cleeton, Cumberland, butcher.—G. FAULKNER, Penkridge, Staffordshire, brickmaker.—G. DENNIS, Stickney, Lincolnshire, joiner.—W. A. CUTTING, Ulceby, Lincolnshire, tinplate worker.—T. ALLISON, Staindrop, Durham, brickmaker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. COVERLY, jun., Glasgow, glasscutter.—J. SIMPSON, Edinburgh, baker.—J. STRAND, Stranhaven, coachbuilder.—J. AITKEN, Glasgow, grocer.—ISABELLA NELSON or BENNETT, Edinburgh, grocer.—R. THORBURN, Highlee, Haddingtonshire, farmer.—E. A. SINCLAIR, Edinburgh.

SIR JAMES OUTRAM.

IT is but six years since we in England were hungering for news of the little band of English men, women, and children who, beleaguered in Lucknow, were holding their lives against most fearful odds, until the small force under the gallant Havelock could cut a path to their aid. When the happy news of their safety did reach us, it is doubtful which of the heroes of the relief of Lucknow extorted more of our admiration and applause—Havelock, who, winning nine pitched battles in a few weeks, had to cut his way through Central India to their deliverance, or Sir James Outram, who, emulous as he was of honour, surrendered the command of that glorious achievement to which his rank entitled him to the noble Havelock, and as a simple volunteer helped him to win it,

There is another episode of the first relief of Lucknow—one of the most glorious achievements of British arms—which is less known, but is no less deserving a niche of its own in history. In the heat and excitement of that hard and glorious day's work the brave volunteer came upon a poor native lad, who, his parents slain, sat, careless of his own life, weeping by the roadside. His noble nature touched at once by this simple yet affecting sight, Sir James Outram drew rein, leapt from his horse, and took the poor Indian under his protection.

Many similar instances of unselfish heroism and truehearte dness must have recurred to the memory of those of his companions and friends who crowded about the grave of the late Sir James Outram, in Westminster Abbey, on the 25th ult. At that time, as they lingered around the open vault for a little while before they left him among the noble dead, not one of whom had higher claim to a resting-place in England's great national mausoleum than he had, we may be sure that it was upon those qualities of Sir James Outram which showed him to be a good man, rather than upon all the proofs he had given of being a gallant warrior and great statesman, that they were glad to dwell. But history, to whom he now belongs, has a colder, more judicial task to perform in summing up the fruits of Sir James Outram's life to the country of his birth, and to that Eastern land in which he spent his prime, and to which he may be said, as truly, to have given his life as if he had laid it down on one of her battlefields, or succumbed to any of the many forms of deadly pestilence that are there so rife.

Joining the Bombay army early in the present century, the late Sir James Outram speedily distinguished himself. In the battlefield, and in the more difficult arena of the council-room, the young officer showed himself equally at home. As the conqueror of the Bheels of Candeish, and afterwards their leader against other tribes inimical to the British rule; as the pacificator of the Mahee Kanta, and as Sir John Keane's aide-de-camp in the Affghanistan campaign, he rendered singular service, and succeeded in establishing great present reputation and inspiring the world with the highest expectations of his future career.

That Sir James Outram's career did not appear to fulfil all the hopes of his friends is owing to causes which we have no space to discuss fully here. As a soldier, whether in a subordinate position or in one of high command, Outram never disappointed those who relied upon him. As a statesman, it was his lot to find himself frequently opposed to the policy of those who were in power, and to suffer accordingly. Nowhere, perhaps, so much as in India is success in war and diplomacy together necessary to constitute greatness. To be eminent in the field and to fail in council, to possess the difficult art of statecraft perfectly and yet to be timid in action, will equally stand in the way of fame in India. In Europe, where the statesman and the soldier belong to distinct professions and move in distinct spheres, such a career as Outram's, with its signal glories and heavy blighting disappointments, would perhaps be impossible.

However it may yet prove for the correctness of his judgment and the goodness of his heart, certainly, so far as regarded his professional prospect, so it was Sir James Outram's misfortune that in the principles which guided his political life, and which he enunciated at all times with singular boldness, he dissented from the policy which inspired the rulers of India. For instance, he differed altogether with the treatment of the native Princes and the policy of annexation, which has gained us such enormous territories, and cost us so much blood and treasure. In the words of a contemporary Outram enunciated at all times boldly "the policy on which, though evil and

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good report, he uniformly dealt with the inhabitants of the vast empire which he considered it the duty of England to govern for the benefit of the people. He was emphatically the man who justified the British rule in India, who struck hard for it when need there was, but who never forgot that the natives were God's creatures, fellow-men, communities of an ancient civilisation, over whom, for some good and wise purpose, we were permitted to hold sway and governance." In defence of these principles Sir James Outram spoke and acted boldly, although as a soldier his sword was always at the command of the Government. For instance — differing wholly from Sir Charles Napier in the policy pursued with the Ameers of Scinde, Sir James Outram yet took a distinguished part in the war against them, and a large share of the booty (£10,000) fell to his lot. But he returned this sum to the Government, with the explanation that although his duty had obliged him to fight against those who had been declared the enemies of his country, his conscience would not permit him to share in the spoils of the war.

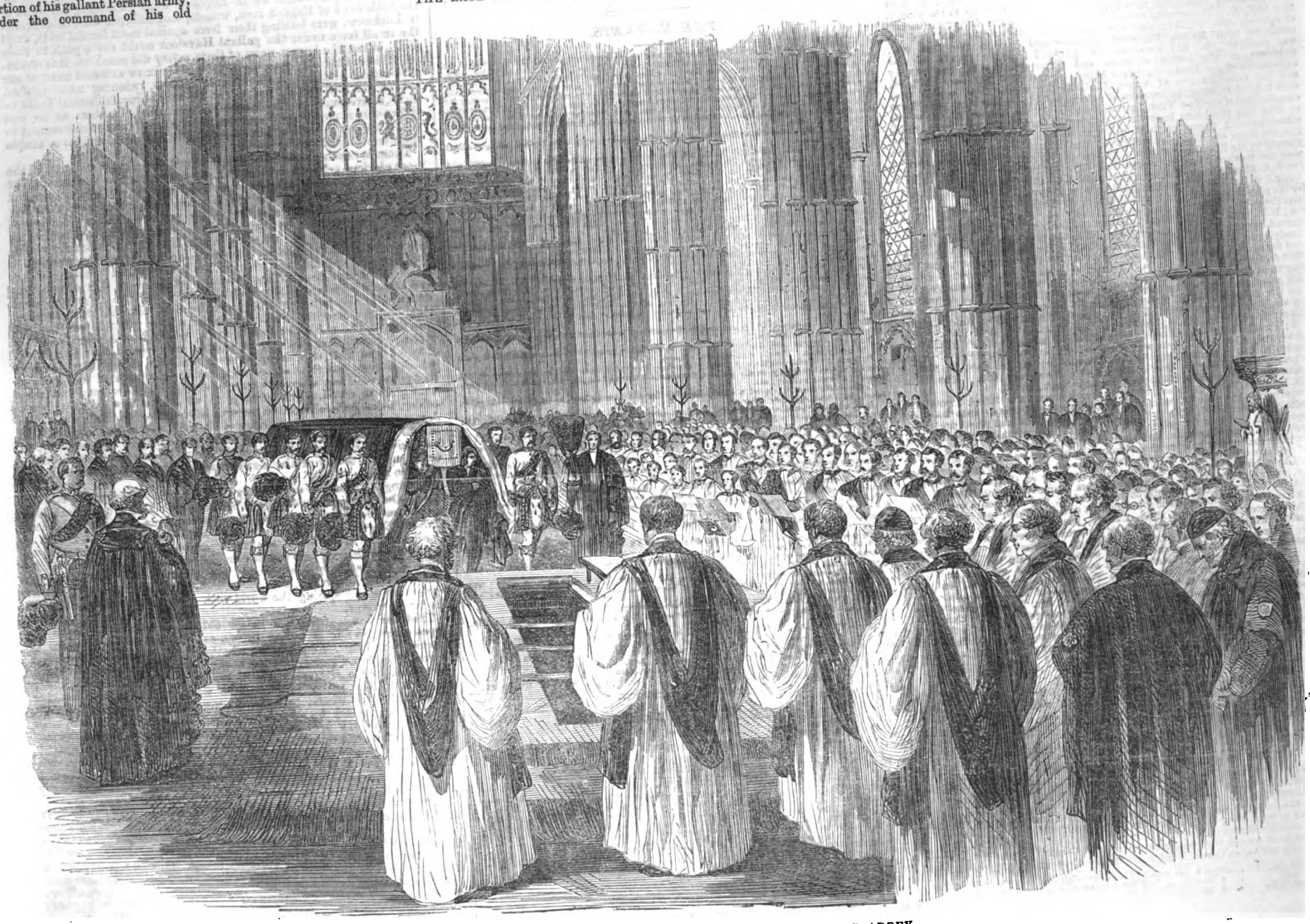
In 1856, after many years of varied and arduous labour, Outram returned with broken health and enfeebled frame to England. Before he had time for any salutary rest the rupture with Persia occurred, and the gallant soldier at once, forgetting his ailments, applied for and accepted the command of the expedition. The history of the short and successful Persian campaign of 1857 has been almost forgotten in that of the great Indian mutiny which followed it so closely, and the doughty deeds of the men who brought it to so successful a conclusion have not unnaturally been altogether eclipsed by their still more brilliant achievements on Indian soil. While Sir James Outram's army was collected on the shores of the Persian Gulf ready to return, the native Bengal army broke out into a mutiny, which shortly became a fierce rebellion; and in a little while the British rule in India burned but dimly in a few isolated spots, and seemed but too likely to be trampled out altogether. Landing at Bombay in July, 1857, Sir James Outram, thinking nothing, in the need there was of united, determined action, of his shattered health, hastened at once to Calcutta and placed his sword at the service of the Governor General. It was accepted, of course, and a portion of his gallant Persian army, under the command of his old

THE LATE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR JAMES OUTRAM, BART.

Lieutenant, Havelock, made that famous retributory march across Central India which will be ever remembered as one of the greatest and most gallant achievements of British arms. Overtaking his old comrades on their road to Lucknow, Sir James Outram, waiving, as it will be remembered, his right to lead them, entered the rebellious city under Havelock's command, and at the head simply of a detachment of volunteer cavalry. It will be remembered that Sir Henry Havelock's gallant advance on Lucknow did not cause the siege to be raised. What he succeeded in doing with such astonishing courage was to force supports in to the distressed and weakened garrison. At once he and his gallant comrades were inclosed by the vast hordes everywhere threatening the Presidency, and held out bravely until the arrival of Sir Colin Campbell and the second relief of Lucknow. Left behind again at Alumbagh to do his best against the enemy, who were still swarming in the neighbourhood of Lucknow, Outram held this post, an important link in the chain between Cawnpore and Lucknow, and when the right time came aided Sir Colin Campbell materially in the final capture of the offending city. Subsequently appointed Chief Commissioner of the still rebellious province, Sir James Outram worked hard and effectively to restore it to the British rule.

But with the end of the war ill health again settled upon him. When, the need of action over, he took his armour off, the noble determination that had so long nerved and strengthened him failed. Peace gave him time and opportunity to know himself to be seriously, dangerously ill. He came home again; and, after a short period of uncertain health, died at Pau on the 11th of March last.

The character of Sir James Outram may be summed up in a very few words. Brave, chivalrous, honest, impetuous, humane—if ever there lived an Englishman who was prepared to give and forego all in the simple, unselfish, discharge of duty, James Outram was that man. In a dearth of great men he would have achieved a position far higher than that very lofty one to which he attained—in the absence of his self-denying qualities he might have extracted a greater share of admiration from the world, perhaps, but he would infallibly have lost all claim to the affection with which his country now regards his memory. Among the many great men who won and hold our Indian empire for us, the name of Sir James



FUNERAL OF THE LATE SIR JAMES OUTRAM IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

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Outram will ever hold a distinguished position. Still higher meed of praise, whenever the world sums up its list of those who have been good as well as great, to James Outram, whose admirable qualities extorted even from a political enemy the appellation of "the Bayard of India," must be given a foremost place.

Our Engraving is taken from a photograph by John and Charles Watkins, of Parliament-street.

MARIAN LANGIEWICZ.

IN spite of the cloud which at present hangs over the reputation and fortunes of Marian Langiewicz, the following brief particulars of one who but a few days back concentrated upon himself the gaze of Europe and the hopes of a noble and ill-fated nation cannot fail to be interesting to our readers.

Marian Langiewicz was born in the Grand Duchy of Posen (Prussian Poland) in the year 1827. His father was a physician. His elder brother is now following the paternal profession at Witkowo, in Posen. The schoolboy life of young Langiewicz did not differ from that of boys of his age and nation. The generation which the King of Prussia was flattering himself he could Germanise, and the Czar of Russia that he could Russianise, grew up a race of conspirators from their earliest boyhood. It was but natural that the tastes of the patriotic Polish youth should incline them towards the military profession. To become an accomplished soldier, and in this capacity to serve his country only, was the leading purpose of Langiewicz's early life. He entered at the University of Breslau, whence he went to that of Prague, with a view of studying the Sclavonic languages under Professor Czelakowski. After a few months, however, he returned to Breslau to study mathematics, and subsequently accepted a situation as tutor in the family of a Polish nobleman. Two years later he returned to Breslau to complete his studies, and then went to a military school at Berlin and served his year in the Prussian artillery. But it was no part of his plan of life to defend the throne of their Prussian Majesties. When, therefore, in 1859, Napoleon III. declared war against Austria, Langiewicz resigned his commission in the Prussian service and followed the stream of exiles to Italy. The sudden peace of Villafranca baulked his hopes of seeing service for a time. He offered the aid of his technical knowledge to Garibaldi, and took part in the secret preparations for the daring attempt upon

GENERAL MARIAN LANGIEWICZ.

Sicily in 1860. He was one of the renowned Thousand of Marsala, and crossed over to the continent with Garibaldi, whose fortunes he followed throughout the Neapolitan campaign in the capacity of an artillery officer. After the disbandment of Garibaldi's little army, the popular hero of Italy, pleased with his talents, recommended him to Louis Mieroslawski, illustrious both as a patriot and a soldier, who was then conducting a small school in Paris for the military instruction of the youth of the Polish emigration in that city. Mieroslawski offered Langiewicz the situation of instructor of artillery. The offer was accepted, and Langiewicz removed to Paris. The school was subsequently transferred to Genoa, by the permission of the Italian Government. Thence it migrated to Cuneo, and was suppressed immediately after the recognition of the kingdom of Italy by Russia. Langiewicz withdrew to Paris, where he lived in obscurity and poverty for some months, until he heard of the outbreak of the insurrection in Poland. Then, borrowing fifty francs, he set off for Thorn at the end of January, and hurried thence to the seat of the insurrection. He presented himself to the insurgents, and they named him their leader. He led them into the difficult country bordering on Galicia, and found there some Government works which his technical knowledge enabled him to convert into a factory of firearms. After beating the Russians in half a dozen encounters he was appointed by the Revolutionary Committee a General in the national army. It is at this time that Western Europe became familiar with his name. He continued an active partisan warfare, avoiding a pitched battle where possible, and never fighting but in positions chosen by himself. Always on the move, his celerity enabled him to surprise or baffle the various Russian corps who pursued him and endeavoured to hem him in. On the 10th of March he proclaimed himself (with the assent of the Revolutionary Committee) Dictator of Poland. But the days of his power were short. We have yet to learn all the causes which led to his fall, but it seems certain that, hedged in by the Russians, he was obliged on the 18th to accept battle with them near Zagoscie, in the Palatinate of Sandomir. His forces were dispersed, and he, in the endeavour to pass through Austrian Poland into another Palatinate of Russian Poland, was detected by an over-zealous official, and shortly afterwards became a prisoner in the hands of Austria.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR APRIL.—SEE PAGE 382

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*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 31st ult., at Harwich, Essex, the wife of Oliver John Williams, Esq., of a son.
On the 20th ult., at Bolam, Northumberland, the Right Hon. Lady Decies, of a daughter.
On Saturday, at the residence of Mrs. Hope, in Piccadilly, the Countess of Lincoln, of a daughter.
On 2nd February, at Buenos Ayres, South America, prematurely, Mrs. Edward Mammatt Gregory, of a son, stillborn.
On the 29th ult., at 13, Belgrave-square, Lady Isabella Stewart, of a son.
On the 26th ult., at the Deanery, Christchurch, Oxford, Mrs. H. G. Liddell, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 26th inst., at Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, by the Rev. W. Cadman, M.A., Rector, assisted by the Rev. J. T. Brown, M.A., Alexander Barret, only son of the late Alexander Buchanan Barret, Esq., of Henderson, Kentucky, and Staten Island, New York, U.S., to Emma Ellen, eldest daughter of Frederick Chinnock, Esq., of 8, Mansfield-street, Cavendish-square, W.

DEATHS.

On Feb. 13, in New York, Margaret, the beloved wife of Geo. R. Ruthven, Esq., formerly of Belmont Estate, Trelawney, Jamaica.
On the 6th ult., at Hoboken, near New York, U.S., suddenly, of gastric fever, James Ferrier, second son of the late Andrew Melliss, Esq., of London.
On the 25th ult., at Naples, George Heron, Esq., of Calcutta and Liverpool, aged 45.
On the 28th ult., in the Albany, the Right Hon. Henry Montagu Viscount Templetown, in his 64th year.
On the 27th ult., at 29, Sion Hill, Clifton, Elinor Bassett, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Miles Bassett, formerly Vicar of Swansea, aged 82.

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6 Dessert forks	0 13 6	2 Salt spoons	0 3 6
6 Tea spoons	0 8 0	1 Butter knife	0 11 0
3 Egg spoons	0 12 0	6 Table knives	0 8 0
1 Soup ladle	0 14 0	6 Cheese knives	0 7 6
1 Pair fish carvers	0 8 0	Pair of meat carvers	0 7 6
2 Sauce ladles	0 1 8	Pair of chicken carvers	0 3 0
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THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.—REJOICINGS IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

LYNN: PROCLAMATION OF THE ROYAL MARRIAGE BY THE MAYOR.

LANCASTER: PROCESSION BY TORCHLIGHT.

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SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

It is quite possible that, even under the mesmerising influence of a Premier who rules Parliament, according to the testimony of a hostile witness, with a greater concurrence of opinion in his favour than any of his like has ever possessed, a Session which has been hitherto unanimously voted to be humdrum may yet acquire that sort of personal interest which generally makes debates lively, if not exactly gay. Indeed, Lord Palmerston himself, while laughingly accepting Mr. Bright's admission of his semi-omnipotence, hinted that there were some subjects which even he would rather not meddle with, lest he should rouse dormant antagonism in a well-sopped House of Commons. But the seekers after shadows of coming events imagine that they see symptoms of unrest in the circumstance of eighteen notices of motion for after Easter given in one night; in the occasional outbreaks of individual dissatisfaction amongst members; and in the notable fact of the reappearance in his place of Mr. Vincent Scully, who received a hilarious welcome when he stood up and gave a notice a yard long, which argumentatively stated all the grievances of Ireland, according to the member for Cork. The Budget looms nearer and nearer; and, judging from the nervous excitement—we had almost said irritability—of Mr. Gladstone, and the marked reticence of Mr. Disraeli, who seems reserving himself for something—nursing his wrath to keep it warm—it is quite possible that a month's clangour and strepitation—not much else—may be got out of the financial scheme.

To descend to particulars. Begging Mr. Hubbard's pardon for talking of descending, in connection with a gentleman of such lofty pretensions, we must congratulate him on giving a new tone and character to his annual speech on the income tax. This was no case of repeating word for word a part set down, and which a less original performer would never vary from; but, assuming that everybody has long ago comprehended his plan for equalising an impost by turning it round and putting one end of it where the other used to be, he caracolled through a wide field of metaphysical finance till his argument was lost in the whirl of his gyrations. It was curious; for Mr. Hubbard's manner is not dull—indeed, he is rather vivacious; yet one never saw so many members asleep at six o'clock as on this occasion. But the operation of getting through a maze is said to produce a tendency to stupefaction. Some surprise was felt when Mr. Leatham rose from the chief place amongst the seats below the gangway on the Ministerial side to second the motion of a High Church Tory; for nominally, and in men's unobservant eyes, Mr. Leatham is the incarnation of the Radicalism of the north of England, although there are some persons who, studying some of his speeches during the last autumnal recess, are inclined to think that he is more of a philosophical than a practical Radical. As may be known to many, this gentleman moulds his oratory on that of Mr. Bright, whose style of speech, cadences, and intonation he has caught with that kind of success which belongs to mimicry; but, on the whole, he manages his imitation very well, and produces an inoffensive water-colour sketch of the bold colourist's broad and powerful manner. But Mr. Leatham does more than this, for he has qualities of his own which render him a smart debater and a keen and discriminating critic. Witness the sharp and swift dissection of a former speech of Mr. Gladstone on the same subject as that then under discussion, and which he might well have been expected to reproduce with only a new gilding upon it. Artfully anticipating the arguments of the Minister, Mr. Leatham picked the last year's speech into little pieces, and tossed them about in a half-contemptuous fashion, which was, at least, courageous. Just behind him sat Mr. Bright, ever and anon uttering a cheer of encouragement, each one of which, interpreted, might have meant, "I taught the boy!" But, depend upon it, he did not teach Mr. Leatham everything which he showed that night that he knew. It may seem a questionable statement, but it did seem as if Mr. Gladstone, for once, had rather got the wind taken out of his sails; for, somehow, he did not allude much to Mr. Leatham's speech, and, for so combative a debater, that was rather surprising. One could not help thinking that Mr. Gladstone was so hard and so unexpectedly hit that he resorted to a rhetorical device, something like that which Pitt adopted towards Erskine—namely, that of contemptuously passing by Mr. Leatham's attacks, as coming from a foeman not worthy of his steel. But he compensated himself upon Mr. Hubbard, and so twitted and twisted about that gentleman and his financial sophistications that he put him into a rage, and then finding that the men had all been got up for a division just before seven, the Chancellor of the Exchequer was unexpectedly short, sat down almost abruptly, and left poor Mr. Hubbard in the hands of two or three hundred members roaring to be allowed to go to dinner, who effectually stifled his angry reply, and kept him in that absurd situation in which a gentleman appears who is gesticulating furiously without a word that he is saying being heard.

It is probable that modest merit exists everywhere; but the last place one would go to search for it is in the House of Commons. Nevertheless, it is there, and in no inconsiderable quantity; and a good deal might be said or written on the virtues of patience, activity, and assiduity which characterise a large mass of silent membership. At present we only wish to draw a moment's notice to the case of a member who, possessing the qualities of an admirably smooth, fluent, and argumentative speaker, coupled with a peculiarly pleasing manner, the tact and knowledge of a man of business and an experienced legislator, seldom puts himself forward, and might, but for an occasional development of attempts at practical legislation, be quite forgotten. The colleague of Mr. Bright in the representation of Birmingham, Mr. Scholefield, is the former gentleman's antithesis in almost every respect; and this statement needs not to be elaborated. Well, Mr. Scholefield has been making one of his triennial appearances, and has taken charge of a bill to amend the law of partnership, about which, at present, we have nothing to say beyond expressing our gratitude to a measure which has been the cause of bringing before the House a gentleman who ought to be, and could be, very constantly and very effectively before it. It must not, however, be understood that Mr. Scholefield is a *fainéant* member of Parliament; the records of the committee-rooms could tell a far different tale. Of the debate which the bill elicited there is not much to tell; but it had a noticeable feature A Scotch member, of no mean commercial standing and knowledge spoke for a period which would have been wearisome in a prime orator whose utterance was pleasing to the ordinary ear that listens in that place, but who, speaking so dialectically as to need in the case of most who heard him an interpreter, soon ceased to be amusing. Curiously enough, this gentleman, whose speech sounded so harsh and strange when, on several occasions he spoke French, surprised some Englishmen by the purity of his accent and the true Gallic smack of his intonation. Probably he inherits this faculty from ancestors who assisted in keeping up the close relations between Scotland and France when the former land was a kingdom and in a state of chronic disseverance from England. Something has been said above of hopes of liveliness imparted to the Session by the advent of Mr. Vincent Scully; and already that gentleman has given us a taste of his special quality. No doubt Mr. Whalley is tempting to an Irish member of the purest water, and therefore no one grudged Mr. Scully an onslaught on a gentleman who gave notice of a question which was argumentative in its nature and prescriptive in its epithets, and a very nice row was got up; remarkable, amongst other things, for a curious inaptitude on the part of the Speaker to define what is order and what is disorder, as well as for an assurance from Sir Robert Peel—which may be comforting to victims of unpopular demonstrations—that being burnt in effigy, in his case at least, was productive of no personal inconvenience.

In this column it is not our habit to take a very serious view of Parliamentary proceedings, although we profess, even while laughing, to tell the truth. But there has occurred a matter which causes us to go a little out of our way in dealing with it. It is a strong measure to accuse a Government of a breach of faith; but we really do not know how else to speak of a proceeding with regard to the Civil Service estimates one night last week. Owing to some new mode of preparing these estimates, which is not very intelligible to the outer world, there seems to be an admitted necessity for taking a vote of a sum of money on account of those estimates. Accordingly, a notice was given that a lump sum, which would in detail be applicable to part of certain specified votes, would be asked; and it was understood that it would be asked for and assented to in the gross. In such a case, no one expects that discussion will take place on any of the subject-matters of the votes, or that they will be put *seriatim* and *nominatim* from the chair. On the night in question, with this expectation, members who are in the habit of discussing the estimates went away, and there was a very thin House indeed when the lump sum was voted, and it was presumed the matter would have ended there. But, taking advantage of the occasion, the Secretary to the Treasury (we cannot believe Mr. Peel to have been the inventor of such an adroit dodge) proceeded to put the votes in their order, and quietly got the balances of a number of them carried, thus disposing of them for the year, and leaving no opportunity for their being challenged and dealt with in debate except in the hopeless and inconvenient stage of report of supply. After a time Mr. Augustus Smith, we think, discovered what was going on, and endeavoured to stop it, but generally in vain. Happily one or two votes with regard to which notices of opposition and reduction had been given, were snatched from passing into the Limbo of next Session, although even these were on the point of being ruthlessly disposed of for the year. In the opinion of many who know something of Parliament, Mr. Henley used very mild terms when he remonstrated at this insidious attempt to slip the estimates through the fingers of the House of Commons by a stratagem which is, as far as we know, unparalleled in the management of the House. The sense of detection must have been strong when Sir George Lewis, who stands in the opinion of the House as the representative of official honesty, was put up to throw the shield of his character over the transaction, and who was obliged to express a hope that such a course would not be repeated. We say deliberately that a trick of this kind is more calculated to damage a Government than half a dozen final notices of want of confidence.

On the Friday evening on which the House adjourned for the Easter recess there was placed on the paper as much notice of business as would have legitimately occupied a fortnight; but as it is impossible to get schoolboys to learn lessons the day before their holidays commence, so with members; they flutter and fidget, and show no disposition to assemble in numbers or to sit late. Nevertheless, Mr. W. E. Forster did contrive to elicit a smartish debate on the subject of the Alabama, Confederate ship of war, and her doings, which are supposed to infringe great principles of international law. Careful, moderate in expression, but decided in opinion, Mr. Forster made exactly the sort of speech which the occasion required. His tactical mode of dealing with the question was fully justified by the touchiness of the Opposition, who seized every opportunity of showing which way their sympathy lay; and, being present at the time in larger numbers than those who espoused Mr. Forster's views, if he had goaded them to it, they might have got up a demonstration in the House of Commons the very opposite to that which he desired to create. Unquestionably Mr. Bright felt something of this when, in replying to the astute and masterly-put arguments of the Solicitor-General, he burst through the trammels of a fearful cold, which almost deprived him of his voice, and uttered an appeal, half plaintive, half passionate, to Lord Palmerston, to use his acknowledged influence to prevent its going forth that the majority of the House sympathised rather with the Confederate than with the Federal cause. It sounded like a wail of despair when he implored the avoidance of such an issue to a debate which was intended to be, if anything, a pronouncement in favour of individual as well as national abstinence from assistance to the South, with a reservation in favour of all sorts of aid and comfort to the North. At least, so Mr. Laird put it; and went far, statistically, to prove it in his curiously damaging speech. What was distinctly proved is, that to the British trader the true way to carry out the doctrine of neutrality is to accept customers from all markets. Did not the Kaffirs in the Cape wars shoot the British soldiers with excellent muskets from Birmingham?

PARIS FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

There was a time when it was said, "Out of the fashion, out of the world;" but the Madame La Mode of those days was a rigorous tyrant, who imposed her decisions with such preciseness that her followers became her slaves, and were punished for the most trivial negligence of her dictates by the ridicule of the haut ton. The lot of the dames of 1863 has fallen in a more favourable epoch, when the greatest latitude is allowed for the exercise of individual caprice, provided the ordinary rules of good taste be not flagrantly transgressed. A lady nowadays may appear to be very elegantly dressed by the side of another lady dressed in quite a different style, but nevertheless also well *habillée*. We make this allusion, en passant, with the intention of comforting such of our fair readers as might feel disposed to look upon our remarks and selections from the Paris Fashions for April as arbitrary; they are, of course, merely partial, and should in all cases be regarded as suggestive rather than dictatorial.

We have to signalise a slight but yet somewhat general change as to dress trimmings, of which fewer are employed for ordinary dresses, and sometimes none at all for robes of moire antique or of velvet. For figured poult de soie dresses, also, little trimming is necessary, and, when employed, is limited to a narrow ruching placed upon the robe. Such silk ruchings are much worn at present, and, with ruches de satin and guipure, constitute the favourite ornaments for ladies' dresses. For walking dress poplins, plaids, and chequered patterns are most fashionable just now in Paris, where large quantities of the well-known products of Scotland and Ireland may be seen among the displays of the richest linendrapery establishments.

The sunny days of the early spring entice swarms of Parisian fashionables to the Bois de Boulogne, where the show of bonnets serves as a real attraction for the amateur. Chapeaux de tulle or of white crape are met with very frequently, amidst a profusion, likewise, of wadded rose-coloured, grey, violet, and sky-blue satin bonnets, the crowns of which occasionally differ in colour from the rest of the chapeau. For ornament small feathers, sometimes accompanied by flowers, are the rule; where floral ornamentation alone is preferred, roses and violets mixed, or bluebells and roses, may be mentioned as the latest combination of the artificial-flowermakers. There is no change in the form of ladies' chapeaux.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. *Dress for an Evening Party.*—Light blue moire antique robe, trimmed round the bottom of the skirt with a darker blue ruching; the bertha of the corsage is provided with a similar trimming, as well as the jockey of each sleeve. The headdress is composed of blue velvet, plaited in front and terminating with long ends behind; there is also a tuft of flowers in the midle of the coiffure, which is arranged in the latest style as regards the disposition of the hair.

Fig. 2. *Ball Dress.*—Robe of white tulle, with a deep bouillon on the bottom of the jupe, which is ornamented besides with lace flounces draped over a second jupe of tulle bouillonné. Tufts of flowers and green leaves are placed on one side only of the skirt in other tufts of tulle. The corsage is provided with a bertha trimmed with lace, in front of which is a small bouquet of flowers in keeping with those on the jupe. The headdress is rich in floral ornament, disposed as a diadem. Pearl necklace.

Fig. 3. *Walking Dress.*—Robe of mauve-coloured gros de Tours, ornamented with an apronlike trimming in black passementerie. The corsage is flat, and trimmed with a passementerie to correspond. Half-open sleeve, with jockey. Black velvet shawl, embroidered round the border of the velvet, and edged with a wide guipure. White bonnet of velours épinglé, with blond bavolet, violet ribbons, violet feathers, and bouquet of pansies in the tour-de-tête. Muslin collar and under-sleeves.

To explain the two millinery Illustrations included in our Engraving of the Parish Fashions for April, we have only to state that the upper one represents a very graceful white lace cap ornamented with tufts of violet flowers and green ribbons; while the lower one depicts a fashionable *barbe* of black lace, enlivened with blue velvet trimmings.

The *Ost-Deutsche Post* of Vienna states that a great number of sparrows is about to be sent off to Australia, the Society of Acclimatisation of Melbourne having given an order for a great number of those birds, to destroy the caterpillars, which have increased in an extraordinary way in that colony.

Arizona, which has become one of the United States, is 30,000 square miles in extent, and was purchased from Mexico for 10,000,000 dols. It is contiguous to the Mexican States of Chihuahua and Sonora. The *New York Tribune* states that the menaced schemes of the French in Mexico had the effect of accelerating the admission of Arizona into the Union.

FINE ARTS.

THE NATIONAL ALBERT MEMORIAL.

The original plan for the national memorial to the late Prince Consort is, we are glad to learn, abandoned. Our readers will remember that the committee of last year decided upon recommending a double monument, to be placed on opposite sides of the Kensington-road—a hall on the one hand towards the Horticultural Gardens, and a group of statuary on the other. The scheme has, however, met with so little favour from any quarter that it is now entirely laid aside. Instead of the two, a single monument is to be erected. It appears to be now definitely settled that this monument is to take the form of an "Eleanor Cross." It is, for example, to bear some general resemblance to the Waltham Cross — one of the crosses erected by Edward I. to mark the resting-places of the corpse of Queen Eleanor on its way to Westminster for interment, and from which the Martyrs' Memorial at Oxford and the monument to Sir Walter Scott at Edinburgh are also taken. The monument proposed to be erected to the memory of Prince Albert is, however, to be of far greater size and height than any structure of the kind hitherto erected. It is said that it is intended to give it an elevation of nearly 300 feet. Such a spiral mass, soaring not very far short of the height of the Victoria Tower, and that, too, from higher ground, will form a conspicuous object in any distant view of the metropolis—far more so than an obelisk, at all events, if a monolinth, as originally proposed. A statue of the Prince will be placed in the base; and thus recessed and canopied, so to speak, it will be perfectly protected from the weather. The design is to be intrusted to Mr. Gilbert Scott, R.A., and we need not fear that, in the hands of perhaps the greatest living master of Gothic, the most sanguine expectations will be realised. The monument will be placed on or close to the site of the first Great Exhibition, and, from its great height, will overlook the scene of the second, the Horticultural Gardens, and the South Kensington Museum, all of which the Prince did so much to promote. It promises also to be the best form of memorial, and at the same time the most desirable ornament to the metropolis that could have been devised. The funds in hand will most probably be insufficient for the execution even of this reduced work, and it is said to be the intention of Government to ask from Parliament the sum that may be found necessary for its completion. To such a demand there can but be a ready and warm response, in justice to the national sentiment of gratitude, and to the general desire worthily to enshrine the memory of the wise and good Prince.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

It is only after careful weighing and comparison of impressions and recollections that the unwelcome conviction can be escaped that the exhibition just opened in Suffolk-street is even less encouraging than some of its immediate predecessors. The hangers in these galleries have contrived with more than their usual success to convey the very needless impression that in the exhibition there is a greater preponderance of mediocrity than in reality exists. There is a marked retrogression in several of the members, yet there appears to be no check, as at the Royal Academy, upon the number of works these gentlemen are permitted to send, and all of which occupy the best places. The Royal Academicians, at this moment, we understand, have it in contemplation to limit to four the number of works permitted to each R.A. to exhibit, instead of eight as heretofore. We strongly recommend a similar measure to this society as not only liberal in itself but calculated to check the too common tendency to produce large quantities of mere picturesque manufacture. The plea that this is a private society has little weight so long as non-members are invited to contribute.

It is, at the outset of this notice, our duty to remark, in the interest of the really deserving, and of the public, that some works here (which, however, we will refrain from particularising) are thrust into cruel conspicuousness apparently in exact proportion to their demerit. On the other hand a large proportion of the real salt and leaven of the exhibition will be found in all manner of out-of-the-way places.

Perhaps, on the whole, there are this year more indications of thoughtful observation, reading, and invention in the selection of subjects than discoverable on former occasions; but these indications are still so extremely rare that when they occur we shall give them full recognition, though unaccompanied by those technical excellences the essential value of which our readers will never suspect we underrate. In too many instances, however, the ambition of the contributors seems to rise not much above the production of a superior sort of wall decoration.

Commencing with the figure-painters, one of the most commendably painstaking of the "members" is Mr. Roberts, whose picture of "Reading the Scriptures" (87) to a poor old invalid woman, though slightly hard in execution and a little mannered in the brown shadows, is distinguished by appropriate feeling, and puts to the blush much slovenly work in these rooms. In two Shakspearean subjects Mr. Roberts seems to have turned into a fresh path in search, apparently, of intense colour: the observable tendency to garishness is, however, rather disillusionary in subjects from poetry and romantic drama. The popular favourite, Mr. Cobbett, is unequal in several of his pictures of rustic life. The best of them—because it reminds us least of the studio—is "The Fern-gatherers" (108), with a well-remembered sunset effect. But in one picture here, for the first time within our recollection, Mr. Cobbett has laid aside what we may fairly call his "stock" background of rocks, heather, &c., and placed before us a very well-painted drawing-room—"The Proposal" (38). It may, however, be objected that in such a place and dress the young lady represented is still too much of the mere country lassie. Mr. Hemsell follows in the wake of the last-named painter with "Feeding the Calves" (43)—a favourable example of this artist. Mr. Baxter is paying the penalty of having long tried to improve too much upon—if not, indeed, to offer an easy and superficially-captivating substitute for—Dame Nature. We never saw Mr. Baxter to less advantage than in "The Ballad" (51). Mr. Pasmore is more than ever conventional in "The Elixir of Love" (75). Of Mr. Hemsley we must also regretfully say that the poor and pasty colouring in the "Gossips" (50), is far from redeeming the promise of some years since. Two pictures of a Welsh (?) girl and child by Mr. Hill are rather pleasing, notwithstanding (like many former repetitions) their slightness, the little care in the modelling, and the impossibly white flesh-painting. The veteran President of the Society, Mr. Hurlstone, sends another "Sevillian Senora" (207) coquetting behind the gorgeous and inevitable fan, and also another ragged urchin, embrowned by the same sun, discussing his "Mezza-Giorno" (444) grapes. Both pictures, despite their coarseness, are reminiscent of certain good qualities of colour and texture. Of Mr. Woolmer's curiously fantastic and voluptuous concretions of all imaginable colours there are the usual number. In Mr. Bromley's "Village School" (69) we are slightly reminded of the occasional dissonances rather than the harmonies in Mr. Mulready's colouring; but this resemblance only makes us more sensible of the entire lack of those unexaggerated subtleties of expression which give the highest value to these simple subjects. In some smaller pictures the artist is seen to much greater advantage. Of Mr. Pidding's "Angler's Delight" (232) the observation necessarily suggests itself, that the fish seem as carefully and well, as the human supernumeraries are carelessly and weakly, painted.

Among the most noteworthy contributions of "subject" pictures by artists not members of this society are those by Miss Edwards and Messrs. Linton, Hayllar, Heaphy, Emmerson, Morgan, Levin, Hay, Hoyoll, and P. R. Morris. Miss Edwards (one of whose pictures we engraved from the exhibition here of last year) gives fresh evidence of promise—promise the more remarkable at the youthful age, as we are informed, of this young lady. The subject of the picture now exhibited is "Catherine Glover and the Glee Maiden attempting to succour the imprisoned Duke of Rothsay" (407), a striking episode, it will be remembered, in Scott's "Fair Maid of Perth." This charming work is a great advance. The story, so well suited to a female artist, is capitally told; the colouring is remarkably rich, with really delicious passages, yet, and although some of the greens of the foliage "tell" as slightly metallic, the low tone is in excellent "keeping." With a little of that "hardness" which always characterises, at some portion of his career, every painter who arrives at eminence, we recognise much and various merit in a picture (646) placed near the floor in the north-east room. The painter is Mr. J. D. Linton, the subject Mary Queen of Scots interposing to save

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the life of Lethington, when Bothwell and Huntley attempted to assassinate him at Dunbar. Mr. Hayllar's picture of an old French woman with eggs in her lap for sale—a study, probably, at Boulogne or its neighbourhood — has very remarkable daylight effect, and admirable truth of character in the grim, wrinkled face, and thin, gnarled hands. A larger picture of a laughing lady making tea, with the equivocal title "Sugar?" (163) is not so good in drawing, colour, or finish, though not without this artist's unfailing felicity of expression. There is, although the colour is unpleasantly "hot," much to admire and commend in Mr. Heaphy's picture, "Labour's Sanctities" (385)—an Italian peasant and his wife playing with their bambinello, and watched, with almost regretful sympathy, by a childless padre. The high merit of truthful expression, notwithstanding technical shortcomings, must be conceded to No. 189, by Mr. Emmerson, in which we see an anxious wife and mother looking in vain for hope into the face of the village doctor. Capital for humorous expression are Mr. Morgan's brazen-faced lawyers, the one pleading in a case of "Breach of Promise of Marriage" (5). In Mr. Levin's elaborate "sketch" (258) there is good atmospheric effect, and all the animated bustle of Covent-garden at an early hour on "market morning." Mr. Hay's "Summer-time and the Last Magazine" (146) is almost negative as to "subject," and somewhat conventional in taste, but shows a rare mastery of the "material" of oil painting. Mr. Hoyoll (a name new to me) sends an "Incident from an Inundation" (160)—an infant floating in its cradle, and a Newfoundland dog swimming to the rescue, which has some excellent points as well as some evident failings. Mr. P. R. Morris's direct plagiarism, in No. 172, of the "motif" and even quotation of a picture by Mr. Hook, is reprehensible, though the merit of the painting is in other respects unquestionable. "Butterfly Days" (214) is in a style so flimsy, and with so little nature that, but for the catalogue, we should never have suspected it to be from the same hand.

Our limited space confines us to little more than simple mention of a very droll little picture, by Mr. F. Weekes, of a modern Greek with his comical cap and a most unclassical profile, seated apathetically smoking, entitled, "Athens is tranquil—*vide* Telegram" (549); Mr. W. J. Webb's "Country Courtship" (571) over a cow's back and the calf upsetting the milk; two very well-painted pictures by Mr. Barnes; two small pictures by Mr. T. F. Dicksee, very pretty, but monotonously like former works; Mr. Pope's "Free and Captive" (417)– a robin alighted at the convent window, out of which a nun looks pensively; Mr. A. F. Patten's powerfully-painted Arab's head (405); Mr. Wyllie's "Evening of Life" (223), borrowed, we suspect, from a picture by Mr. Gale; "The Woodhouse" (67), a small effective picture by Mr. Cavell; No. 112, a graceful little work by Miss E. Osborn; "An Italian Flower Girl" (493), by Mr. Ossani, which seems to us to deserve a better place; Mr. Rossiter's "Making Music" (215), and the "Slave Auction, Virginia" (254), by Mr. Cranstone, which, as apparently a faithful representation of a scene of "Southern" life, will awaken more interest than it would command simply as a work of art. The visitor will also find merit of some kind or degree in works by Messrs. Priolo, F. S. Cary, C. Nicholls, A. D. Cooper, J. Hardy, jun., Ludovici, Adshead, Anderson, J. T. Lucas, Jerome, Dowling, Finnie, Brownlow, Chester Earles, C. Goldie, L. Smyth, and Kyd.

Among the few portraits here this year we need particularise only three, by Mr. Edgar Williams—"John Smith, Esq., Keeper of the Records in the Court of Probate" (209); a group of children by the seaside (136); and "John Rogerson, Esq." (115). In addition to very considerable technical excellence, these works commend themselves by that faithfulness to nature which always carries with it its own conviction, but has, unfortunately for an art which has now to compete with photography, become rare indeed in recent portraiture.

The average quality of the landscapes in this exhibition is perhaps higher than that of the classes we have reviewed; but we must defer a notice of them till next week.

ARCHITECTURAL AND SOCIETY OF SCULPTORS' EXHIBITIONS.

The thirteenth Architectural Exhibition and the first exhibition of the New Society of Sculptors opened on Thursday week. As we have already intimated would be the case, arrangements were made for the works of sculptors who might contribute to be exhibited with the architectural designs, &c., in the same rooms, at No. 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street. The very close relationship and the mutual dependence of these two branches of the fine arts have not hitherto been sufficiently recognised in this country—a statement proved by most of our public monuments; and, although much was not to be expected of a first exhibition of sculpture under many discouraging circumstances, we welcome every attempt at placing the productions of sculptor, architect, mural painter, and designer side by side, and would assist every effort to obtain for sculpture due recognition and fair exhibition. Besides the additional attraction of the sculpture, this year's architectural exhibition has another fresh feature of interest—a few Continental architects and mural painters have been induced to contribute. We would, in particular, call attention to the noble series of cartoons for the mural paintings executed by the Belgian artists, Messrs. Guffens and Sweerts, in the Chamber of Commerce, Antwerp, which were unfortunately destroyed, when on the eve of completion, by the fire that burnt down the Exchange in 1858. Still finer are some cartoons of religious subjects executed in Belgian churches by the same eminent painters. Still, however, several of the most eminent architects are absent, including this year Mr. Tite, Mr. Sydney Smirke, the brothers Barry and Allom, Professor Kerr, Mr. Butterworth, and Mr Pennythorne. The following are a few of the more interesting items in the present architectural exhibition:—Several series of designs for Cork Cathedral; plans, &c., for the new church at Eilendorf, Rhenish Prussia, and other designs, by M. Cuypers; a design for a window in Westminster Abbey, by Messrs. Lavers and Barraud; and several others by Messrs. Heaton and Butler; photograph of the accepted and capital design for the large new Langham Hotel, Regent-street, by Mr. Giles; façade of the Conventual Church erecting for Sir George Bowyer in Great Ormond-street, designed by Mr. George Goldie; tomb of the Countess of Huntingdon, by Mr. J. L. Pedley; designs for Bath Theatre and Malvern College; mosaic decoration from the pavement of S. Miniato, Florence (now removed), by Mr. Lightly; Kelham Hall; a Restoration of the Westminster Chapter House; View of the Chapel about to be erected at St. John's College, Cambridge, and the Reredos for Lichfield Cathedral, by Mr. G. G. Scott, R.A.; several admirable designs by Mr. G. E. Street; others by Mr. E. B. Lamb. There will also be found a very effective composition of the numerous works of ecclesiastical and domestic architecture, executed at home and abroad in the last decade, by Mr. Norton; a still more imposing drawing of London, with a design for the new embankment, by Mr. Harry R. Newton; altar paintings, &c., by Mr. Charles Goldie; Continental studies, by Mr. Digby Wyatt and Mr. T. L. Donaldson; designs by Mr. W. Burgess; the prize plan, &c., by Mr. Morgan, of the great barracks for the Guards, now being erected at Chelsea; Honolulu Cathedral, and the Mortuary Chapel, Sherbourne, by Mr. Slater; a large view of works recently erected by Mr. Truefitt; suggestions for the improvement of the International Exhibition building; works by Willson and Nicholl; the Bayswater Athenæum, by Messrs. Newman and Billing; "Street Architecture," by Mr. I'Anson; designs by Messrs. Deane and Woodward; photographs from cartoons, by Messrs. Guffens and Sweerts; studies of works executed by Mr. Clutton; specimens of architectural manufactures, by Messrs. Cox and Co., Sir James Duke and Co., and other well-known firms, and of mosaic, by Chevalier Salviati, and Messrs. Maw and Co.

The sculpture consists for the most part of busts and statuettes; but enough has been contributed to encourage the promoters of the exhibition. We trust on a future occasion to see more works designed strictly for architecture, such as bas-reliefs for reredos, mortuary works, monuments for niches, altar-tombs, canopies, &c.. A few of the contributions have been previously exhibited. Among the chief exhibitors are Messrs. H. Weekes, A.R.A.; A. Munro, W. Behnes, E. A. Foley, Crittenden, O'Doherty, Monti, Loft, Sharp, Woolner, Thrupp, Gawen, Baillye, Hewlett, Olivieri, and J. S. Wyon. Many reproductions in bronze, terra-cotta, and parian of celebrated works are also exhibited by the Art-Union of London, Messrs. Elkington, Messrs. Copeland, Messrs. Battam and Son, &c.

The medal commemorative of the Royal wedding, which we some time since announced as in course of being engraved by Mr. Leonard C. Wyon, is completed, and issued in gold, silver, and bronze by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell. The medal presents on the obverse the double portraits of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and on the reverse the combined coats of arms of the princely couple. The portrait of the Prince is from sittings granted to Mr. Wyon, and that of the Princess from a photographic likeness taken in Denmark. The likenesses are excellent, though, in reference to the Prince's head, more generic truth to nature might have been obtained by greater attention to the osseous structure.

Mr. Marshall Wood has been commissioned to execute a bust of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, as a companion to the excellent bust of the Prince which we noticed recently. Her Royal Highness will honour Mr. Wood with sittings at Marlborough House early in the ensuing summer.

Mr. George Lance, the eminent painter of still-life, &c., has received a diploma from the Société d'Artistes Belges, an honour which has long been denied him by our own Royal Academy.

The whilom New Society of Painters in Water Colours have taken a new name, and as the "Institute of Painters in Water Colours" will open their annual exhibition in their new gallery, Pall-mall, towards the end of the present month.

Mr. E. M. Ward, R.A., is about to execute in water-glass, in continuation of his series of frescos in the Commons' Corridor, the picture from the sketch approved by the Royal Commission, of "The Landing of Charles II."

At the gallery of Messrs. Colnaghi, Scott, and Co., the eminent print-publishers of Pall-mall, the portrait of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, painted by command of the Queen, by M. Lauchert, the "Court painter of Berlin," is now being exhibited. From this portrait Mr. Samuel Cousins, R.A., is to execute an engraving, to be published by this firm. The Princess is dressed in simple white muslin. The pose is very graceful. Though it cannot affect the engraving, the colouring of the face is not artistic. A hot, unpleasant brown takes the place of those tender, pearly tones found in nature at the roots of the hair and in the receding parts of the face. The likeness is, we understand, considered satisfactory, but we are glad to hear that Mr. Cousins is to be honoured with sittings.

LITERATURE.

To the general student who seeks to make himself acquainted with the broad principles of geological science, but has neither time nor inclination to attempt to master its complicated theories and innumerable facts, the difficulty constantly occurs of forming definite ideas, not of the ordinary succession of geological strata, but of the causes by which, or the conditions under which, those strata must have been formed. Without such ideas geology is a dry and barren affair of mere memory; with them it is a noble science, opening inexhaustible fields for reflection. Many reflections and inferences relating to the primitive history of this globe, from the inconceivably remote period when it was an incandescent ball till, by gradual cooling of its surface, successive rising and sinking of land and water, and more sudden and violent changes, it was rendered a fit habitation for man, must, however, draw more or less upon the imagination, and should therefore be carefully separated from the facts of science. We must not forget, however, that imagination has frequently pointed the road with marvellous felicity to the discovery of the facts of science and the establishment of eternal truths. We therefore hail any attempt which would seem to render the great deductions of geology more easy of apprehension, and at the same time to lay down a plan for the aggregation of fresh facts in support of scientific theory. Both these objects appear to us, to a certain extent, effected by Dr. F. Unger, of Vienna, in an ingenious work, translated by Mr. S. Highley, and recently published under the title *Ideal Views of the Primitive World in its Geological and Palæontological Phases*. The work is illustrated by seventeen photographs, reduced copies of the original lithographs, with a photographic frontispiece taken from Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins's restorations of extinct animals. Mr. Samuel Highley, the translator, is favourably known for his efforts to popularise science, and also art, by means of photography and the magic lantern. We gave a report a short time since of a lecture on this subject by Mr. Highley, at the Society of Arts, since which this gentleman has opened an exhibition, illustrative of this application of photography, at the Burlington Gallery, Piccadilly. Dr. Unger modestly claims for his "ideal views" an æsthetic interest chiefly; but we have already indicated that we consider they are worthy of paramount appreciation on other grounds. The photographs sufficiently prove, however, that, besides their scientific interest, they have considerable artistic merit. The eye is justly assumed to be, beyond all comparison, the best and readiest medium of instruction. The design of the work is therefore to place before the student imaginary pictures of the aspects of the primitive world, its successive Flora and Fauna, distribution of land and water, and meteorological and climatic phenomena in all the great geologic periods, based upon palæontological and geological data and deduction of probabilities. The first two plates, for instance, represent the Silurian period, when the vapour surrounding the heated globe was first allowed to condense upon its crust; but darkness brooded over the face of the universal waste of waters, when the first elementary forms of animal and vegetable life made their appearance. Then we have a primæval cladoxylon forest of the Devonian period; then, in the Transition period, we see strange vegetable forms, bearing neither fruit nor flowers, utterly unknown to the present world; then come, flourishing in far more than tropical heat, the luxuriant evergreen growths of the Coal period, the accumulated masses of which are afterwards broken up and partially destroyed by the shocks which shattered the earth's crust; the formation of the old red sandstone, amidst other numerous and terrible disturbances, both from above and beneath; the calmer period of the new red sandstone, when we find the first faint traces of amphibious life; and so on through the long myriads of ages which necessarily constituted the succeeding geological eras, and through which the animal and vegetable world gradually assume more complex forms and organisation, till, with the present alluvium, the surface of the earth is a fitting habitation for the Creator's last and noblest masterpiece—man. It would be as easy to criticise these beautiful designs as it would be difficult to execute them; but we have not allowed the hypothetical character of many of the representations to interfere with the pleasure and profit the work as a whole is well calculated to afford.

One or two novels of recent issue are entitled to be considered on their merits, and we proceed to give a brief sketch of them. Mrs. Gaskell's reputation has been well established as a writer of fictions of a class which, though often homely in their subjects, work out the trials, and sometimes even the tragedy, of life within their range with much power and natural pathos. Essentially the novelist of the North of England, she now comes before the public with an excellent illustration of her special style, in a work entitled *Sylvia's Lovers* (Smith and Elder), the scene of which is laid in a fishing-town on the coast of Yorkshire, and the characters in which, being mainly, if not altogether, in humble life, talk the dialect of the country in all its purity or impurity, as the case may be. The period chosen is one rather more remote than Mrs. Gaskell has hitherto adopted, for it is fixed at the close of the last century, when England was at deadly war with France, and the interest turns on the operation of the system of impressment of seamen, which was then an institution which was supposed to be bound up in the administration of naval affairs. As Monkhaven, the town which is the seat of the story, is a port from which the Greenland whale fishery is largely carried on, it is too obvious a nursery for an excellent class of sailors not to be especially favoured by the pressgang. Some admirable delineations of the frantic misery of the friends of men seized from a whaling-ship on her return from a voyage are to be found in the description of the scene which then takes place. But the interest of the story turns on Sylvia, the heroine, who has only two lovers proper—not more, as the title of the book might lead one to suppose—one of whom (her cousin) she hates; and with some cause, for he is painted in the early part of the book disagreeably enough; and another, whom she favours for the very ordinary but very sufficient reason that he is drawn as the very beau ideal of a high-spirited, frank-hearted sailor. After difficulties had been overcome which prevented for a time the completion of their happiness the betrothed lover is seized by a pressgang and carried off, a circumstance which is used to base advantage by the rejected one, who in the end marries the heroine, whose only motive is to obtain a home for her mother after her father has been executed for a crime which arose from his interference with the inevitable pressgang. The married life of a couple so ill-adapted is admirably depicted; and circumstances occur which place the heroine in a position of great temptation, and drive the husband in despair from his home. The story thenceforth is worked out with singular power and great variety of incident, and the termination of the narrative is elicited out of a complication of passions, feelings, and events with consummate skill, while probability is not in the least outraged. In every respect the authoress has been equal to her reputation in this work.

The next work to which we desire to call attention is also eminently a delineation of human passion, but it is treated from a refined and decorous point of view, and is suggestive only of the silent suffering of sensitive people, some of them of high-wrought imaginations, and others imbued with a feeling which may be described as a mixture of honest pride and inoffensive prejudice. In *St. Olaves*, a book which does not bear the name of the author, and which has been published by Hurst and Blackett, we believe that we trace the operation of a female hand, and that of a lady in every sense of the term. The fortunes, or, rather, the misfortunes, of a Scotch gentleman, who is described as a musical genius of the first order, and of great original power as a composer, have brought him, accompanied by his maiden sister, into the position of organist of the cathedral of St. Olaves. Neither of these personages is young, but each of them is so drawn as to have a special interest attached to them. The scene chosen for their quiet and resigned struggle with what are palpably altered circumstances—altered down the verge of poverty—gives opportunity for some excellent and pointed sketches of the life of a cathedral town. From church dignitaries and their spouses, who are more dignified, or, at any rate, more fussy, than the husbands from whom they derive their importance, down to the recipients of such organised charity as is to be found in a rigidly-ruled set of almshouses, all are painted with much skill in the delineation of character and not a little quiet humour. The incidents of the tale afford opportunity for a sufficient spice of romance to take out of the region of commonplace, the loves, sorrows, and joys of which it treats. The style is carefully adapted to the subject matter and to the requirements of local colouring; and, although at first there is a sensation of slowness in the movement of events, yet as the reader proceeds the interest warms up, and, if the excitement which is produced is not always very intense, there is a sufficient charm about the narrative to render its perusal satisfactory, and something more. The book is unusually well got up, being printed on a thick tinted paper, the vellum-like appearance of which may be supposed to be in keeping with the local belongings of a cathedral town. On the whole, *St. Olaves* may be designated as a very good fireside book.

In a work entitled *The House by the Churchyard*, published by Tinsley, the author, Mr. J. Sheridan Le Fanu, has succeeded, we think, in making his tale a vehicle for the delineation of life in Ireland at a period when habits and manners in that country were not only peculiar but in many respects unique. The scene is laid in a genteel suburb of Dublin which was known as Chapelizod, and where were situated the head-quarters of the Royal Irish Artillery, forming the nucleus of a somewhat special society, tempered occasionally by the admixture of excursionists of moderate desires, so far as distance was concerned, from Dublin, and, as narrated in the story, by visitors who, coming from places still further off, were by no means advantageous additions. With a somewhat unsteady and irregular, but with an unquestionably powerful, hand, the author mixes up a simple but learned clergyman and his daughters, the officers of the Irish Artillery, the Irish and English agent (imported for the occasion) of a Peer and the son of an attainted Peer; the local doctor, and a number of subordinate actors, in a series of adventures, which include love, jealousy, the petty hatreds and malice of the society of that which, for want of a more expressive name, we call a "watering-place;" debt, affairs of honour, and finally of murder, duly accompanied by discovery and its proper consequences. There is a blending of the ludicrous, the romantic, and even of the sensational in the incidents of the tale which bespeaks no small capability in the author. If he has one fault more prominent than another, however, it is that of profuseness in dealing with incidents generally and of accumulating events which are intended to excite horror, or at least to harrow up the feelings. There are also defects of construction which, in common with the redundancy to which we have above alluded, have probably arisen from the exigencies of serial publication. In the delineation of character the author is unquestionably successful. The villains are of various kinds and degrees, whether as regard motives or execution of designs; the drolls and bores may all have lived, under other names; the virtues are duly represented, and the strong-minded woman is developed with sufficient distinctiveness in more than one idiosyncracy; while the manners of the time, remote enough to justify carelessness of treatment, are diligently elaborated. For the reasons which will be gathered from our remarks, we venture to say that this tale deserved to be rescued from the ephemeral pages of a magazine and to be presented to the public in a collected form.

In his tale of *A Daughter of Eve* (Bentley), Mr. Hain Friswell has enlarged the area of his labours as a writer of fiction. Favourably known as the author of numerous spirited and amusing fugitive pieces, he has essayed a novel proper. With commendable prudence he has confined his story to two volumes; but he has not therefore diminished the quantum of incident and interest which is looked for by novel-readers. The characters are all marked by individuality, and their variety is great; the author having reproduced his philosophical studies of life in all grades with singular point and distinctness, while his style is airy, flowing, and humorous on proper occasions. Many much more pretentious works do not contain half the verve and spontaneity of this story, which has merits of its own apart from those which are peculiar to the class to which it belongs.

A letter from the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg states that in the memory of the oldest sportsman woodcocks have never been so plentiful as they are this year.

It has been proposed to found a colony at the north-west of Australia, to be called Prince Albert's Land. It is situated between lat. 10 N. and 22 S., and long. 188 E. to the sea. The first settlement to be at Camden Harbour, and to be named Grey.

The Jews of the Grand Duchy of Baden, who obtained some months back the enjoyment of their political rights, resolved to give a public mark of their gratitude by creating a fund in aid of the schoolmasters of all creeds who are insufficiently paid. A collection made among that religious body for the object in question has produced the sum of 30,000 florins (£2800).

A private letter from Hamburg mentions that an aquarium is in progress of construction in the Zoological Society's Gardens of that city, which will be at least three times as large as any in existence, and its efficiency for scientific observation will be, it is believed, in the same proportion. It has been erected under the superintendence of our enthusiastic countryman, Mr. Lloyd, who is to be curator.

The first representation of a new piece was given a few nights back at Hamburg, in which the female dancers appeared in green costumes, to represent water-nymphs. The stuff of which these costumes were made contained such a quantity of arsenic that the needlewomen who made the dresses all fell ill, and the dancers were attacked with violent symptoms of poisoning whilst on the stage.

A society has been formed at Halifax, Nova Scotia, under the title of "The Nova Scotian Institute of Natural Science." The institute does not intend to confine its operations within the limits of its own particular province, but, under a sense of the importance of the object it desires to promote, will extend its observations to those portions of British North America which, in the north, include Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, and the adjacent continent of Labrador; and, to the southward, the Bermudas.

In the Act for the regulation of public-houses in the province of Canterbury, New Zealand, there is a clause providing that if it is proved to the satisfaction of two justices that any person has become an habitual drunkard, and is injuring his health or wasting his substance by excessive drinking, the justices are to issue and send to every public-house and publish in every newspaper a notice prohibiting all persons from supplying him with spirituous or fermented liquors, except upon the certificate of medical practitioners that the liquor is required as a medicine. The penalty for their knowingly supplying him is fine or imprisonment. The notice continues in force for two years.

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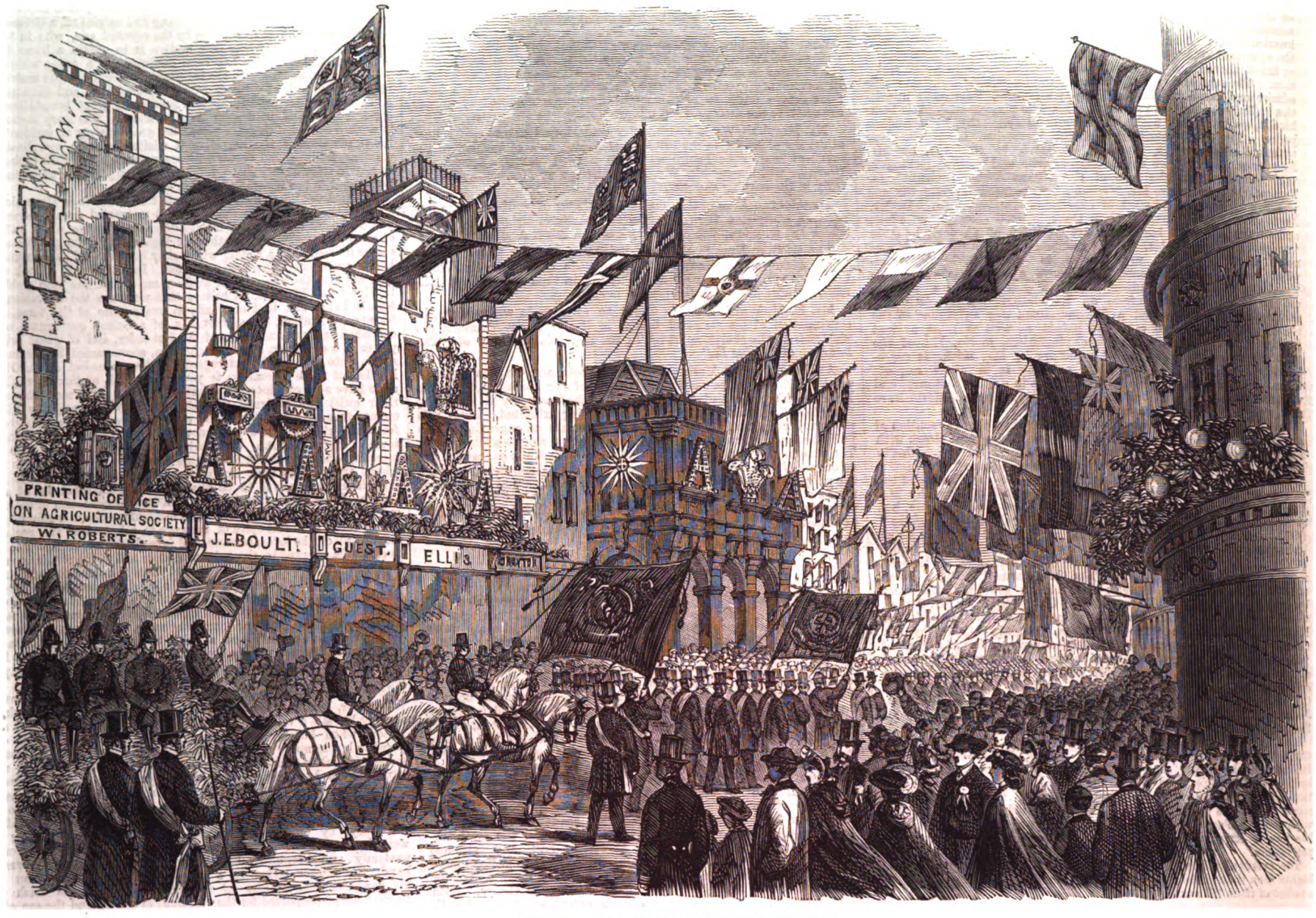

EXETER: PROCESSION UP THE HIGH-STREET.

ST. PETERSBURG: FETE AT THE BRITISH EMBASSY—ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

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MALVERN: BUILDING THE BONFIRE ON THE WORCESTERSHIRE BEACON.

MALVERN: PROCESSION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES'S OAK.

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INSTALLATION OF LORD PALMERSTON AS LORD RECTOR OF GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.

THE ceremony of installing Lord Palmerston as Lord Rector of the Glasgow University took place, on Monday afternoon, in the Church of St. John, which, long before the hour appointed for the ceremony, was crowded with students, who exhibited uproarious merriment, greeting the name of the noble Premier with vociferous cheering, and beguiling the time with snatches of popular melodies, among which "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled," "Auld lang syne," and the National Anthem obtained great prominence. An attempt, just before the entry of Lord Palmerston, to sing "For he's a jolly good fellow," was received with some disapprobation, but ultimately succeeded.

The Premier arrived at the college about half-past twelve o'clock, and was received by Principal Barclay, by whom he was presented to the various professors. The noble Lord was subsequently escorted to the Sessions House of St. John's, where he was waited upon by a deputation from the Liberal-Conservative and Independent Associations of the University, who presented two addresses; one thanking his Lordship for accepting the office of Lord Rector, and the other expressing sympathy with the Poles in their struggle for freedom. The noble Lord very briefly acknowledged the addresses, and, accompanied by the University authorities, proceeded to the church. He was received with great enthusiasm. Among those in attendance were the Duke of Argyle, Lord Belhaven, the Dean of Faculty, Sir W. Gibson Craig, the Right Hon. W. Cowper, M.P.; Sir T. Colebrooke, M.P.; the Hon. P. Kinnaird, M.P.; Lord Dunfermline; Mr. Dalglish, M.P.; Mr. Buchanan, M.P.; and Mr. Ewing, M.P.

A prayer having been offered up, Lord Palmerston, rising to address the students, was received with loud and repeated cheers. When silence had been obtained his Lordship said:—

Gentlemen,—I beg in the first instance to return you my most sincere and heartfelt thanks for the great honour you have done me by placing me in the position in which I now stand before you to-day. It must be a matter of pride to any man to have his name associated with those of the great and distinguished men eminent in all the departments of intellect who have in former times held the office in which, by your favour, I have now been placed. I had no right to expect that honour at your hands. It came upon me unsolicited and therefore I was the more gratified at receiving such a mark of your approval. I have no academical connection with you; that portion of my instruction which was imbibed in your land of Scotland was given to me in your sister University of Edinburgh, and I must always feel grateful for that which I there acquired. The only motive which you could have for selecting me for the high office to which you have raised me must have been your belief that in my public conduct I have endeavoured faithfully to perform my duty, and that belief on my part must afford me the highest gratification personally; while, on the other hand, it is satisfactory to think that the example which you have set, of thus rewarding those whom you believe to have so acted, must be an encouragement to all others who are engaged in public life; and what is perhaps still more important, it is an earnest that many of you, who may be destined to fill different offices and different functions in this country, will be actuated in your own conduct by that principle which you believe to have influenced me, and that you will, in whatever position you may be placed, to the best of your endeavours faithfully perform your duty. Well, gentlemen, I stand here to perform a duty which you have imposed upon me, and which custom imposes upon those who fill this office—viz., that of addressing to you some few remarks upon the subject of your education. You are now all of you in that period of life which, by common parlance, is devoted to what is usually, and in a limited sense, called education. You are now at that time when the mind is most open to instruction, when the precepts which are afforded to you sink deepest into your plastic intelligence, when the impressions which are made are not only made most easily, but impress the mind most deeply and produce the most lasting conviction. That period of instruction which is afforded to young men during the time when their minds are most open to knowledge, and when they are called upon to enter into the busy scenes of active life, is technically, and in a limited sense, called education; but the real truth is, that the education of a sensible and intelligent man continues to the last day of his existence; for there is no day in a man's life, no time of existence, in which, if his mind is alive, if he keeps his ears and eyes open to impressions and observations, he will not be continually adding to the stock of his ideas and thoughts, and in which he will not add to the store of his knowledge, and increase that information which is useful to him both here and hereafter. But we are talking now about that education which is given to young men when they have more leisure to attend to it than they can have when they engage in the pursuits of life; and let me not lead you astray by the observations which I have made to induce you to think that the omissions of to-day—the omissions of your youth—can be made up by exertions of a later period of life, because, depend upon it that, if you neglect those ample opportunities which your present course of study affords, you will bitterly, but too late, repent. You will be like the crew of a ship entering upon a long voyage which has neglected to provide sufficient means of subsistence, and while in the midst of the storm and tempest which they may encounter in their passage, will find their strength failing them and their means inadequate, in consequence of their want of foresight before they quitted the port. Well, gentlemen, it has been said that the proper definition of education is, that it is an art which teaches man to live; and, if that be a true definition, it confirms what I have just stated, that man learns better how to live by the experience of every day which passes over his head. But, beginning with that which ought to be taught to the youth, the first learning which you ought to acquire is self-discipline and self-control. That is essential in every period of your life. It will be an assistance to you in whatever pursuits you may be engaged; but it is a knowledge and an art which must be acquired early, for it is difficult to obtain it when the years of youth have passed away. Providence has given to man lively passions and a strong will, which, when properly used, are of the utmost advantage to him, but which, if allowed to run riot, may lead him into many difficulties and dangers. These passions and wills may be compared to a high-spirited courser, which, if he be made obedient to the will of his master, will carry him safely through the longest journey, over the greatest difficulties, and to whatever height may be the aim and object of his journey; but if that high-spirited courser is allowed to take the mastery over his rider he will carry him into briars and brambles, bogs and morasses, and ten to one but he will eventually tumble him down some frightful precipice. Well, gentlemen, there are two gifts which we enjoy, two instruments which we use, which are of daily and most important application, but which it is too much the practice of mankind, turning their attention to higher objects, to neglect and treat with indifference—I mean speech and writing. They are the means by which we communicate with each other upon everything that relates to the transactions and the business of life. It is by them that we deprecate anger, that we endeavour to conciliate love and friendship; it is by them that we promote our interests, that we endeavour to propagate our opinions; in short, there is no hour of any day of our lives in which thought and intelligence are not called upon to do us service. Now, with respect to speech, I am not going to give you any precepts, so far as delivery goes. With regard to adapting the voice and manner of speaking so as to render them most agreeable and persuasive, you have within your own city models worthy of imitation, and which if you attend to and try to follow by practice, you will require no other precept or admonition. With respect to the substance of speaking, the arrangement of ideas, and the selection of words, I refer you to that most admirable oration by that great, and eminent, and, I will say, wonderful man, Lord Brougham—a man of whom it may be said that, although engaged during the whole period of his lifetime actively, either in professional or political occupation, he has contrived, by the variety and great comprehensiveness of his mind, to store that mind with a greater extent of various knowledge and information than certainly ever fell to the lot of any distinguished man. Well, then, I exhort you to read again that oration, to impress on your minds every word that it contains; for, depend upon it, every word there is wisdom. Well, gentlemen, the foundation I may say of all ornamental education, of all education indeed, must be found in the classical works of Greece and Rome. They contain more precept and sentiment, more elegance of style, more condensation and thought, than perhaps the writings of almost any other age; and they have the remarkable feature in their nature that they were the production of a period when men of literature and science had not those means which we now possess for the diffusion and for the acquirement of knowledge. They had not the art of printing; they had not many of those modes of communication which now enable us to acquire, with comparatively small exertions, the results of the labour of others, and to refine our tastes by easy access to the works of those who have written with most taste and judgment themselves. The study of the classics may, no doubt, to some, be painful and irksome at the beginning; but it will be a source of peaceful enjoyment to you, in every period of your life, and that which in the beginning was a matter of labour will in its results be a source of relaxation and a pleasure. Relaxation and pleasure remind me that he would be able poorly to guide the actions of youth who were to tell them never to enjoy relaxation and pleasure. The mind which is perpetually on the stretch sinks under its own weight; and therefore well-regulated relaxation and pleasure, of a proper kind, mixed with labour, tend only to refresh the faculties, and to make that labour more easy and effectual. But these relaxations must be rational; they must not corrupt the mind; they must not undermine those faculties which ought to be applied to nobler and more useful purposes. Well, gentlemen, the study of the works of antiquity ought not to divert you from giving due attention and from bestowing well-merited admiration on the classical works of your language and your own land. In recommending you to make yourselves acquainted with the poets and historians of ancient times, I should be wanting towards you if I did not charge you also to become familiar with the great masters of English literature—with Milton, with Shakspeare, with Pope, and with other distinguished writers, whose works form the standard of our language, and whose works also teach you how to condense your thoughts, and how to express them in appropriate and adequate language. Gentlemen, don't think that I am pointing out to you exertions beyond the strength of any individual, or advising you to studies for which the brief period devoted to your education would be insufficient. You are all of you probably destined to some particular profession. Make everything belonging to that profession the subject of your intense and preferential study, but do not on that account omit acquiring general information upon other matters whenever opportunities may present themselves to you for doing so. Whatever may be the profession which man enters, he will perform the duties of that profession better by having general knowledge, and that generality of knowledge will not interfere with the successful study of what is necessary for that particular line which he determines to enter. Don't be discouraged by people who say "it is absurd to have a smattering of different things," "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing." A little knowledge is better than no knowledge at all. Learn a little of everything of which you can learn anything. It will be useful hereafter in your own line. It may be the foundation upon which you will build up as you go along through life. But bear one thing in mind—be content in reference to many things with mere rudimental information; but what little you know strive to know it well. Don't accept the jingle of words for reality of things; go to fundamental principles; know accurately that which you are desirous of knowing; and however little that may depend upon that basis, you will more easily be able to build up a future superstructure. Many people are content with words, and don't give themselves the trouble of inquiring into the principles and reality of things. Don't fall into that mistake. Well, gentlemen, after the classics of ancient times, and the most approved literature of your own country and in your own language, there are other departments of intellect to which, naturally, you will direct your attention. It cannot be supposed that in the country of Reid and Stewart the philosophy of mind should not form an object of attractive study and of investigations which will tend to open the mind, to enlarge the faculties, and to improve that understanding of which you are studying the theory and the philosophy. I speak now to those to whom little exhortation would be required when I urge you to take advantage of your period of study—indeed, you will be compelled, no doubt, by college examination to do so—by directing your attention to the study of mathematics. The Scotch mind, which is a very reasoning one—a mind that loves investigation and the pursuit of truth—is well known to be peculiarly adapted to mathematical science. In a country that gave birth to the man who invented logarithms it is useless to inculcate anything upon that subject; but, depend upon it, there is nothing which gives greater accuracy to the operations of the human mind than the study of mathematics. It is, I will say, almost the only study which brings to the mind the satisfactory demonstration of indisputable truth—truth, I mean, with reference to those matters to which it extends; but it is, perhaps, the best system of logic. A man who accustoms his mind to mathematical demonstrations will not wander into irrelevant disputations, but will know how to shape his ideas so as to present a conclusive demonstration of the arguments which he wishes to bring to bear upon any subject. Gentlemen, we should have lived in vain, or at least the purposes of existence would only be partially accomplished, if we were to stint our minds to the present, regardless of what has passed before our time, and the study of history is therefore a most useful and necessary part of the accomplishments which youth ought to acquire. History will not, indeed, give you materials which, by a geometrical proposition, you can apply with accuracy for, as we find among the millions of the human race that no two men have features in all respects identical, so in regard to human events we cannot find in all historical records two events which, in all their concomitant circumstances, are so alike that the example of one can form a rule of conduct for the other; but it is of great service for those who have to act to know what have been the failures and successes, what have been the errors and achievements either of men or nations in time past, and these examples may serve so far as to exemplify principles of action, may serve as guides to every man, either in private or public. An acquaintance with history is essential so far as there are opportunities for its acquirement, consistent with application to the particular line of study. History, therefore, ought to be studied and grafted on the minds of the youthful. Gentlemen, so far as we have gone you will see I have started with amusements and recreations; and these, if resorted to occasionally, refresh the human judgment, give a pleasure while enjoying them, and a fresh tone to the intelligence when a person applies himself to more serious occupations. You have no want of national poets. The land of Burns and the land of Sir Walter Scott cannot fail to be full of young men who, in their leisure hours, find pleasure in reading the admirable works of these great and illustrious men. We have gone through some of the prominent works of man, but I should also mention and point out to your attention that range of study which relates to what are more particularly called mechanics—the laws of motion—the fundamental principles of which are useful to every man, whatever may be the line of life he is going to enter; and you have ample opportunities here for making yourselves masters of the elementary principles at least of that branch of human science. Gentlemen, we have talked here of the works of man, and they are well deserving the care that you must use to acquire from them those ideas and that knowledge which they are so well qualified to teach; and they will be not only of much service to you in your after career, but a solace and a pleasure in those leisure hours which you may be able to take from the more active pursuits of life and to devote to them. But you would fall short of that which I recommend to you if you did not devote a portion of that period of study and leisure to the contemplation of the works of God. That branch of knowledge has in many respects made wonderful progression of late years, and by the labours of others it is easier for you to acquire a share in that knowledge. There is this remarkable difference between the present and former ages. In former times there were men of genius and of research who made great progress in the study of the laws and phenomena of nature. In those days men of science contrived to give the results of laborious years in so short, compendious, and intelligent a manner as that you are able to profit by the labours of others, and by those pursuits which other men have worked out by a long and laborious study. The first object of study ought to be comprised in chemistry, including the operations of nature in all those elements in which we live and with which we deal—a knowledge of which is useful to every man in his individual condition, and on the study of which depend the industry, wealth, and prosperity of nations. There is scarcely a science that has made more wonderful progress of late years than chemistry, and it is essential, whatever may be your future career, that you should make yourselves acquainted with the leading principles of that science. It is not expected that those who are destined for the Church or the Bar, or other such profession, that they should become skilful chemists; but even they should be acquainted with the general methods in which substances act upon each other, for this knowledge will be found useful in every position in life. Now they concern the peasant in his cottage, the workman in his convenient dwelling, as much as the great manufacturer in the arrangement of his business; because health and life are essentially connected with the practice, and the experience, and the counsel of the chemist. Gentlemen, it is only comparatively of late years that men have turned their attention to acquiring scientific knowledge with regard to the crust of the globe on which we live, and certainly Scotland has contributed its full share towards the knowledge and information thus gained. What can be more useful than any general information with respect to the manner in which layer upon layer and rock upon rock have been placed upon each other. It tells upon the business of every day. It is only after the great knowledge which we have obtained that all your mineral experiments have been conducted with the success which has attended them. A general knowledge of the arrangements of the crust of the earth is an essential accomplishment for every gentleman, and is useful whatever pursuit a man is about to engage in. Well, then, rising from the crust of the earth, and all those numerous phenomena and arrangements connected with the atmosphere, the ocean, and the various circumstances belonging to the surface of our globe, we naturally turn our thoughts to the position and action of our globe, and that system of which our sun is the centre; and that knowledge of astronomy connected, at all events, with the solar system, is so easily acquired, and so interesting when known, that no man who has an opportunity of investigating could for a moment neglect these opportunities and remain in ignorance. It is admirable to think that all the varied arrangements upon which day and night and the succession of the seasons depend have been so beautifully adapted to the purpose of those who inhabit this globe; and a knowledge of these things, I trust, no man who hears me will fail to acquire, so far as opportunity offers. But there is a wider range with regard to that great and extensive study. Our solar system, as is well known, forms but a comparatively insignificant part in that great universe of which, on a starlight night, we see some portion exposed to our view; and the study of the mechanism of the universe is one which leads the mind to the most exalted thoughts—which expands our consideration more than any other—and although it has not arrived at certain results, such as have been attained in the study of our own solar system, yet I believe enough is known to excite the wonder and admiration of those who are acquainted with it. Let it not be said that those studies divert the mind from the practical precepts of religion. On the contrary, I maintain they tend to strengthen and confirm that faith which is inculcated by our revealed religion. If when, on the one hand, we contemplate those marvellous arrangements, extending over space indefinite, and comprising worlds innumerable, with order and arrangement that nothing but the most supreme wisdom could have established—when we contemplate, in the first place, the arrangement for one system—when we consider the multitudes of suns and worlds even beyond the range of the telescopic power of man, and are made sensible of the comparative insignificance of everything that belongs to this earth, this species of creation—then, if there is a man who, in the consciousness of genius, in the enjoyment of wealth, in the possession of station, is inspired by feelings of vanity and pride, when he reflects that the world which he treads upon is a mere speck in creation, and that he himself is an immeasurable atom in that speck, these thoughts must tend to lower that pride, to divest him of that vanity, and to teach him veneration and humility in his position. But, gentlemen, when he turns his thoughts to the other scale—when he thinks and considers the infinite variety, the inconceivable ingenuity and wisdom with which everything in this earth has been adapted to specific purposes and to the enjoyment of created beings—when he sees that even in those smallest and most minute animals of creation which are hardly perceptible, and some not perceptible, to the naked eye, there is most admirable adaptation of every detail for the purpose of the enjoyment of that creature so long as it is to live—when he reflects on the constitution of his own frame, and, more than that, when he reflects upon all the facilities with which his mind has been endowed—when he considers the powers which have been given to man to extend his ken far away from the globe which he inhabits, and to acquire a certain amount of knowledge of things so distant that even, it is said, millions of years are required to bring to us the light which flows from their centre—he must be persuaded that those arrangements were not intended in vain. He must be convinced that those powers which have been given to his mind, those moral and intellectual powers with which he has been endowed, have not been given simply for the purpose of a day, and that day the life of man. He must be convinced that they are designed to fit him for some better and future state; and, therefore, I assert that these great, exalted, and sublime contemplations are calculated to strengthen and encourage that faith of which it is said that, parting for a happier state, it deems death but nature's signal for retreat. But I am treading on ground which does not belong to me. There are others who are more capable and more entitled to address you on a subject like this. I stand here to give you humbly such advice as I may be able to offer you with regard to your career in this life and this world. I shall only, in conclusion, add that I fervently hope that your career may be successful, and that you may prove yourselves to be an honour to yourselves and advantage to that country in which it has pleased Providence you should be born and live. I beg again, gentlemen, to return you my most sincere thanks for the honour you have done me and the kind reception I have met with from you. (After a moment's consultation with President Barclay, his Lordship continued.) Gentlemen,—I have one word more. There is in India a fabulous deity called Sri, who is the goddess peculiarly, the patroness, of learning, and on the day of her festival books and pens are laid aside, and no study or learning whatever occupies the attention of the minds of the students. Well, I have been endeavouring to incite you to laborious and persevering study; and, therefore, in imitation of these Indian votaries, I have also endeavoured, and I believe successfully, to obtain for you a holiday.

The noble Rector resumed his seat amidst tremendous cheering.

Principal Barclay intimated that Tuesday would be given as a holiday in compliance with Lord Palmerston's request.

The benediction was then pronounced, and the large assemblage dispersed.

BANQUET IN THE CITY HALL.

In the evening a banquet was given to Lord Palmerston in the City Hall, which was decorated with great taste. Nearly 1000 persons were present; among them being the Duke of Argyll, Lord Blantyre, Lord Dumfermline, the Right Hon. W. Cowper, M.P.; the Lord Advocate; Sir T. Colebrook, M.P.; Mr. J. Pender, M.P.; Mr. Buchanan, M.P.; Mr. Dalglish, M.P.; Admiral Sir G. Hope, Sir J. Fergusson, Principal Barclay, Sir J. Campbell, Sir Archibald Alison, Sir W. Gibson Craig, the Hon. E. Ashley, Mr. Kinnaird, M.P.; Dr. Strong, Mr. M'Gregor, &c.

Mr. Peter Clouston, the chief magistrate of the city, presided.

The usual loyal toasts having been honoured,

The Lord Provost proposed "The Health of Lord Palmerston." Ten years had elapsed since the noble Lord visited Glasgow, and since that period the public and private acts of his Lordship had tended still more to endear him to the people of this country. The citizens of Glasgow were delighted to welcome the noble Lord once more among them, and to pay a tribute of their admiration and respect to the value of the services he had rendered to his Queen and country almost uninterruptedly, with the freshness and ardour of youth, for nearly threescore years. No one had done more to vindicate the honour of this country, or to relieve its commerce from unnecessary restrictions.

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm, the band playing "The Fine Old English Gentleman."

Lord Palmerston then rose and said—It would not be adopting the usual phrases of expression to say that it would be impossible to find words adequate to express the feelings which the cordial and kind reception which I have met with in Glasgow, and more especially within these walls, must produce upon my mind. It is well known that Scotchmen have warm hearts. It is well known that when they like, they like to some good purpose. I think that when I look round upon this august and distinguished assembly—when I know how it is composed—I may without vanity think that the greeting which I have received to-day is an indication of personal goodwill. It sometimes happens to a man engaged in public life to be received with acclamations and kindness by a select number of those who happen to be of the same political party with himself; and upon those occasions something must be deducted from the expression of applause which he may receive, something must be transferred from himself to the political cause which at the moment he may represent; and, however gratifying the reception may be, he cannot take it personally to himself. Upon the present occasion I know that there are within these walls men of every shade of political opinion, as well as a most distinguished collection of men eminent in the various careers and professions of life; but knowing, as I do, that there are many in this hall who differ from each other, and possibly from me, on many of those questions which have agitated the political world, I receive with more gratitude the kind reception you have given me, because I am warranted in ascribing it to an indulgent and personal regard. It is, indeed, natural that a generous people should view with kindly regard any man who they believe has through many years of public life (whether they may altogether agree with him or not) exerted whatever talents or abilities nature may have bestowed upon him, and whatever opportunities he may have had in rendering public service, who may have employed those faculties, and made use of those opportunities, to the best of his conscience and ability, for the benefit and good of his country. Gentlemen, undoubtedly there can be no occasion more gratifying to the feelings of public men than when retiring from the immediate conflict of public life, during intervals of comparative repose, they are privileged to have intercourse with their fellow-countrymen, and find among those whom, as the Lord Provost has mentioned, I am entitled to consider my fellow-citizens, also kind and indulgent friends. Gentlemen, the city of Glasgow is indeed a most remarkable centre of intellect, and industry, and commerce. It may be considered a sample of the British empire; for here we have that instruction which enlightens the mind, and which prepares men for the pursuits in life to which they may be destined. We have everything that trains young men to be useful and ornamental to their country; and we have, on the other hand, examples of the most successful application of genius to the purposes of industry and commerce. We have examples of that wealth, that prosperity and happiness which are created by the intelligence of man devoted to the welfare and industry of his country. It was, gentlemen, within this city that great man, Adam Smith, first inculcated those doctrines of political economy which at that time were coldly received by many, much combated by more, denounced as unsound and unfounded by the great majority of mankind, conflicting as they did with those vested interests and long-established commercial prejudices by which the great transactions of nations and the industry of individuals at that time were guided. But you have the satisfaction of knowing that those principles, sound and enlightened as they were, have gradually worked their way not only to guide and direct the course of events in our own country, but that they have, by the force of example founded upon the prosperity which they have created, worked their way almost all over Europe, and that those benefits and blessings which those privileges have conferred upon us are gradually extending themselves to other nations which for a long time shut their ears against them. There is, perhaps, no city which is a more striking example than Glasgow of the advantages of that commercial system. Long was it, indeed, before the people of the United Kingdom could be persuaded that a nation must prosper by the prosperity of all who belong to it; and that perfect freedom of action was essential to commercial prosperity, and the laws and restrictions which were devised and established for the benefit of the few must be prejudicial to the many, and that therefore they ought to be rescinded and abolished. If there could be wanting any proof of the soundness of these principles, upon which all political parties have for a great number of years agreed to act, the proof would be afforded in the results of the year which is now about to close. We have been suffering under grievous distress and privation caused by that dreadful and terrible conflict which has risen up among our cousins on the other side of the Atlantic—a conflict which has entailed upon the people of that continent miseries which it would be difficult to describe, miseries of which we can generally know but little, but which may be conceived by those at all acquainted with the horrors incident upon war, and especially of civil war; horrors which are not confined to the field of battle, or to those who are wounded or killed in the conflict of opposing hosts; but the horrors and sufferings which are incident upon the action of armies in countries which are occupied—I say these people have been the unfortunate victims of the greatest of all calamities. But those calamities have also had their influence upon us. It is painful, no doubt, to every man who has a feeling heart to reflect upon the sufferings which a great portion of our manufacturing population have sustained during the year and a half which are now elapsing, but not only has our industry been paralysed, but our commerce with the northern portion of America has also been greatly restricted; and yet, in spite of this cause, which might have led us to expect great diminution in the general prosperity of the country—in spite of this, such has been the elasticity of the industry of the United Kingdom—such has been the power of expansion which the commercial transactions of the country have acquired, that, notwithstanding all these drawbacks, the general commerce of the country has not been materially affected. I believe it will be found that our revenue has been altogether in a satisfactory condition. That never would have happened at a time when the doctrines of Adam Smith were scouted. These are the results of that enlightenment which, beginning to radiate from this town—its centre—now spreads its light not only over our own country, but through other parts of the world. You may, therefore, well be proud, not only of your own prosperity, but of having been the seat of those doctrines which have contributed mainly to the increased prosperity of others. The Lord Provost has alluded, gentlemen, to the events of preceding years. It has been, no doubt, the great aim and object of those who have been engaged in the conduct of public affairs to maintain the honour and dignity of the country, but at the same time to preserve in peace. That, gentlemen, is not so difficult a task as may at first sight appear; for so long as those who are charged with the responsible management of the public affairs know that they are watched on the one hand by an intelligent and careful nation, which would, by interposing, prevent them from engaging rashly in unwarrantable enterprises, they know, on the other hand, that there is a spirit, a determined spirit, in the British nation that will not suffer itself to be wronged—that will not brook an insult—which is ever ready to repel aggressions, and that, by maintaining within itself the means of adequate defence, will teach other nations of the world that, while we refrain from aggression ourselves—while we are determined to commit no wilful injury—while we are resolved to infringe no right belonging to others—that, upon the other hand, *noli me tangere*. Let others be careful how they give us cause to resent anything which could give us just reason to deem it a provocation. But I am glad to say there never was a time when this country was upon better terms of friendship with all the other nations of the world. I advert not to those contending parties in America who sue us like rivals who sue a fair damsel, each party wanting us to take up her cause, and each feeling some little stinging resentment on account of that neutrality which they both of them in some degree characterise as unfriendliness; but setting aside this feeling, which creates no irritation in our minds, and does not in any degree

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diminish that friendly feeling which ought to prevail between kindred races, as they are—I say, barring that, we may fairly congratulate ourselves that there is no Government, and that there is no nation with whom we have political or commercial intercourse, with whom we are not also upon terms of the most satisfactory friendship. And long may that continue. I am persuaded that, let what political party may be charged with the government of this country, so long as they pursue that course which is most consistent with the maintenance of peace and the assertion of the rights and dignity of the country, this party will be backed by the hearty support of the nation; and the statesmen, be they whom they may, by whom that course of policy is pursued, will, when they come among their fellow-citizens, receive from all political parties the same cordial reception with which I have been honoured by you. Gentlemen, I beg again to thank you from the bottom of my heart for the kindness of your welcome, which has increased my appreciation of the worth and cordiality of the Scottish character; although, indeed, from having passed three years, or, at least, winters, of my life, in studying at your sister University of Edinburgh, I have had some slight knowledge of what the Scottish character is, yet I am proud and most grateful for the renewed specimen which you have given me of it, by the reception you have accorded me at Glasgow; and I can assure you that whatever may be the length of life that may be conceded to me, I shall never forget the kindness of Glasgow friends, and shall always consider, as a proud circumstance of my life, that I have been honoured by being one of your fellow-citizens, and been received as such by the distinguished assembly whom I have had the honour of addressing.

The noble Lord resumed his seat amidst loud cheers.

Various other toasts were proposed, and the company separated.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR-OFFICE.

1st Life Guards: Surg.-Major J. Cockburn to have the honorary rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals. 2nd: Lieut. H. M. Hozier to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant; Cornet and Sub-Lieut. H. M. Hozier to be Lieutenant.

5th Dragoon Guards: Cornet E. L. Thomas to be Cornet.

5th Lancers: Cornet J. Dennis to be Cornet.

Royal Artillery: Lieut.-Cols. E. E. Knatchbull, E. W. S. Scott, V. Eyre, W. Barr, C. J. Cooke, and J. Pottinger, to be Colonels; Capts. G. Austen, C. S. Woolcock, A. V. Falls, F. W. Bond, H. M. Douglas, and A. M. Murray, to be Lieutenant-Colonels; Second Capts. J. Fulton, T. H. Salt, C. Elliot, G. G. Pearse, G. Cangerfield, A. H. Dawson, C. E. H. Cotes, J. H. Reid, and W. J. H. Stevenson, to be Captains; Lieuts. J. Hills, J. W. Watkins, D. D. Anderson, F. C. Trevor, D. J. M'Gregor, J. Ritchie, C. H. Strutt, and T. P. Borthon, to be Second Captains: Cadets G. C. Bayly, J. F. Houdon, E. F. Cambier, J. S. Bridges, W. R. Budge, J. S. Humphrey, W. S. Langley, and H. Roberts to be Lieutenants.

2nd Foot: Ensign E. G. St. John to be Lieutenant; R. B. H. Popham to be Ensign. 3rd: Captain C. F. Holder to be Captain. 6th: Lieutenant T. Bowen to be Captain; Ensign H. Mahoney to be Lieutenant; H. Newman to be Ensign. 10th: J. M'C. O'Leary to be Ensign. 13th: Cadet J. G. Westaway to be Ensign. 19th: Lieut. F. S. S. Brind to be Lieutenant. 22nd: Major W. Corbett to be Major; Capt. J. L. Thursby to be Major; Capt. and Brevet-Major F. S. Vacher, to be Captain; Lieut. E. M. Cookesley to be Captain; Ensign P. Gully to be Lieutenant; Ensign H. H. Swiney, to be Lieutenant; W. G. Overton and J. D. Edge to be Ensigns. 25th: G. J. Spencer to be Ensign. 27th: Lieut. H. Collingwood to be Lieutenant. 29th: Cadet G. W. F. Claremont to be Ensign. 33rd: Capt. P. E. Quin to be Captain. 35th: Capt. E. F. Browne to be Captain. 41st: Ensign A. Grimble to be Ensign. 42nd: Lieut. G. W. Cockburn to be Captain; Ensign H. J. Bramly to be Lieutenant; A. W. Warrand to be Ensign. 53rd: Cadet F. B. Lane to be Ensign. 54th: Ensign D. H. Thompson to be Ensign. 58th: Cadet J. Davidson to be Ensign. 59th: F. Benthall to be Ensign. 60th: Lieut. H. C. Spearman to be Captain; Ensign H. A. F. Merewether to be Lieutenant; Ensign A. W. Baker to be Ensign. 71st: Capt. G. E. Hill to be Captain. 75th: Lieut. W. H. S. M. Browne to be Captain; Ensign W. C. Smith to be Lieutenant; Ensign D. A. G. C. Graham to be Ensign. 82nd: Lieut. J. L. G. O'Brien to be Lieutenant. 84th: Ensign W. C. Clayton to be Lieutenant; E. R. Bromhead to be Ensign. 89th: Lieut. R. Helme to be Captain; Ensign G. J. W. Hayward to be Lieutenant; H. T. Pycroft to be Ensign. 90th: Ensign L. P. Gould to be Lieutenant. 98th: Lieut. J. F. Elton to be Lieutenant.

Rifle Brigade: Ensign Hon. A. Hood to be Lieutenant; Hon. F. A. Wellesley to be Ensign.

ARMY HOSPITAL CORPS.—Lieut. H. Saville to be Quartermaster and Adjutant.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals G. Clerihew, M.D., to be Inspector-General of Hospitals; Staff Surg. Major R. K. Prendergast to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

BREVET.—Lieut.-Col. W. Gordon to be Colonel; Major S. Dunning to be Lieutenant-Colonel. The following promotions to take place consequent on the decease of Major-General P. Young, Colonel, 59th Foot, on March 8: Lieut.-Col. W. R. Fabor to be Major-General; Capt. G. Munro to be Colonel; Capt. W. Fausett to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. F. Connor to be Major; Lieut. J. C. Taylor to be Lieutenant of a company of Gentlemen Cadets; Capt. A. Butler to be Major.

ADMIRALTY.

Royal Marine Artillery: Lieut.-Col. G. G. Alexander to be Colonel and Second Commandant: Capt. G. S. Digby to be Lieutenant-Colonel; First Lieut. J. W. H. C. G. Morris to be Captain.

The next examination for direct commissions in the Army will be held on Monday, the 4th of May next, and following days.

Brigadier-General St. George, C.B., has been appointed head of the manufacturing departments at Woolwich.

Sir Richard Madox Bromley, K.C.B., Accountant-General of the Navy, has been appointed a Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital.

A satisfactory trial-trip has been made with the Royal Oak, armour-clad war-vessel, and pioneer of a fleet of ships of this class.

Captain W. Edmonstone, R.N., is appointed a Companion of the Order of the Bath.

The contract entered into by the Elswick Company for the supply of ten 300-pounder guns has been completed, the whole of the guns having arrived at Woolwich in good condition.

Rear-Admiral Yelverton, C.B., has been nominated second in command of the Mediterranean fleet, vice Rear-Admiral Dacres, who is to be called to other duties.

Another addition has been made to our fleet of "ironclads." The Ocean, a converted line-of-battle ship of the Royal Oak class, has been launched at Devonport.

A banquet has been given to Admiral Sir J. Hope, K.C.B., late Commander-in-Chief in China, by the officers of the Chatham division of Royal Marines (light infantry).

It is reported that the command of the Victoria and Albert, rendered vacant by the promotion of Captain Seymour to flag rank, in consequence of the death of the Earl of Lauderdale, will be given to Captain his Serene Highness Prince of Leiningen, commanding the Magicienne.

The following commissioners are appointed to inquire into the alleged grievances arising out of the reorganisation of the Indian army:—Earl of Dalhousie, Earl of Ellenborough, Lord Hotham, Mr. Henley, M.P., Generals Yorke, Clarke, and Melvill.

A correspondent of the *Times* states that iron plates of 4½ in. and 5 in. thick, of French manufacture, tested at Portsmouth a few days ago, have very far surpassed in resisting powers any which have been produced in this country.

The committee of the Royal Naval Female School, which is established at Isleworth for educating, at a reduced cost, the daughters of naval and marine officers, have determined that the daughters of officers of the Naval Reserve, of and above wardroom rank, shall be eligible for admission into the school.

The Queen has appointed the Duke of Somerset, Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Frederick William Grey, Rear-Admiral Charles Elen, Rear-Admiral Charles Frederick, Captain the Hon. James Robert Drummond, and the Marquis of Hartington to be her Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, islands, and territories thereunto belonging.

Her Majesty's steam-sloop Spiteful, Commander Wilson, from the West Indies, was recently paid off at Woolwich. Her commission has been marked by peculiar vicissitudes. When at the Havannah fifty of her crew, including six officers, died of yellow fever. Last year she was employed in quelling the disturbances on shore at Newfoundland. On the voyage home a man who fell overboard was saved by Clifford's lowering gear. The poor fellow was unable to swim, and had disappeared, when the boat was manned and lowered, and in three minutes the drowning man was safe in the boat.

The construction of ships of war is at present engaging much attention. On Wednesday week Captain Cowper Coles read a paper on the merits of his plan at the United Service Institution, the merits of which were fully discussed. In the course of Thursday papers on the same subject were read by Mr. Samuda, Mr. Scott Russell, and Mr. E. J. Reed, when the merits of the different plans advocated by Mr. Reed and Captain Coles were commented on. During the discussion on Thursday Mr. Lancaster, the well-known artillerist, stated, in reference to the future use of very large ordnance with shell, that he had seen in America lately 400-pounder shells, of cylindrical form and hollow-headed, fired from an 18-ton gun, which pierced plates of 9 in. thick at long ranges.

From a return recently issued, showing the total number of battalions of infantry in the British Army, the Indian local European army, and embodied militia, exclusive of the Foot Guards and colonial corps, it appears that the estimated number of battalions of the British Army at home at the present time is 41; in the colonies, 45; in India, 55: making a total of 141 battalions of infantry as the entire force of that portion of our Army. From 1842 to 1855 this force only numbered 103 battalions; but from that year up to the present we find a gradual rise every two years, until, in 1863, it reaches the number above stated. This apparently large increase is in some measure attributable to the amalgamation of the East India Company's battalions with those in her Majesty's service.

The official correspondence relating to the resignation of Sir William Armstrong has been published. In a letter, dated Feb. 5, addressed to the Under-Secretary for War, Sir William, after briefly referring to the claims which the Elswick Ordnance Company have upon him, in consequence of the termination of the agreement between the Government and the company, proceeds to state:—"As I cannot join the Elswick Company in a capacity to be useful without interference with my official duties, which at present absorb all my attention, I am induced to tender my resignation, relinquishing, of course, all claim to further payment. I shall, however, at all times be ready gratuitously to render the War Department any assistance that may be required from me, in reference to subjects connected with the office with which I have had the honour of holding." He also states that his agreement with the Government gives him the option of resigning at any time, securing him at the same time a continuance of his appointment, at a salary of £2000 a year, for a term of which three years have yet to expire. In reply to this letter Lord De Grey and Ripon expresses the acquiescence of Sir G. Cornewall Lewis in the proposed resignation, adding that "he cannot permit your official connection with this department to cease without conveying to you, as I am now directed to do, his high sense of the zealous and efficient manner in which you have invariably discharged your public duties, and of the advantage which her Majesty's Government have derived from your services while holding the appointments which you have now resigned. I am also desired by Sir George Lewis to convey to you his thanks for the offer contained in the last paragraph of your letter."

ARTILLERY EXPERIMENTS.

Two series of artillery experiments were tried yesterday week at Shoeburyness before the members of the Ordnance Committee and the Iron-plate Committee, and several officers of the Artillery and Engineers.

The first was made by the Ordnance Committee entirely, and consisted of trials to ascertain how far a method now rather in favour among French artillerists, by which a series of holes, about an inch in diameter, are bored through the substance of the cannon near its muzzle, in order, by permitting a quick escape of gas, to diminish its recoil, affects the service of the piece as to range and accuracy. The experiments were made with two brass nine-pounder ordinary smooth-bore fieldpieces, which were loaded with the usual service charges, and spherical shot. Five rounds were fired from each gun in succession, the recoil of both being carefully measured after each discharge. They were then shifted, so that each occupied the platform which had been used by the other, when again more rounds were fired. The minute official results of the experiments are not likely to be made out for some days, but the general merits of the performances of each gun could be seen at a glance, and were exactly what were anticipated before a shot was fired. The recoil of the ordinary gun was, in round numbers, just twice as great as that which had the holes bored round the muzzle, while the range and accuracy of the latter were scarcely more than half as good as that of the common piece. The lateral escape of gas and flame through the side holes of the French gun, if we may so call it, was very great indeed, so much so as to prove at once that even if the gun otherwise possessed the most transient merits it could never be used either on shipboard, in casemates, or even at embrasures. In the open air on Friday the trigger had to be pulled by a lanyard nearly twenty yards long. One half of the force of the explosion evidently escaped through the side holes before the force of the powder was expended on the shot, and virtually, therefore, the barrel of the gun is shortened by as much of its length as is thus perforated. As a general rule, the recoil of the gun is always in exact proportion to the force it exerts in propelling the shot, and anything which takes off from this recoil, by allowing the gas generated by the explosion to escape before it has done its work, just diminishes by so much the range, and therefore the accuracy, of its fire. The results obtained with this curiously-bored gun on Friday were enough apparently to satisfy the Ordnance Committee that it would be a waste of time to continue the experiments further.

Some experiments were then made with the Armstrong 110-pounder service-gun, loaded with steel shot, against a box target faced with 4½-in. plates, and lined inside with teak and an iron skin, like the Warrior. The only interest of this experiment was to test the penetrative power of the projectiles, one of which was prepared by the Ordnance Committee, weighing 65lb., and fired with a 16lb. charge of powder. The immense superiority of this projectile over the cast and wrought iron shot, which, as the standards or units of penetration, were fired at the target before, was at once apparent. Its indentation was nearly 50 per cent deeper than either the wrought or cast iron missiles. The next shots tried were those of a peculiar kind of steel, made by Messrs. Makin and Sons, of Sheffield. Friday was the third time that steel shots supplied by this firm have been tried at Shoeburyness, and always with the same result—that their metal, both for toughness and hardness, is superior to any other kind that has yet been experimented upon. A conical-headed shot of this kind, of which the cone was small and sharp, with a very full shoulder, weighing 65 lb., and propelled by only 14 lb. of powder, smashed its cone completely through the plate, damaging the backing and breaking a rib behind, the greatest result that has ever been attained with so slight a shot and so small a charge. It was evident that only the very full form of the shoulder beneath the cone (part of which was sheared off) prevented the whole going completely through the target. A second shot of the same kind, the same weight, and fired with the same charge, struck the upper plate of the target on an uninjured part, and about 12 in. from its edge. It completely smashed away a piece about 15 in. deep by 18 in. or 20 in. wide, splintering and ripping up the backing behind. One piece of the plate, of considerable weight, was carried far behind the target, where it fell with the shot itself. An examination of the latter showed a part of the cone broken off, but in other respects it was little injured, though the injury to the target was very formidable, in spite of the hard, rather than tough, character of its metal.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

RAILWAY TUNNELS.—At the meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers, on March 24, Mr. J. G. Fraser read descriptions of the Lydgate and of the Buckhorn Weston railway tunnels, executed by him under the superintendence of Messrs. Locke and Errington. The Lydgate tunnel, on the Oldham branch of the London and North-Western Railway, was driven through the coal measures. The first length of this tunnel was keyed on Oct. 27, 1854, and the last was finished on March 21, 1856—equivalent to about eighty lineal yards completed per month. The total length is 1332 yards; the average price per yard was £30. The Buckhorn Weston tunnel, on the Salisbury and Yeovil Railway, was 739 lineal yards in length, and 25 ft. in extreme width. The first length was keyed on Oct. 6, 1858, and the last completed on Feb. 17, 1860. The total cost was £53,000, or £72 per lineal yard. Mr. Fraser says that it is assumed that the aggregate length of the tunnels now daily traversed by railway trains in the United Kingdom amounts to eighty miles; and, supposing their cost to have been on an average £45 per lineal yard, their construction must have caused the expenditure of six and a half millions sterling.

A FOSSIL EGG has been found in the guano of the Isles of Chinchas, at a depth of about forty feet. It was about the size of a goose's egg, and weighed 252 grammes. Its texture was crystalline; but the silky brilliancy of the fracture was lost on its exposure to the air. This egg was a true metamorphosis, since it contained scarcely anything of its original constituents. It contained in 100 parts—sulphate of potash, 70·59; sulphate of ammonia, 26·55; chloride of ammonium, 1·25; chloride of sodium, 0·65; and organic matter, ·06. It is remarkable that it contained no lime or phosphoric acid, two substances which never fail in the eggs of birds. The shell had undergone great modification; yet there remained in 100 parts—phosphate of lime, 77·82; silica, 0·45; potash, 2·33; and organic matter, 2·07.

A NEW EXAMPLE OF FERMENTATION, due to the presence of infusorial animalcules which are able to live without free oxygen and without any contact with the air, has been laid before the French Academy of Sciences by M. Pasteur, so eminent for his researches in this department of science. We have not space sufficient for the interesting details of the experiments narrated in the *Comptes Rendus*, but give merely the general conclusions. "It is permitted to us to comprehend with what facility may be produced a spontaneous fermentation of tartrate of lime, when special care is not taken to exclude the germs disseminated in the atmosphere or in the dust deposited by the air on all objects; and we can also comprehend the fermentation of tartrate of lime in liquid freely exposed to the contact of air, provided that the thickness of the liquid layer be sufficient; but it is now affirmed that at the surface are multiplied the infusorial animalcules which consume the oxygen gas, and give off carbonic acid; while in the deposit and in the midst of the liquor are developed animals which do not require the oxygen for their existence, and which are preserved by the former animals from its injurious contact. There is no necessity for artificial methods for excluding the oxygen from the liquids. Its abstraction is effected before fermentation begins." M. Pasteur promises to devote further consideration to the products of the fermentation of the tartrate and lactate of lime, the chemical composition of the infusoria, and a kind of fibrin which accompanies them, as well as colouring matters.

"A NEW MODE OF PROPAGATING LIGHT" is the title of a note lately read by M. Babinet at a meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, in which he treats of the regular luminous waves which result from a network or streaked surface placed in the path of a luminous band. From this proceed many spectra of great brilliancy, anterior and posterior, the origin of which cannot be derived either from propagation in a straight line, or from reflection, refraction, or diffraction. The very regular wave from the network borrows each of its elements from the waves which successively arrive at the network, and thereby obtains characters quite exclusive. The compensation in the celebrated experiment of Arago, which, according to Fresnel, prevents the influence of the motion of the earth from becoming sensible in the phenomena of the prism, has no place in regard to the network; and M. Babinet concludes that, by substituting the network for the prism, we shall be able to render sensible that influence, so long and so unsuccessfully sought for by Fresnel and himself. For further details we must refer our readers to the Academy's *Comptes Rendus*, No. 10.

ELECTRICAL RESEARCH.—M. Cazin has laid before the Academy of Sciences at Paris an account of experiments made with the view of obtaining a method of varying the tension of the discharge from an electric battery and from a Ruhmkorff induction apparatus, in which he was kindly assisted by M. Ruhmkorff himself. One of the poles of a powerful induction apparatus having been put in connection with the extreme armatures of a series of isolated Leyden jars, and the other pole connected with an exciter, according to the disposition adopted for a single condenser, the length of the spark which broke forth between the branches of the exciter increased progressively in proportion as the number of jars was increased, while its size and the noise which accompanied it seemed hardly to diminish. Without a condenser the spark of the induced discharge was from 300 to 360 millimetres long; with a single Leyden jar of medium dimension it was about 30 millimetres; with eight such jars arranged in a series the spark attained a length of 130 millimetres. The experimenters afterwards employed jars nearly double the size. With one jar the explosible distance was about 17 metres; eight jars gave a spark of 82 millimetres; and the addition of a ninth jar augmented the spark 8 millimetres. In this mode of operating the successive condensers discharged themselves immediately after having been charged. In order to preserve the charge, it was found necessary to unite one of the poles of the apparatus to the last exterior armature, and produce the spark of induction between the other pole and the first internal armature. The series was charged rapidly, and might be discharged with the ordinary exciter. The lengthening of the explosible distance was observed as with the first method. The same phenomena were reproduced with the ordinary electric machine. MM. Cazin and Ruhmkorff hope that the new method of discharging condensers may become useful.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

PROFESSOR MARSHALL'S tenth lecture, delivered on Tuesday, the 24th inst., was devoted to "The Mechanism of Biped Locomotion—especially in Man." By the aid of models and diagrams he described in detail the columns of support, the joints and their accompanying muscles, the position of the centre of gravity and the means of maintaining equilibrium in the acts of standing, sitting, walking, running, and leaping. Especial attention was directed to the advantage of the atmospheric pressure on the joints, amounting in the knee, where so much flexibility is required, to 60 lb., and in the hip-joint to 26 lb. In conclusion, the Professor pointed out the differences in the anatomical structure of the spider-monkey, chimpanzee, ourang-outang, gorilla, and man. The following were given as rates of locomotion per hour:—Shark and salmon, 16 and 17 miles; flies, 4 to 6 miles; eider-duck, 90 miles; hawk, 150 miles; worms, 30 feet; racehorse, 40 to 60 miles; man—walking, 4 to 5 miles, running, 12 to 15 miles.

PROFESSOR FRANKLAND, in his tenth lecture on "Chemical Affinity," delivered on Thursday, the 26th inst., resumed the consideration of that remarkable change called allotropism in the form of an elementary substance. Sir Benjamin Brodie has shown that when ordinary sulphur is heated to 239 deg. Fahr. it becomes a limpid liquid; when still further heated to about 239 deg. Fahr. it absorbs heat and is changed to a dark viscid elastic substance, somewhat resembling indiarubber. In about a week's time, at ordinary temperatures, this viscid sulphur returns to its ordinary form; but if put into boiling brine it does so in a few minutes. Phosphorus is also allotropic. It melts at the temperature of 110 deg. Fahr., and becomes a solid red substance when heated to 460 deg. If still further heated it resumes its original form, with violent explosion. Ordinary phosphorus is highly dangerous from its great inflammability and poisonous character. The red or allotropic phosphorus is much less inflammable and perfectly innocuous to health, and therefore ought to be solely employed in the manufacture of lucifer-matches. Antimony has also been shown to be allotropic by Mr. Gore, of Manchester; and Dr. Frankland produced specimens, prepared by himself, which exploded when struck. Carbon, which we have in three forms, charcoal, graphite or black-lead, and the diamond, is another example of allotropism, since all three become carbonic acid when burnt in oxygen gas. With graphite, however, Sir B. Brodie has formed an entirely new series of carbon compounds, and therefore proposes to change its name to "graphon." The latter part of the lecture was devoted to the chemistry of acids, alkalies or bases, and salts. An acid is an electro-negative body, containing either hydrogen, peroxide of hydrogen, or persulphide of hydrogen. It reddens vegetable blues. An alkali generally consists of a metal united with oxygen (e.g. soda and potash). It re-tores the blue colour to solutions reddened by acids. By the union of acids and alkalies a very great variety of salts are produced, of which many beautiful specimens were placed on the table, their formation being explained by the aid of coloured symbols. Professor Frankland concluded his course with remarks on the evidence we possess of the universal prevalence of the force of Chemical Affinity throughout the world of Nature.

Mr. WILLIAM CROOKES, F.C.S., gave the Friday evening discourse on "The History of the Discovery of the New Metal, Thallium." He stated that, about three years ago, he was engaged on the examination of a residue from a sulphuric acid manufactory at Tilkerode. Many of the chemical properties of this substance induced him to believe that the rare metal tellurium was present; but all attempts at a separation of this metal by chemical means failed. Still unsatisfied of its absence, he then had recourse to the most recent method of chemical analysis by means of the spectroscope. In the spectrum obtained there was no evidence of tellurium, but a magnificent green band was observed, which had never been noticed in the spectrum of any known element. It was this that convinced Mr. Crookes that he had in the substance under examination a body endowed with properties distinct from those of any other, and in course of time led him to the isolation of the new metal, which, from the beautiful green colour it gives to flame, he has called thallium, from *thallos* (Greek), a green bough. He pointed out a curious parallelism between the history of the discovery of thallium and of selenium. The great Swedish chemist Berzelius, a little more than half a century ago, was engaged on the examination of a residue from a sulphuric acid manufactory, similar to that Mr. Crookes examined. Berzelius, too, was looking for tellurium. He failed to find it; but in the course of his examination he discovered selenium, a body belonging to the sulphur group of elements. Had Berzelius been acquainted with spectrum analysis, Mr. Crookes remarked, it is very probable he would have discovered thallium also, since the new metal gives the simplest and best-defined spectrum hitherto observed. Mr. Crookes first succeeded in isolating thallium by the use of voltaic electricity in September, 1861. It is precipitated from its solutions by this means, like lead and tin; but, if the precipitation be carefully conducted, the metal crystallises out in elegant tufts, which spread out in branches resembling some of the delicate seaweeds. This was beautifully shown on a screen by means of the electric light. When precipitated more rapidly it comes down in a spongy state, and can then be easily pressed into an ingot. Thallium is a heavy metal, having nearly the same specific gravity as lead (11·9). It has nearly the colour of aluminium, but quickly tarnishes in the air. It is the softest of the heavy metals, being easily scratched by lead. It marks a rough paper almost as deeply as plumbago, but the mark quickly disappears, in consequence of the formation of oxide; it is reproduced by exposure to sulphuretted hydrogen. The reaction of thallium shows a striking alliance with the heavy metals lead and silver. In common with these, it is precipitated by hydrochloric acid, bichromate of potash, iodide of potassium, and sulphide of ammonium; but is not precipitated by alkali nor by sulphuretted hydrogen. In conclusion, Mr. Crookes referred to the possible uses of thallium; and, after a passing remark that its physical properties showed that it was pre-eminently adapted for bullets, said that, when procured in quantity, its use would probably be chiefly confined to pyrotechnical purposes, the magnificent green colour which it communicates to flame far surpassing that produced by any other agents. The lecture was strikingly illustrated by projecting on the screen the brilliant and remarkably simple spectrum of thallium, together with the arc of green light produced by volatilising the metal between the poles of a powerful voltaic battery. Thallium wire was also made before the audience, and a variety of other experiments shown in illustration of its physical and chemical properties.

PROFESSOR MAX MÜLLER'S fourth lecture "On the Science of Language" was given on Saturday last, the 28th ult. In reference to the sounds comprised in the "Alphabet of Nature," considered in the last lecture, it was stated that very many of these are not used by different nations. The Mohawk Indians do not use the labials (*m*, *p*, *b*, &c.), and the Chinese avoid *r*. The gutturals are not used by some races, and the dentals are omitted by others. The alphabet in Hindostanee contains 48 consonants, in the Polynesian dialects only ten. There is in some races and individuals an inability even to distinguish between certain consonants (such as *k* and *t*)—a defect in relation to sound similar to colour-blindness in the sense of sight. It was also pointed out how some languages have acquired sounds from others. French, of Latin origin, has obtained the asperated *h* and other sounds from German; and English, of Teutonic origin, has gained sounds from the French (e.g., the *u* in "pure"). In considering the causes of phonetic variation (the different forms which the same word assumes in different languages), one was stated to be a laziness of utterance—an avoiding the muscular effort required for distinct articulation—e.g., *père* was said to be thus derived from "pater." The Latin "clamare" require both the back and the tip of the tongue to be raised; the Italian raises the tip only, and says "chiamáre;" the Spaniard raises the tip only, and says "llamáre." The second cause of variation was referred to an original indistinctness of articulation existing before the languages were separated, which each tribe shaped in its own peculiar way. These changes have been found to be so regular with regard to the Aryan languages that they have been reduced to a law. The principles laid down were abundantly illustrated by examples.

Messrs. Day and Son, lithographers to the Queen, have issued some very useful maps of England, Scotland, and Ireland, showing the lines of railway constructed and in course of construction, as well as those proposed by the bills of the Session of 1863.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF POLAND.—The following is the proclamation issued by the Provisional Government of Poland after the retreat of Langiewicz:—"Fellow-Countrymen,—The dictatorship of General Langiewicz having ceased on the 19th of March, the chief authority of the country returns into the hands of the Provisional National Government at Warsaw, who have never left off their governmental duties, and are the only and sole legally-constituted authority of the country. Fellow-Countrymen,—The return of power into the hands of men who have called forth the rising and perseveringly directed it ought to be a guarantee to you that the movement will continue, and that it shall not end without victory. Yes, we will fight unwearingly, without being disheartened by ill-success or deterred by obstacles. We will not concentrate the whole cause in one person whose fall might occasion the loss of the rising; and, strong in our possession of the confidence of the nation, we will boldly stand forth against all factions which might attempt to create, without our consent, any new power or authority. Fellow-Countrymen,—We grasp again with faith and confidence the helm of the National Government; and, practised in devising remedies in cases of emergency, we are confident in being able to avert the danger which threatens us in consequence of the fall of the dictatorship. Faithful to the cause whose standard, upheld by us, sets aside every misunderstanding of party, we invoke the whole nation to obedience. To arms! In the face of the foe—in the face of our falling brethren—the place of every Pole is in the ranks! By authority of the Central Committee of the Provisional National Government. The Commissioner Extraordinary, STEPHEN BOLOROSKI."

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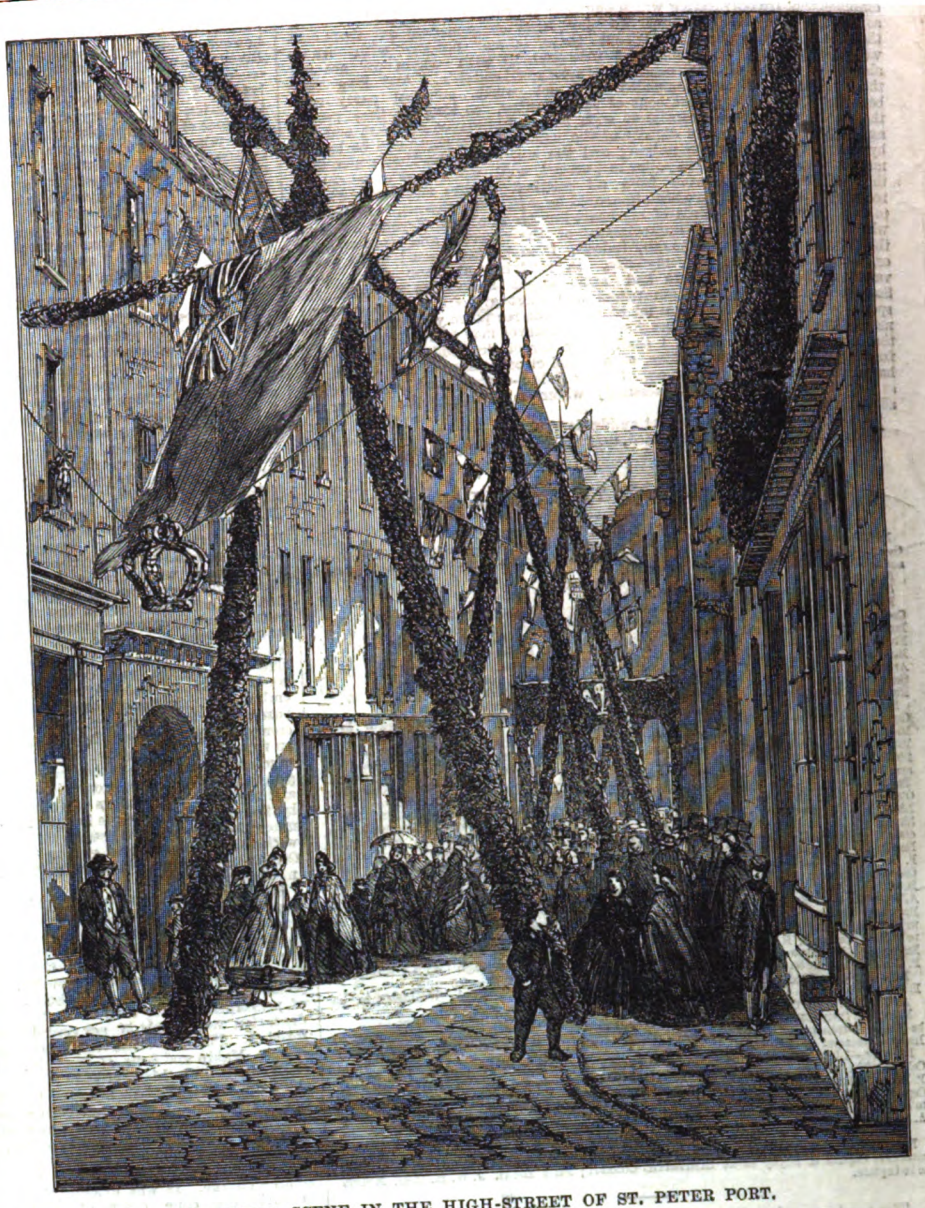
BIRMINGHAM: ILLUMINATION OF ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH.



GUERNSEY: SCENE IN THE HIGH-STREET OF ST. PETER PORT.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.—REJOICINGS IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

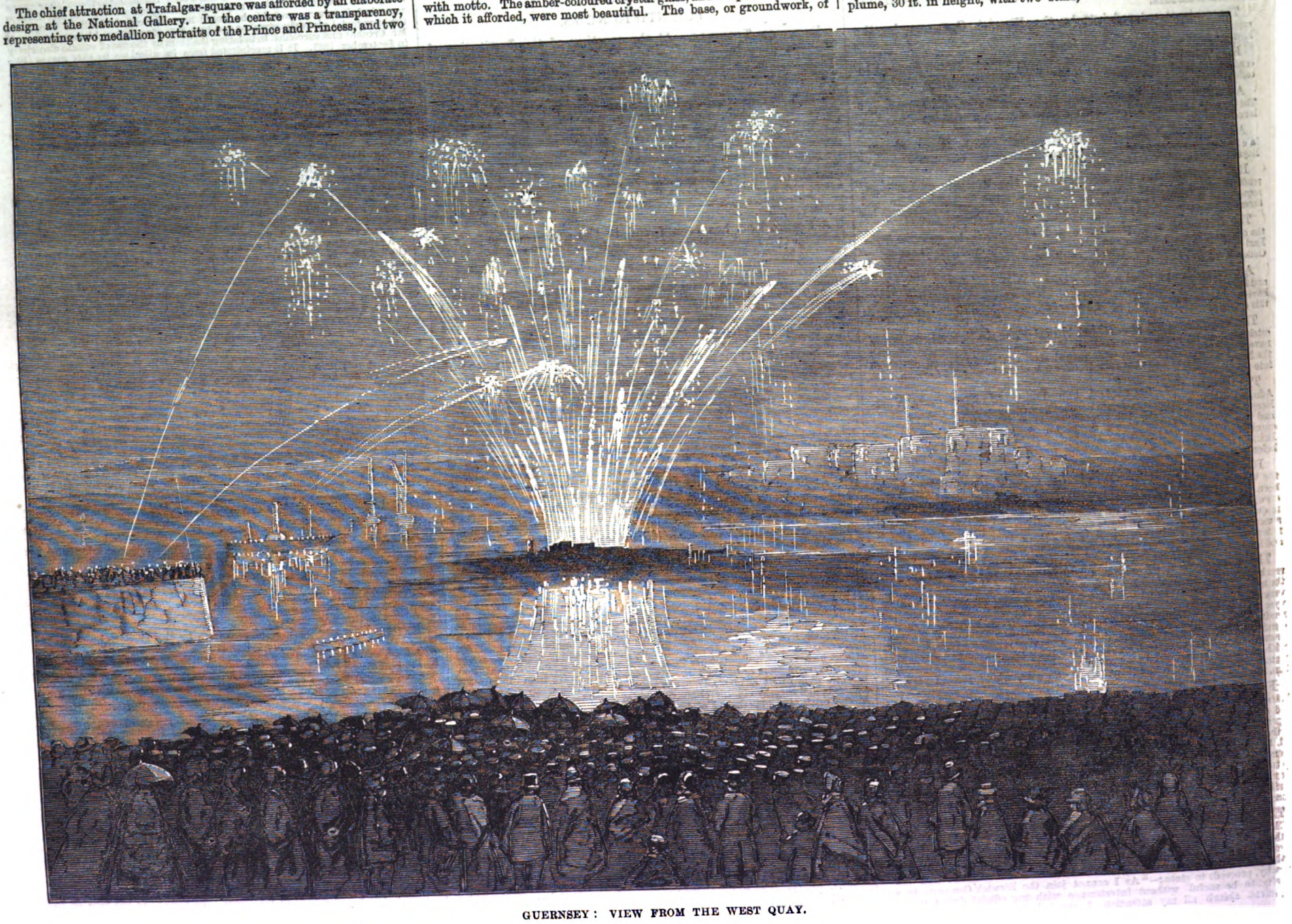
ILLUMINATIONS IN THE METROPOLIS.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

The chief attraction at Trafalgar-square was afforded by an elaborate design at the National Gallery. In the centre was a transparency, representing two medallion portraits of the Prince and Princess, and two guardian angels crowning them with wreaths. A line of gas jets ran along the frieze, inclosing a St. George's star in crystal glass. There was a groundwork of beautiful crystal glass, above which were the words, "Long Life to the Prince and Princess of Wales!" "England's Hope!" On one side was placed on a shield the arms of England, draped by the national flags, while a corresponding shield bore the arms of Denmark, with the Dannebrog, Brunswick stars, and Prince's plume, with motto. The amber-coloured crystal glass, and the prismatic effects which it afforded, were most beautiful. The base, or groundwork, of amber crystal was 70 ft. long, and the whole design contained more than 2000 square feet of iron. Messrs. Defries executed this very creditable design, as well as those for the Treasury (of which we gave an Illustration last week) and for the War Office. The fountains in the square were illuminated by means of the electric light, which was also at intervals directed upon the Nelson Monument.

THE ADMIRALTY AND THE HORSE GUARDS.

The devices at the Admiralty consisted of the Prince of Wales's plume, 30 ft. in height, with two stars, 18 ft. in diameter, containing



GUERNSEY: VIEW FROM THE WEST QUAY.

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ILLUMINATIONS IN LONDON.

SOMERSET HOUSE.

THE HORSE GUARDS.

the Royal ciphers. The centre of each star was lighted by triple rows of gas jets, each row containing 236 jets. The rays from each star were of great length, and many thousands of jets were employed in the whole design.

The Horse Guards displayed a Prince's plume surmounted by a star, the whole inclosed in a framework of lights running round the entire front of the building.

SOMERSET HOUSE AND KING'S COLLEGE.

The tout ensemble of Somerset House was one of the most striking in the metropolis. The illumination represented the Prince of Wales's feathers over the initials "A. A." in the centre of the building, and around each window was a row of gas jets, with a scroll of jets along the upper and lower cornices.

King's College displayed a very handsome device. Over the gateway were the words "God Save the Queen" in large characters. Over the side entrance were the monograms "A. E." and "A. C.," with wreaths and lines of jets, surmounted by the motto of the college, "Sanctè et Sapienter," all in gas.

GUILDHALL.

At the Guildhall a very handsome Prince of Wales's feather, with motto, was displayed, surmounted by a large star, and an aurora springing from the top of the pediment, all in gas. The insignia of the Corporation, forming part of the architectural decorations, were brought into strong relief, and the volutes of the columns, with every other point of the building, were illuminated, even to the very pinnacles.

THE EXCHANGE.

The Exchange was probably the most tasteful and successful effort to be seen in the City. Its pediment was traced with a line of light, and its columns twined by thousands of small oil lamps of various colours. The bold inscription, "The earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof," was on this occasion spelt in literally fiery characters. The means of lighting employed throughout were oil lamps, and nothing could be more satisfactory than the soft, calm, almost religious effect which they produced.

MR. POOLE'S, SAVILE-ROW.

In Bond-street, Albemarle-street, and Savile-row, the illuminations were on a varied and brilliant scale. But by far the most costly and magnificent device was that exhibited by Mr. Poole, of Savile-row, clothier to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. It consisted of two Corinthian columns, an open elliptic arch, with the motto "God bless them," surmounted by the Prince of Wales's plume and motto, with two crystal stars. In the centre was a raised Holbein shield, with the arms of England and Denmark, the Imperial crown, and wreaths of laurel, the whole being in coloured and brilliant drops of crystal, of which there must have been many thousands. The effect was lustrous and brilliant in the highest degree.

THE GREAT BONFIRE AND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS ON HAMPSTEAD HEATH.

At half-past seven p.m. on the 10th, an exceedingly effective display of fireworks commenced from the high ridge known as the Spaniards-road, and one hour afterwards the bonfire, which for days previously had been the subject of constant discussion in the neighbourhood, was lighted. Composed of a framework of massive trees, piled together in a pyramidal form, and surmounted by stages upon which, and also at the base, were piled great numbers of tar and sugar barrels, faggots, coals, and other combustibles, it soon began to light up the adjacent country; and as tree and path, mound and pool, grew as it were out of the darkness, the effect was weird in the extreme. The spot selected was the most lofty point of the Heath, to the left of the road leading to Highgate and in the immediate vicinity of the well-known "Jack Straw's Castle." We believe that Sir Thomas Wilson, the Lord of the Manor, afforded every facility, and that at his suggestion the pile was so arranged as to be within sight of Windsor Castle, twenty miles off. It is, however, extremely doubtful if the fire could be observed at such a distance, as the state of the atmosphere was by no means favourable. Thousands, notwithstanding the great attractions of the metropolis on the evening of the 10th, flocked to the spot, and shouted and danced round the crackling heap in a manner perfectly in keeping with the strange and fantastic scene. There was a torchlight procession, aided by very good music, and the whole passed off with the utmost success.

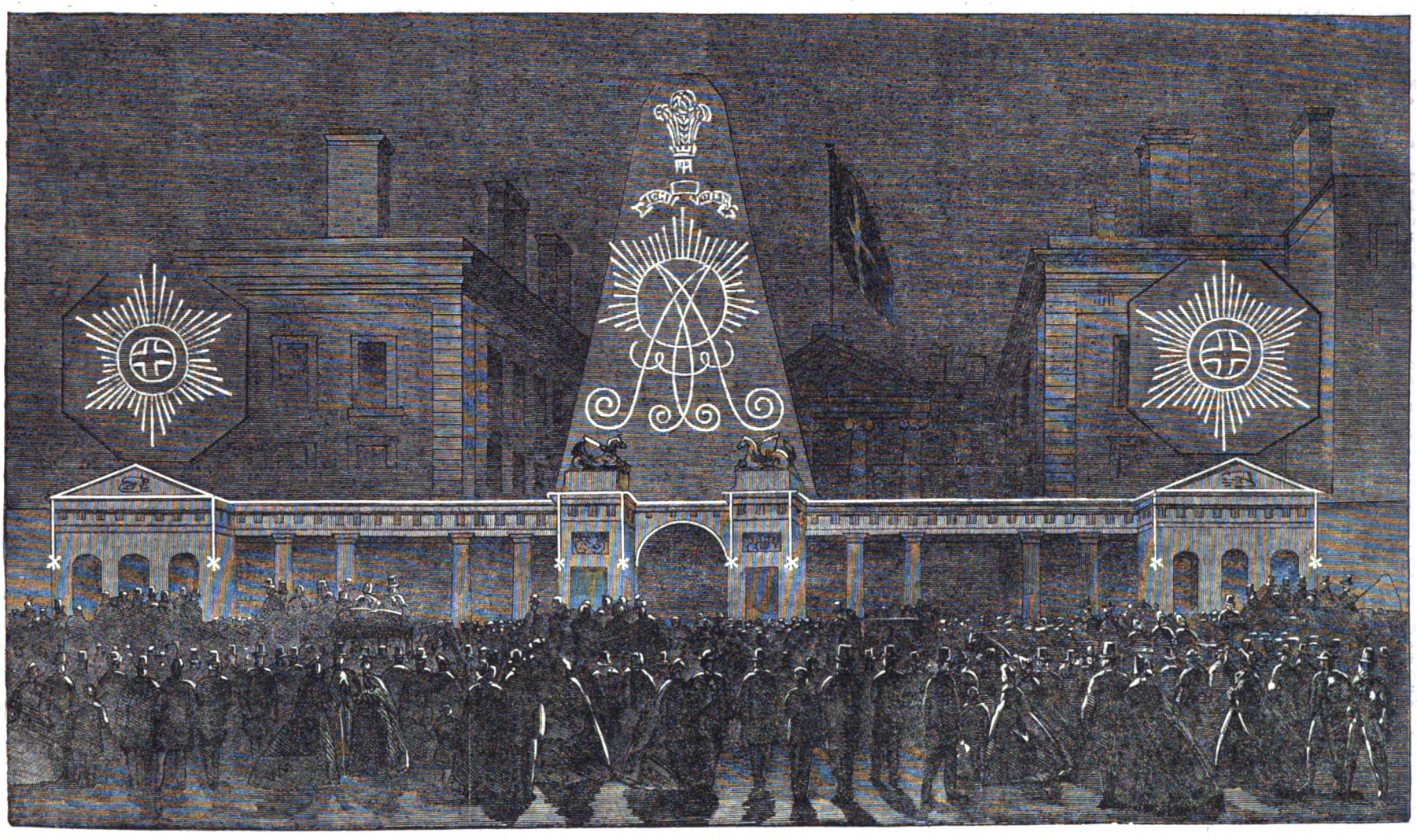
It may be observed that not only by such means as the above the inhabitants of this suburb testified their devotion to the Throne, but that much trouble and no little cost were freely expended in making many an untrodden nook amid the recesses and bypaths of its old-fashioned buildings gay with flag and wreath; while at night the generality of the illuminations was surprising, and afforded unmistakable proof of the deepseated loyalty which pervades all classes of her Majesty's subjects. Much credit is due also to those who undertook the immediate superintendence of the display depicted in our Engraving.

REJOICINGS IN THE PROVINCES.

ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH, BIRMINGHAM, ILLUMINATED.

Our Engraving represents the illumination of St. Philip's Church, Birmingham, on the evening of the marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales. Situated in the centre and upon the most elevated ground in Birmingham, St. Philip's measures upwards of 170 ft. from the base to the summit of the cross. The design for the illumination—furnished by Mr. Peter Hollins, sculptor, and executed by Messrs. Russel and Sons, Crown Works, Wednesbury—consisted of gas-tubing intended to run parallel to the principal lines of architecture from the base to the summit, pierced at distances of 3 in. or 5 in., and fitted with batswing burners. About 10,000 of these burners were used in the illumination, all of which were screwed on after the pipes had been fitted to the church. The service-pipes employed varied in diameter from three inches to three-quarters of an inch, and would have measured in a straight line about three-quarters of a mile.

(*Continued on page 392.*)



THE ADMIRALTY.

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COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

CHELSEA BUNS.

A CHELSEA bun has become a greater rarity than a Chelsea teacup; but we are old enough to remember a quarter of a million of buns being sold at the Old Chelsea Bun House on a Good Friday morning. A hundred and fifty years ago Dean Swift set down, in his "Journal to Stella," that in his walk he had bought "one of the rare Chelsea buns." To return to our own times,—we remember "the Old Original Chelsea Bun House," in Jews'-row, a one-storied building, projecting over the foot-pavement, taken down three-and-twenty years ago. This place had its little history and its museum as well as its buns; for here were preserved mementoes of the first half of the past century. The Bottle Conjuror was exhibited in a toy of his own age; here were portraits of Duke William, and other noted personages; a model of a British soldier in the stiff costume of the same age; and some grotto-works served to indicate the taste at a former owner, and were, perhaps, intended to rival the neighbouring exhibition at Don Saltero's. The proprietor of the Bun House, Richard Hands, some fifty years ago, used to boast that George II., Queen Caroline, and the Princesses, had often been customers at the shop; that George III., when Prince George, and often during his reign, had stopped and purchased his buns; and that Queen Charlotte, the Princes and Princesses, had been among his occasional customers; indeed, the Queen presented Mrs. Hands with a silver half-gallon mug, with five guineas in it, in testimony of her patronage of the buns, the sale of which afforded a competency, and even wealth, to four generations of the same family. "It is singular," says a tourist of 1817, "that the delicate flavour, lightness, and richness of these buns have never been successfully imitated." Then, how the hungry customers flocked here from Ranelagh to feast upon the buns; and this trade was so extensive that, from the closing of Ranelagh, in 1804, the decline and fall of the bun trade is dated. Here, on Good Friday mornings, upwards of 50,000 persons have assembled, and in one day more than £250 has been taken for buns; but in the struggle for the buns disturbances often arose. It has been asked, we do not say unreasonably, "Why do summer roses fade?"—*pariter*, Why are not Chelsea buns made as they were thirty years ago? Why should their delicacy be usurped by overbaked saffron or turmeric hued bits of dough with varnished tops, such as is the more costly but spurious Chelsea bun of this day? The Bun House was one of the institutions of Chelsea, which we regret to see swept away with Chelsea custards and china; indeed, the bun is about as great a rarity as the Egyptian cakes in the British Museum, or the loaves in the baker's shop found the other day at Pompeii.

HOW THE GREAT MANSION HOUSE EASTER DINNER GREW.

This time-honoured festivity originated in the Spital sermons that were anciently preached at Paul's Cross, and at the Pulpit Cross in the Spital, on Good Friday, and on the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday following. At these sermons the Lord Mayor and Aldermen attended, ladies also, on the Monday, forming part of the procession; and at the close of each day's solemnity his Lordship and the Sheriffs gave a private dinner to such of their friends among the Aldermen as attended the sermon. From this practice the civic festivities at Easter were at length extended to the present magnificent scale on Easter Monday at the Mansion House.

THE COMMON HUNT.

What has become of the Common Hunt of the city of London, which dated from the charter granted by Henry I. to the citizens to "have chases and hunt as well and as fully as their ancestors have had—that is to say, in the Chiltre, in Middlesex, and Surrey." Fitzstephen says (Henry II.) that "the Londoners delight themselves with hawks and hounds; for they have the liberty of hunting in Middlesex, Hertfordshire, all Chiltern, and in Kent to the waters of Grey," which differs somewhat from the charter. These exercises were not followed much by the citizens of London at the close of the eighteenth century; but Strype tells us that, so late as the reign of George I., among the modern amusements of the Londoners were "riding on horseback and hunting with my Lord Mayor's hounds when the *common hunt* goes out." The citizens had a special grant to hunt in Hainault Forest; and Tom D'Urfey took leave to quiz the prowess of the Lord Mayor in these memorable lines:—

> My Lord he takes a staff in hand to beat the bushes o'er,
> I must confess it was a work he ne'er had done before;
> A creature bounceth from a bush which made them all to laugh,
> "My Lord," he cried, "a hare! a hare!" but it proved an Essex calf.

The hunt has not 'scaped whipping even in our times—in the ballad of "The Epping Hunt," by the facete Thomas Hood, with cuts by George Cruikshank, published in 1829. Another occasion of the hunt going out was upon the civic visits to the Bayswater and Paddington Conduits, which supplied the City with water. Strype preserves a curious picture of a visit made by the Mayor to the Conduit Heads, in the year 1562. Before dinner they hunted the hare and killed her, and after dinner they went to hunting the fox; "there was a cry for a mile, and at length the hounds killed him at the end of St. Giles's; great hallooing at his death, and blowing of horns." The banqueting-house, wherein the Mayor and Corporation dined, was built upon a spot, now the end of Stratford-place, Oxford-street. It was taken down in 1737, and the site leased by the Corporation to Edward Stratford, Earl of Aldborough, and others, the ground lease renewable for ever; and in the mansion built upon the site of the banquetting-house the Earl of Aldborough resided for many years. The Common Hunt is still part of the Lord Mayor's household; surely, the disafforesting of Hainault threatens the extinction of the office.

ART-RARITIES.—At the sale of the Dowager Lady Ashburnham's collection on the 26th and 27th ult. were sold these historic items:—1. A beautiful watch, by the celebrated maker Le Pine, in a gold case, the back incrusted with flowers in agate, and a trophy in agate; [cameo in relief, inscribed "L'Amitié," with chain, two seals, and key attached; the whole incrusted with agates and other precious materials, and with emblems in camei, inscribed "Tendre, Fidèle, Ardent, Sincère, Secret, Constant, Unis pour toujours." This watch was formerly the property of Louis XIV. It is in a shagreen case of the period, and sold for the large sum of £155. 2. A triangular salt-cellar, of metal-gilt, supported on three figures of boys holding serpents and standing on dolphins, with a vase beneath, the centre chased with masks and fruits; above is an obelisk engraved with masks and flowers, surmounted by dolphins and a shell; and at the angles are three figures blowing horns; the whole of the finest cinque-cento work, attributed to Cellini. 76 guineas. 3. The celebrated cats, formed of old turquoise celadon porcelain, mounted with head-draperies of ormoulu, and on plinths of the same, and bearing candelabra for four lights each on their backs. Given by Louis XV. to Mdme. le Maréchale de Mirepoix, as part of the bribe paid to her for presenting Mdme. Du Barry at Court (vide Memoirs of the time). The ears were pierced, and diamonds to the value of 150,000f. suspended from them, on which account the headdress and caps to the ears were added to the mounting. This magnificent group brought 350 guineas.

FIG SUNDAY is the popular name for the Sunday before Easter, it is thought in allusion to our Saviour's desire to eat the fruit of the fig-tree on his way from Bethany on the Monday following. Hence, in certain parts of England, rich and poor eat figs on this day. Miss Baker, in her "Northamptonshire Glossary," 1854, states that on the Saturday preceding Fig Sunday "the market at Northampton is abundantly supplied with figs, and there are more purchased at this time than throughout the rest of the year; even the charity children in some places are regaled with them." Hone, in his "Year Book," states it had long been the custom for the inhabitants to eat figs on this day, at Kempton, in Hertfordshire, where they kept wassail and made merry; and we remember the observance as common in the same county, at Hemel Hempstead, some twenty years before Hone wrote.

THE DUTCH CHURCH, AUSTINFRIARS.—A sad scene of desolation is presented at this moment by the church, or, rather, the remains of the church, of the Monastery of Augustine Friars, in Broad-street Ward. Its mutilations date from the time when Edward VI. granted the building to the Marquis of Winchester, and they extended to the recent fire by which the roof of the church was almost entirely consumed. Through the noble decorated windows heaps of fragments tell of the destruction of the interior. The motto of the large sun-dial, "Docet Umbra," is very suggestive of the historic fortunes of this fine monastic edifice, which we hope to see restored to be, as it has been for more than three centuries, the "preaching-place of the Dutch nation in London." To the archæologist this spot, and the adjoining Winchester-street, with its old gabled houses, form one of the most interesting nooks of the City.

THE PARTITION OF POLAND.—Some twenty years before the dismemberment of Poland, this disgraceful act was foretold by Lord Chesterfield, in Letter CCCIV., dated Dec. 25, 1753, commencing with "The first squabble in Europe that I foresee will be about the crown of Poland." The leading data of the fall of Poland will show how far this prediction was realised. Poland was dismembered by the Emperor of Germany, the Empress of Russia, and the King of Prussia, who seized the most valuable territories in 1772. The Royal and Imperial spoliators, on various pretexts, poured their armies into the country in 1792. The brave Poles, under Poniatowski and Kosciusko, several times contended against superior armies, but in the end were defeated. Then followed the battle of Warsaw, Oct. 13, 1794, and Suwarrow's butchery of 30,000 Poles, of all ages and conditions, in cold blood. We can scarcely believe such wholesale atrocities to have been perpetrated upon European soil within seventy years of the time we are writing. Poland was finally partitioned and its political existence annihilated in 1795. The transaction, in its earlier stage, is detailed in the *Annual Register* for 1771, 1772, and 1773, supposed to have been written by Edmund Burke. Professor Smythe says, diffidently:—"After all, the situation of Poland was such as almost to afford an exception (perhaps a single exception) in the history of mankind to those general rules of justice that are so essential to the great community of nations. I speak with great hesitation, and you must consider the point yourselves; I do not profess to have thoroughly considered it myself.—(*Lectures on Modern History.*) Sir James Macintosh contributed to the *Edinburgh Review* a valuable paper on Poland.

BRONZE HATCHETS.—The Abbé Cochet states, in a letter to the French journals, that hatchets are found almost all over Europe. They are common in France, and are generally found in groups. Some of them have been analysed, and found to be composed of fourteen parts of tin and eighty-six of copper. The bronze is the same as that of an antique poniard brought from Egypt and analysed by Vauquelin, from which it would appear that the composition of ancient Gallic bronze came from Egypt. Archæologists generally attribute hatchets of this kind to the Celts and Gauls, and give them the general name of Celtic.

DIEU ET MON DROIT.—The earliest notice that has been found of the Sovereign's present motto, "Dieu et mon Droit," is in the 13th Henry VI., 1435, when a gown, embroidered with silver crowns, and with the motto "Dieu et mon Droit," is mentioned in a roll at Carlton-ride.—*Sir Harris Nicolas; "Archæologia,"* vol. xxxi.

THE EXECUTIONER OF CHARLES I.—There has lately been found among the colonial papers at the Record Office a letter from St. Michael's Town, Barbadoes, stating that one Hugh Peachall, after living in the island almost twenty years, died there, having on his deathbed confessed that he was "ye person yt cut off ye head of King Charles, for which he had £100." We do not attach much credit to this piece of gossip, and certainly not enough to disturb the evidence in the parish register of St. Mary Matfelon, Whitechapel, that Richard Brandon was the executioner; and the corroboration by the "Confession" tract in the British Museum, printed in 1649.—See *Ellis's Letters on English History*, vol. iii., second series; and *Mr. Disraeli's Charles I. volume in the Family Library.*

ANCIENT HOLDINGS IN HAMPSHIRE.—The Marquis of Winchester and Lord Bolton, the descendants of Hugh Part, still hold manors in Hampshire, which during eight centuries have never been severed from the family, to which also the present High Sheriff, Sir St. John Mildmay, belongs. The manor of Nunwell is still in the possession of the Oglanders, the first of whom, Richard de Okelander, came over with William I. from Caen, and reduced the Isle of Wight.

LONDON TOKENS.—On the 4th inst. Mr. W. H. Overall read to the London and Middlesex and Surrey Archæological Societies an interesting paper on "Inedited London Tokens," illustrated by a series of choice examples from the cabinets of various collectors. Mr. Overall first traced the history of this small coinage from its earliest issue, in the seventeenth century, to the latest period of its circulation among traders. He next referred to the principal signs on tokens, mostly originating from the badges of various houses or factions, the arms of various abbeys, &c.; the frequent occurrence of blue boars, red lions, black bulls, golden falcons, &c.; the white hart of Richard II: the white swan of Henry V.; and the red dragon and greyhound of the Tudor family. Frequently, signs refer to agricultural or maritime employment; as the harrow and plough, ship and anchor. The issue by taverns and tippling-houses was most frequent; but every trade, with one exception, the bookseller, used them. On some were articles of dress, now obsolete, and on others, the signs which distinguished houses before they were numbered. From these signs many streets and thoroughfares take their name; for instance, Fryingpan-alley, Bell-yard, Fountain-court, Star-court, &c. Some of the specimens exhibited were remarkably fine, many previously unknown and unchronicled in published catalogues.—Abridged from the *City Press.*

ANCIENT RURAL POLICE.—In a very interesting paper in the *Law Magazine*, No. 28, on "The Rights, Disabilities, and Usages of the Ancient English Peasantry," we read that, several centuries since, the duty of ward-keeping was performed by wardmen, who were a kind of rural police. They were, probably, maintained on the north side of London (then a forestial country), until the institution of a general system of police in the time of Edward I. In the statute of Winton it was ordered that a watch should be kept by six men at each gate of a city, by twelve men in every borough, and by six men or four men in each rural township, every night, from the Feast of the Ascension of our Lord to the Feast of St. Nicholas. The watchmen could detain any one unknown to them; any one who would not stand and declare himself was pursued with hue and cry, with horn and voice:

> Swarming at his back the country cried.

We suppose that St. Nicholas became the patron of highwaymen because the watch was intermitted on the day dedicated to St. Nicholas. The wardmen are occasionally noticed in the Domesday of St. Paul's. The survey of 1279 states, that at Sutton, in Middlesex, each tenant who had cattle on the lord's lands to the value of thirty pence paid a penny at Martinmas, called ward-penny; but this tax was not due from the watchmen of the ward, who waited at night in the King's highway and received the wardstaff:

> They wared and they waked,
> And the ward so kept,
> That the King was harmless,
> And the country scatheless.

In Essex the wardkeeper had a rope with a bell, or more than one bell, attached to it. The rope may have been used to stop the way. The wardstaff was a type of authority, cut and carried with peculiar ceremony, and treated with great reverence.

THE EARTH-BATH.—One of the quackeries of Old Pall-mall late in the last century was earth-bathing, which the notorious quack, Dr. Graham, recommended for the cure of certain diseases, and undertook to sanction by his own practice. During one hour every day he admitted spectators, first, at a guinea and subsequently at one shilling a head, to view him and the "Goddess of Health" buried naked in the ground to their chins. It is curious to find this earth-bath used as a remedy for drunkenness by the Irish rebel Shane O'Neill, in Elizabeth's days:—"Subtle and crafty he was, especially in the morning; but in the residue of the day very uncertain and unstable, and much given to excessive gulping and surfeiting. And, albeit he had most commonly two hundred tuns of wines in his cellar at Dundrun, and had hie full fill thereof, yet was he never satisfied till he had swallowed up marvellous great quantities of usquebagh, or aqua vitæ of that country; whereof so unmeasurably he would drink and brase, that for the quenching of the heat of the body, which by that means was most extremely inflamed and distempered, he was eftsoones conveyed (as the common report was) into a deep pit, and, standing upright in the same, the earth was cast round about him up to the hard chin, and there he did remain until such time as his body was covered to some temperature."—*Holinshed*, vol. iv., p. 331.

MUSIC.

The second concert of the VOCAL ASSOCIATION, on Friday evening, the 27th ult., at St. James's Hall, was an entertainment of considerable interest. Its most remarkable feature was a new cantata by Miss Virginia Gabriel, a young lady who has acquired no small reputation as an amateur composer. Her very elegant vocal pieces have been repeatedly mentioned in our columns, and this, her last and most ambitious work, will add new honour to her name. It is entitled "Dreamland." The libretto, by Mr. Matheson, is imaginative and poetical, the subject being the dreams of a young English exile, in which memories of the past, feelings and passions of the present, and aspirations of the future pass through the mind of the dreamer. The music consists chiefly of airs intermixed with a few choruses. It is not strikingly original—that being a quality rarely met with—but it betrays no palpable plagiarisms, while it is evidently the work of one who is familiar with the best models, and imbued with the spirit and style of the greatest masters. The solo parts were well sung by Mdlle. Parepa, Miss Palmer, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, and Mr. Winn; while the execution of the choruses by the members of the Vocal Association was careful and effective. The whole performance was most warmly received, and the fair composer was led forward by Mr. Benedict to acknowledge the applause most justly bestowed on her work. The remainder of the concert was made up of well-selected part-songs, airs by the above-named singers, and solos on the violoncello and the pianoforte by M. Paque and Mdlle. Michelin. Mdme. Teresa Ellinger, a contralto from the Imperial Theatre of Vienna, made her first appearance before an English audience. She has a rich voice, with a pure and cultivated style, and deserved her favourable reception.

The first public concert this season of the pupils of the ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC was given at the Hanover-square Rooms on Saturday last, the 28th of March, under the direction of Mr. Charles Lucas, the principal of the Academy. The vocal music was entirely sacred. The most remarkable novelty was a motet, "The Thirty-third Psalm," composed by Dr. Stegall, formerly a student of the academy, and now a musician of distinguished talent. This psalm—a choral work, intermixed with solos—was well performed and well received. The other vocal pieces were selected from the sacred works of Handel, Hadyn, Mendelssohn, and Rossini; the principal singers being Miss Westbrook, Miss Hodgson, Miss Upton, Miss Whomes, Miss Hall, Mr. Wells, and Mr. Prentice. A solo on the piano was played by Miss Williams (daughter of the distinguished performer on the clarinet), a young lady who promises to be a performer of the first class; and Mr. Mackenzie (son of an eminent violinist of Edinburgh) performed a solo on the violin in a manner which gave high promise of excellence. Altogether, this concert was honourable to the academy, both teachers and pupils.

We learn that Mdme. LEMMENS-SHERRINGTON will arrive in London for the season on the 10th of April (Friday next). This distinguished lady, so deservedly a favourite of the English public, has been fulfilling a series of engagements in Germany and Holland, attended with extraordinary success. At the grand Musical Festival in Cologne, in particular, her appearances excited the enthusiasm of the public, and received the warmest eulogies from the journals of that city, one of which, speaking of the singular clearness and brilliancy of her execution, very justly called her "the English Sontag." She has been singing, too, at Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Utrecht, &c.; and everywhere her success has been equally triumphant.

The TRIENNIAL MEETING OF THE THREE CHOIRS will take place at Worcester in September next, and the preparatory engagements are already in a state of forwardness. The following vocal performers are engaged:—Mdmes. Titiens, Lemmens-Sherrington, Sainton-Dolby, and Palmer; Messrs. Sims Reeves, Wilbye Cooper, Weiss, and Santley.

We learn that in the course of the season three performances are to be given at Her Majesty's Theatre in behalf of Mr. LUMLEY, and as a testimonial to his great merits as the lessee of that theatre; Mr. Mapleson, the present lessee, having generously given his concurrence, and placed the theatre at the disposal of the promoters of the measure.

Mdme. ARABELLA GODDARD (or rather Mrs. J. W. Davison), who has been suffering from indisposition, is at present on a visit to Boulogne, whence, we trust, she will return to her professional labours with renewed health and vigour.

BENEDICT'S favourite opera, "The Lily of Killarney," in a German version, under the title of "Die Rose von Erin," was produced at Stuttgardt, the composer's native city, on the 6th of March (the Crown Prince's birthday), under his own direction. The adage, that a prophet is not honoured in his own country, did not hold good on this occasion, for the Stuttgarders are proud of their townsman, and were eager to do him honour as one of the first musicians of the present day. The Stuttgardt journals contain able critiques on the opera and its performance.

The directorship of the PARIS THEATRE ITALIEN, vacant by the dismissal of M. Calzado, of card-cheating notoriety, has been given by the Government to M. Bagier, at present the manager of the Italian Opera of Madrid. M. Bagier has agreed to give up the "subvention" of 100,000 francs which this theatre has hitherto received from the State—a thing which our Mr. Lumley (who was one of the candidates) declined to do. M. Bagier, however, has insisted on several new conditions. The Grand Opéra is no longer to have the right of picking off a successful performer from the Italian stage; and, if the Grand Opéra tranalates and transfers to its boards an Italian piece (as it did in the case of the "Trovatore"), the Théâtre Italien is to be entitled to select in the same manner any piece it may please from the repertoire of the Grand Opéra.

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS'.—On Thursday week an amateur performance by the members of the Queen's Rifle Corps (Westminster) took place at this theatre, under the immediate patronage of Earl Grosvenor, M.P., and Lord Gerald Fitzgerald. The pieces were "Friends or Foes" and "The Chinese Invasion of 1960," a new burlesque written by Messrs. Reynolds and Draper, which, in acting, "came out" very effectively. Another new piece was brought forward on the occasion, entitled "Misplaced Affections," and written by Private Draper, which proved very amusing. Between the first two pieces Miss Amy Sedgwick recited a poetical address written by Mr. Hain Friswell, which told well with the audience, and was delivered in capital style by this excellent actress. On Saturday Miss Sedgwick took her benefit, as Pauline, in "The Lady of Lyons," and was well received. It was also the last night of the season, the theatre being closed until Easter Monday, when it will reopen with a new burlesque by Mr. Byron.

Other theatres have been closed during Passion Week. Among these, the Royal Westminster, Drury Lane, and the Lyceum. Of those that have remained open, we may mention the Surrey, the New Adelphi, the St. James's, the Olympic, the Strand, the City of London, and the Standard. The Haymarket closed on Wednesday with Mr. Sothern's benefit.

The Council of the Society of Arts have appointed a committee to consider and report what awards may be offered by the society for practical suggestions to improve street illuminations and street decorations for fêtes.

POST OFFICE ARRANGEMENTS.—A notice just issued by the Postmaster-General states that the British rate of postage upon letters conveyed by British packet between the United Kingdom and Mexico, Cuba, and Porto Rico, is reduced to one shilling for a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, increasing at the rate of one shilling for each additional half ounce. Postage upon letters for these places must in all cases be paid in advance.——Notices have also been published stating that the postage on letters conveyed by packet between the United Kingdom and the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, St. Helena, and Ascension is raised to 1s. the half ounce. By private ship the rate is reduced from 6d. to 4d. the half ounce.——By a similar regulation the postage on letters between the United Kingdom and the West Indies, Bermuda, &c., is raised to 1s. the half ounce, and reduced, by private ship, from 6d. to 3d. the half ounce. The reason assigned is that the revenue derived from letters conveyed between the above-named places has been found to be wholly insufficient to cover the expenses of the packet service.

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THE TAEPINGS AND THE TARTARS.

The revolution now in progress in China is one of the most remarkable of this revolutionary age. It nearly concerns the Western nations to observe it with attention, for it is the first great popular movement in that self-centred and self-opinionated nation which unquestionably owes its inspiration to the action of European civilisation upon the Chinese mind. In its political phase it is attributed on all hands to the weakening of the Tartar Government by the British forces, and in its religious phase it is the direct offshoot of the teachings of British and American Protestant missionaries and their native helpers. One of the considerations which Lord Palmerston relied on in defence of the high-handed policy he has always pursued towards the Chinese Government was that it was the representative of an alien race, and that its subjects were disaffected to its rule, and were combined in secret societies to resist and, if possible, to subvert it. The fruits of this policy were not slow to manifest themselves. The Chinese imbibed from the Europeans a contempt for the Tartar troops whom they saw always in flight. Their conspiracies became at first local revolts, and afterwards, under the Taeping chief Hung-siu-tsuen, matured into an organised movement in behalf of national independence and a new native Chinese dynasty. The disappointed candidate for a Government appointment and Christian baptism, who is now the Taeping Emperor at Nankin, commenced an overt resistance to the legitimate Government in the latter part of 1850, in the two south-eastern provinces of China, where the sentiment of hostility to the conquering race has always been most lively. Sweeping northward, he and his subordinate kings (wangs) captured Nankin, which they made their capital in March, 1853, and here they have maintained themselves until the present moment. In its political aspect the Taeping revolution can allege in its own justification that principle of "nationality" with which we are so well acquainted in Europe, and which the Poles are now invoking against Muscovite domination; while there is surelynothing in the character of the Pekin Government and the Mantchou Tartars which entitles them to the esteem and sympathy of the civilised world.

In its religious aspect, again, there was nothing in the Taeping propaganda which need have provoked the hostility of the Protestant nations at least. Hung-siu-tsuen, and more than one of the dead and living Wangs, have enjoyed the benefit of personal intercourse with and instruction from the British and American Protestant missionaries at Canton and Hong-Kong. The aim of the society of "God-worshippers" in Kwang-tung and Kwang-si was, originally, an attempt to Christianise the Chinese, and received hearty support and countenance from Protestant missionaries of all denominations. By assuming a close relationship with the Deity the Taeping Emperor necessarily closed the lips of his missionary friends. Still the religious institutions of the Taepings retain a strong leaven of Christianity and Judaism. The Nankin Emperor has republished Gutzlaff's version of the Pentateuch and the New Testament, has set apart the Jewish Sabbath as a day of rest and prayer, and, in the midst of his wars and expeditions, finds time to impart so much systematic instruction on religious matters that our interpreters on the Yang-tze found the common soldiers of the Taeping armies able to repeat the ten commandments, and the leaders more anxious to exchange ideas on theological subtleties than on political and commercial topics. Above all, the Taeping leaders assiduously inculcate the doctrine that all Christians, whether Catholic or Protestant (and they are perfectly cognisant of the differences between them), are their brethren, and have one and the same religious aims with themselves. Apart from this consideration, the new faith, as a rigorously iconoclastic one, as an extirpator of the Buddhist and Taouist superstitions, is entitled to claim at our hands the same liberality of judgment which is commonly conceded to Mohammedanism as the destroyer of those idolatries of Asia and Africa which Christianity had either never reached or had not succeeded in uprooting.

Here, then, was another case of a conflict between a Government and the governed which afforded an excellent opportunity for the application of the principle of non-intervention which the English people advocate so strenuously in Europe out of sympathy for oppressed nationalities, and which they religiously respect in America out of regard for their interests and general love of peace. The attitude of the British Government and its diplomatic agents in China was until lately in harmony with this principle. Sir George Bonham, as early as April 30, 1853, wrote as follows to the Taeping leaders:—"Certain of the Mantchou authorities had issued a proclamation to the effect that they had borrowed the services of ten or more steamers of Western nations which would proceed up the Yang-tsze to attack your forces. This is altogether false. It is the established custom of our nation in no case to interfere with any contests that may take place in the countries frequented by our subjects for commercial purposes: it is, therefore, totally out of the question that we should now in China lend the services of our steamers to give assistance in the struggle." Eight years afterwards Earl Russell, in a dispatch to Mr. Bruce, dated Aug. 8, 1861, gives the following instructions:—"Her Majesty's Government desire to maintain, as they have done hitherto, neutrality between the two contending parties in China: if British subjects are taken prisoners by either party you should do your utmost to save them from torture or capital punishment, but otherwise you should abstain from all interference in the civil war."

On the 7th of September of the same year Earl Russell repeats these orders, but in the following passage opens the door by which British diplomatists in China found means to escape altogether from the line of duty laid down for them by the noble Lord:—"I have to state to you that her Majesty's Government agree with Rear-Admiral Hope in regard to an attack upon Nankin as highly impolitic, but it might be expedient to defend the treaty ports, *if the Chinese would consent not to use these ports for purposes of aggression.*"

Let us now see how it happened that the Mantchous were able to rally to their side the powerful European support which is now thronging to their standard. The first to enlist in their cause was the late Colonel Ward, a Southerner, who won his knightly spurs in the Nicaraguan campaigns of General William Walker. This filibuster, whose "respectability" in China was vouched for by Lord Palmerston, must have undergone a radical change of character since his migration to Chinese waters; for in America Walker's understrappers were deemed a decidedly disreputable class of men by persons who had any reputation of their own. Colonel Ward has recently been succeeded by Colonel Burgovine, another ex-Nicaraguan and Southerner, who prefers the service of Prince Kung to that of Jefferson Davis. In consequence of a little "difficulty" between Colonel Burgovine and his employers, they have already dismissed him and set a price upon his head. Captain Holland, of her Majesty's Light Marines, has succeeded to the command of Ward's body of "disciplined Chinese;" but the Tartar officials, dreading the "rowdyism" and mistrusting the fidelity of such Europeans as would enlist in their service, have subjected Captain Holland to the orders and *surveillance* of a native superior.

The next allies of the Tartars were the French, who have always displayed great aversion to the Taepings. Now, the French officials at home and in China do not conceal the motives which impel them to intervene. They boast that they are fighting for an "idea," and cast ridicule upon the "opium" policy of Great Britain and the ambition for territorial aggrandisement which actuates Russia. What is this "idea"? Commander Lindesay Brine, in his recent valuable work on "The Taeping Rebellion in China," thus reveals the secret of French hostility to the Taepings:—

"With the faith of the Roman Church their creed is so thoroughly irreconcilable that no greater disaster could happen to its missions than the accession of Hung-siu-tsuen. The Catholic form of worship presents so many points of similarity with that of Buddhism as followed in China, particularly in the external ceremonials, the system of priesthood, and the homage to idols, that, should ever the iconoclastic tendencies of the Taepings obtain full sway, these, together with their known fanatical hatred to all Buddhist priests, would lead to this result—viz., that every vestige of Roman Catholicism would be swept from the empire. The Catholics full well comprehend this, and by no people are the Taepings so much hated as by the French. Were it in their power, they would crush this rebellion with the deepest gratification."

The co-operation of England and France in any laudable and honourable enterprise, such as that which took their armies and fleets to the Black Sea, is an object highly to be desired; but the truest friends of a permanent Anglo-French alliance are not those who desire to see that beneficent policy stained and discredited by a joint participation in wrongdoing; and assuredly the crusading zeal of our Gallic neighbours in behalf of image-worship will not find many sympathisers on this side of the Channel.

But the magnetism of French example would not have been powerful enough to make us swerve from our settled policy of non-intervention had not other influences combined to urge our Government on a career which it had not originally contemplated. If the French hated the Taepings for their iconoclasticism, the Anglo-Indian opium-merchants hated them for their rigorous and *effective* prohibition of the sale and consumption of the demoralising drug. The more vigorous moral life awakened by this great uprising, the stronger hold which the Taepings have on the people over whom they rule, make their edicts against opium as formidable to those inclined to disobey them as the *bruta fulmina* of the effete mandarin Government were contemptible in their eyes. Nor was this the only section of the Anglo-Chinese community who set themselves to work to make difficulties with the Taepings. There was another knot of men thirsting for action as a means of distinguishing themselves. Our naval, military, and civil officials in China have always felt in a strong degree that passion for intermeddling which has died out here at home. Under these circumstances, our officials in China resolved (Consul Meadows alone protesting) to join the French in a policy of intervention in behalf of the Pekin Government, trusting that, as on previous occasions, the present Premier would condone any slight deviation from their instructions, and that the good people at home would either support the "spirited policy" of the Premier or view the whole imbroglio with profound indifference. Since the commencement of 1862 our officials in China have held the reins in their own hands. Our forces have been used to secure Shanghai for the Tartars and hand it over to them as a base of operations against their enemies. Our forces, in conjunction with the French and Ward's Chinese, have further endeavoured to clear the neighbourhood of Shanghai of the Taepings. After slaughtering many hundreds of Chinese with whom we have no cause of quarrel the posts occupied by Admiral Hope had to be abandoned. Our naval forces have destroyed their junks on the Yang-tze and acted as convoys to the ships supplied by British merchants for the transport of Tartar troops down the great river. With the aid of the pirate chief, A-Pak, Captain Dew, of H.M.S. Encounter, wrested Ningpo from the Taepings, which they had occupied for five months, without doing injury to any British property, and consistently making good the profession of their desire to be on amicable terms with us. Subsequently we hear of the sale of British cannon and smallarms to the Tartars, and the drilling of 10,000 "disciplined Chinese," i.e. Tartars by British officers and drill instructors lent from our artillery and infantry; and, lastly, the *London Gazette* of Jan. 13, 1863, permits military officers in the service of the Queen to accept commissions in the service of the Emperor of China. Thus we have now taken another "sick man" under our charge. The treatment of the patient of Constantinople has been so successful that it is to be repeated on him of Pekin. But here, also, we are to have the disinterested assistance of the Russians. Apparently jealous of the influence England and France are acquiring, or are supposed to be acquiring, at the Court of Pekin, the Russian Admiral, with the zeal of an eleventh-hour labourer, offers his fleet for the capture of Nankin, the Taeping capital. It now appears that the American filibuster interest is alarmed at this new-born confederacy of great Powers, and advises the mandarins to dispense with their assistance altogether, while the mandarins themselves regard Europeans and Americans with an impartial aversion equal in intensity to that which they cherish against the rival dynasty.

It may appear at first sight that the Taeping revolution, menaced as it is by such an imposing coalition, will soon be quenched in blood. But the immense area of China, and the inextinguishable mutual jealousies of this new quintuple alliance of Tartars, Southern filibusters, French, English, and Russians are circumstances which tell strongly in favour of the Taepings. We see in the United States that it is one thing to occupy a few maritime cities, and quite another to hold a vast region where the elements of resistance spring up on every square mile. The Odyssean patience of the Chinese is also to be taken into account. They are not like our effervescing French, Italians, Irish, and Poles, who know not how to bide their time, and whose few happy moments of extravagant expectations, if not gratified at the instant, give way to long periods of despair. With the Chinese, time is of little concern, and, provided they see their way to ultimate success, they care but little whether the hour of their triumph strikes in 1864 or 1900. Will it conduce to the stability of a restored Mantchou Government, that it should be everywhere known that it owes its restoration to "outer barbarian" artillery? The Taeping revolution itself is only one out of three organised revolts against the Government, which are now making headway in China. Will the revolts against the Pekin Government become scarcer when to the odium of the Tartars there is added the odium of the Europeans?

The policy of intervention, whether destined to success or failure, will be only less costly than it is immoral. Mr. Gladstone informs us that our three Chinese wars have already cost the Imperial treasury more than £7,000,000. We are now supporting in the unhealthy stations in China about 6000 men, at a cost to the Imperial treasury of £302,000, according to the estimates for 1863-4. This does not include the charge for the native troops from India, nor for the fleet, which numbers between forty and fifty vessels, at an annual cost during the past year of £456,048, to say nothing of the high rate of mortality which rules among our Army and Navy in China.

Apart from the opium question, what have we to fear if the Taepings succeed in wresting all China south of the Yang-tse from the rule of the Mantchous, as they have already wrested three provinces as large as Great Britain and France together, and containing a population of 100,000,000 souls? Is it our trade in green teas and silks? But returns show that the trade of Shanghai has never been so great as since the Taepings have possessed themselves of the channels by which its trade is fed. Were they as vindictive and ingenious as the Government of the Confederate States they would cut off our supplies of these useful articles in retaliation for the wanton injuries England has inflicted on them. But their action in regard to this question of trade attests more strongly than anything else the sincerity of their professions of fraternity and esteem. While reading the correspondence that has passed on several occasions between the Taeping Generals and the British officials, the curt, harsh arrogance of the latter's style contrasts painfully with the long-suffering forbearance and calm appeal to the principles of rectitude and fair dealing which characterise the epistles and proclamations of the Taepings. In these international controversies the moral superiority is not once on the side which possesses the heaviest artillery.

The views we have here expressed are those generally entertained by that body of resident Europeans who are in closest contact with the Chinese mind—the Protestant missionaries—and by a considerable proportion of the mercantile body who have no connection with the opium trade. The British people at home have no desire to pay an increased income tax for the sake of an immoral and unnecessary fourth Chinese war—a war waged as it would be on this occasion, not against a cruel and corrupt Government, but against a large and increasing section of the Chinese people; against the first considerable body of Chinamen who have done us the honour of preferring our sacred books to their own; who, in spite of our unprovoked hostility to them, continue to call us by the endearing appellation of "foreign brethren," and whose respectfully-couched request is that we should simply step aside and allow them to finish with a Government destitute of every good quality, and in whose eyes we have always been, and, in spite of our proffered services, shall continue to be, "foreign devils."

According to the Civil Service Estimates, just issued, a sum of £18,961 is required to be voted in the year ending March 31, 1864, to defray the expense of taking the census of the population of the United Kingdom. For the same purpose there has been already voted—£105,000 for England, £30,000 for Scotland, and £26,480 for Ireland.

The Estimates for "miscellaneous, special, and temporary objects" show that the marriage of the Prince of Wales necessitates a vote for £23,455. The £23,455 is made up of the following items:—Extraordinary charges devolving on the departments of her Majesty's household and travelling expenses, £10,300; for works at Windsor under the direction of the Office of Works and Public Buildings, £3200; for illuminations of public buildings, £7000; and for opening the theatres to the public on the 10th, £2955.

THE THAMES EMBANKMENT, ON THE NORTH SIDE.

At the weekly meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, held yesterday week, the following report upon the subject of the Thames embankment on the north side was brought up by the chief engineer, Mr. Bazalgette:—

"The first point to which my attention has been directed in preparing the designs for the Thames embankment is the depth and character of the requisite foundations, and the mode of constructing them and the embankment wall. In order to determine these points borings were made in the bed of the river, along the line of the face of the embankment, down to the London clay, the result of which I herewith submit for the consideration of the board, and from these a longitudinal section of the substratum of the river under the proposed embankment wall has been formed. From this section it appears that, with some exceptions, indicated upon the section, the river mud and sand average about 7 ft. in depth, and that below it is a bed of gravel, varying in coarseness and character, overlaying the London clay, and averaging from about 15 ft. to 25 ft. in thickness; and that the London clay is reached at a depth of about 42 ft. below Trinity high-water mark. I am of opinion that a sufficient and solid foundation for the embankment wall can be obtained upon the lower portion of this bed of gravel, at a depth of about 14 ft. below low-water mark, and 10 ft. above the London clay, or about the depth of the bottom of the deep-water channel of the river in the mid-stream. In order to get in the foundations to this depth I propose, by excavating within them, to sink a connected line of iron caissons, and to fill them with Portland cement concrete to within 6 ft. of low water. At this depth, and upon the concrete, will be built the brick granite-faced embankment wall. The caissons will be so constructed as to form a full-tide dam, and the work will be carried on in short lengths, so that the upper portion of the dam above low water can be removed, as each section is completed, and employed in the formation of the adjoining length; thus the irowork used as a dam between high and low water will not be wasted, but will become available for other purposes after the whole work is completed. This, therefore, will be a safe, rapid, and economical mode of operation. Behind the embankment wall, and underneath the roadway, it is proposed to construct the subway and sewers—an arrangement which will add much to the stability of the embankment wall. The total length of the embankment is about 7000 ft.; but it is completely divided by the bridges into three sections, each of which will be viewed by itself, and the line of vision will not ordinarily be continued from one section to the other. The first section is from Westminster to Hungerford Bridge; the second from Hungerford Bridge to Waterloo; and the third from Waterloo to Blackfriars Bridge. A continuous line of embankment wall would not in itself be productive of much architectural effect; the present landing-places for steam-boats are exceedingly ugly, and there would be much difficulty in connecting the river wall with the existing bridges, so as to produce an effective and consistent design. At each of the bridges there are and must be landing-places for steamers; and midway between the bridges there are landing-places of some description, which will have to be maintained. To meet these requirements it is proposed to treat each length of embankment from bridge to bridge as a complete design, and to make the steam-boat piers and landing-places prominent and effective as well as useful and necessary features. At Westminster Bridge the roadway, which rises at an inclination of 1 in 80 to the level of the bridge, is set back some 30 ft. or 40 ft. from the face of the embankment wall, and the intervening space would be reserved as a promenade and steam-boat-pier, having access from the bridge by a wide and imposing flight of steps opposite the Houses of Parliament. This will terminate without abruptness the varying styles of architecture at this point. Between Westminster and Hungerford Bridges would be landing-stairs for smaller craft, and here it is proposed to introduce the beautiful water-gate now situated at the end of Buckingham-street, and erected after a design by Inigo Jones. On each side of Hungerford and Waterloo bridges would be steam-boat landing-places, the dumbies for which would be partly concealed within recesses formed by projecting into the river in front of the general line of embankment massive granite piers with moulded pedestals rising about 30 ft. above the roadway, and hereafter to be enriched with bas-reliefs and surmounted by groups of statuary. Half way between Hungerford and Waterloo Bridges it is proposed to construct a flight of landing-steps 60 ft. wide, projecting into the river, and flanked at each end with massive piers rising to the level of a few feet above the roadway, and hereafter to be surmounted with colossal figures of river deities or other appropriate groups. It is proposed to form an approach for foot passengers from the high-level roadway to the river by a second flight of steps descending to the level of the lower or embankment-roadway, which would add much to the effect of this central feature as viewed from the river. On each side of this approach a line of shops could be erected on the land side of the embankment roadway, the backs of which would form a retaining wall to the ornamental crescent and promenade above them. Between Waterloo and Blackfriars Bridges, and in front of Arundel-street, a steam-boat pier would be constructed, in lieu of the present Essex-street pier, designed upon the same principle as those adjoining the bridges. The embankment wall itself has been enriched with mouldings of a simple character down to the level of high-water mark, the continuous line of moulding being broken by the introduction at intervals of massive blocks of granite to carry ornamental lamps, and by occasional recesses for promenade seats. It is proposed, in the first instance, to construct the embankment wall and fill in behind it to the level of 4 ft. above Trinity high-water mark, and afterwards to arrange for the laying out of the area reclaimed. I propose to divide the work into two contracts—the first from Westminster to Waterloo Bridge, which may be let about the end of May or early in June; and the second from Waterloo to Blackfriars Bridge, which may be let before August next."

The report was received and adopted.

The Thames Embankment (South Side) Bill having been printed, the exact scope of the intended works on the south side of the river can now be understood. The works authorised by the bill are as follows:—1. An enlargement of the bed of the River Thames by an excavation of the land, and removal of the wharf walls and premises from or near Gunhouse-alley, near to the London Gasworks, to or near Broad-street, all in the parish of Lambeth. 2. An embankment on the right bank of the Thames, in the parish of St. Mary, Lambeth, commencing at or near Gunhouse-alley and ending at or near Bishop's-walk. 3. A viaduct commencing at or near Bishop's-walk, in the parish of St. Mary, Lambeth, and ending at the southern side of the eastern abutment of Westminster Bridge. 4. A new street, to be wholly situate in the parish of Lambeth, commencing at or near the southern end of Palace New-road, and terminating at Bishop's-walk. 5. A new street, to be wholly situate in the parish of Lambeth, commencing in and out of the roadway on the before-mentioned intended embankment, and terminating at or near Vauxhall-row. 6. The reclaiming or inclosing of a portion of the bed or foreshore of the River Thames.

A KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION OF POLISH NAMES.

The vowels are sounded as in French and Italian, and there are no diphthongs, every vowel being pronounced distinctly. The chief consonantal peculiarities are as follow:—

"W" is sounded like "v:" thus, Warszawa is pronounced Varshava, Gurowski as Goorovski.

"C" like "ts" and never like "k:" thus, Pac, Pats; Wysocki, Vysotski; Kostecki, Kostetski.

"G" is always hard.

"Ch" is like a strong aspirate, or the German "ch."

"Cz" like "tch:" thus, Czartoryski is pronounced Tchartoryski; Langiewicz as Langiewitch.

"Sz" like "sh:" thus, Staszyc is sounded like Stashits.

"Ew" is sounded like "tsv:" thus, Owierzakiewicz pronounce Tsvierzakievitch.

"Szcz" like "shtch:" thus, pronounce Szczerbiec as Shtchairbiets.

"Z" simple is sounded as in English, but with a dot over it like the French "j."

"Rz" also like the French "j;" the "r" being almost a dead letter: thus, Rzewuski is equivalent to Jayvooski.

A new monthly periodical, entitled the *Victoria Magazine*, will make its appearance next month under the auspices of Miss Emily Faithfull.

The *Victoria* (Texas) *Advocate* says that a pair of large camels are being put on the express from the Rio Grande to Victoria. They are to be harnessed to a large two-wheeled cart. They will carry 3500 lb. of freight, and make the trip in five or seven days.

Working Men's Club and Institute Union.—This society, formed in connection with the Social Science Congress last June, under the presidency of Lord Brougham, is in full activity, diffusing information of service in the formation of clubs and institutes, and enlisting the sympathy and supplying the stimulus necessary for the general establishment of these institutions. Clubs, under various names, have for some time been working successfully at Southampton, Westminster, Notting-hill, Salford, Blandford, St. Leonard's, Brighton, Charlton Marshall, Leeds, and other places, and others have been formed in Liverpool, Sedgeley, Worcester, and numerous localities. In connection with the central union, a club has been formed at Farringdon, which at the end of eight weeks numbers 235 members. At Wandsworth a club has just been opened under encouraging circumstances. The secretary of the union, the Rev. H. Solly, has lately visited Warwickshire and South Staffordshire; and the result has been the formation of provisional committees at Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and West Bromwich; and meetings have been held at Wednesbury and Stourbridge by Mr. Jones (one of the corresponding members of the Union and secretary to the South Staffordshire Educational Association). At Scarborough the formation of a club has just been determined upon. Action is also being taken at Leeds, Lincoln, Rotherham, Nottingham, Bradford, Wakefield, and Sheffield—towns which will shortly be visited by deputations from the union. Lord Lyttelton, in presiding at the inaugural meeting of an institute at Bewdley, took occasion to advocate the adoption of the club features. The society has rendered very important aid to those persons who take an active interest in such matters by the publication of various pamphlets containing information and counsel as to the starting of clubs and institutes, and stating the conditions and advantages of the affiliation of local societies.

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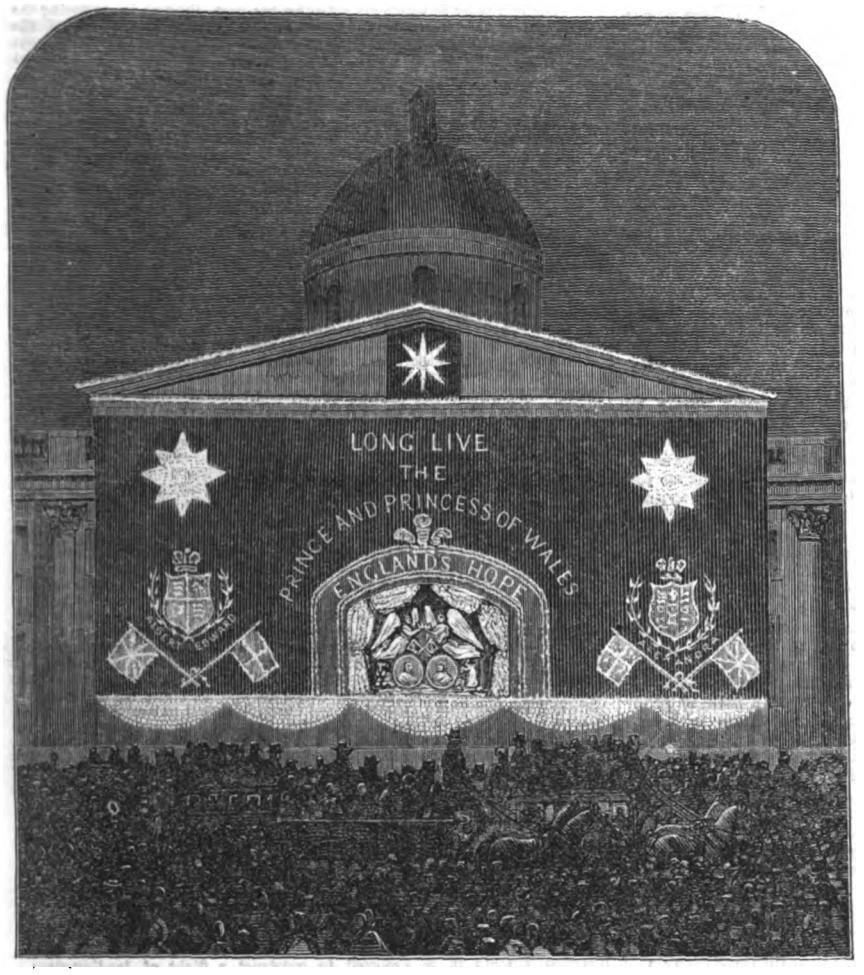
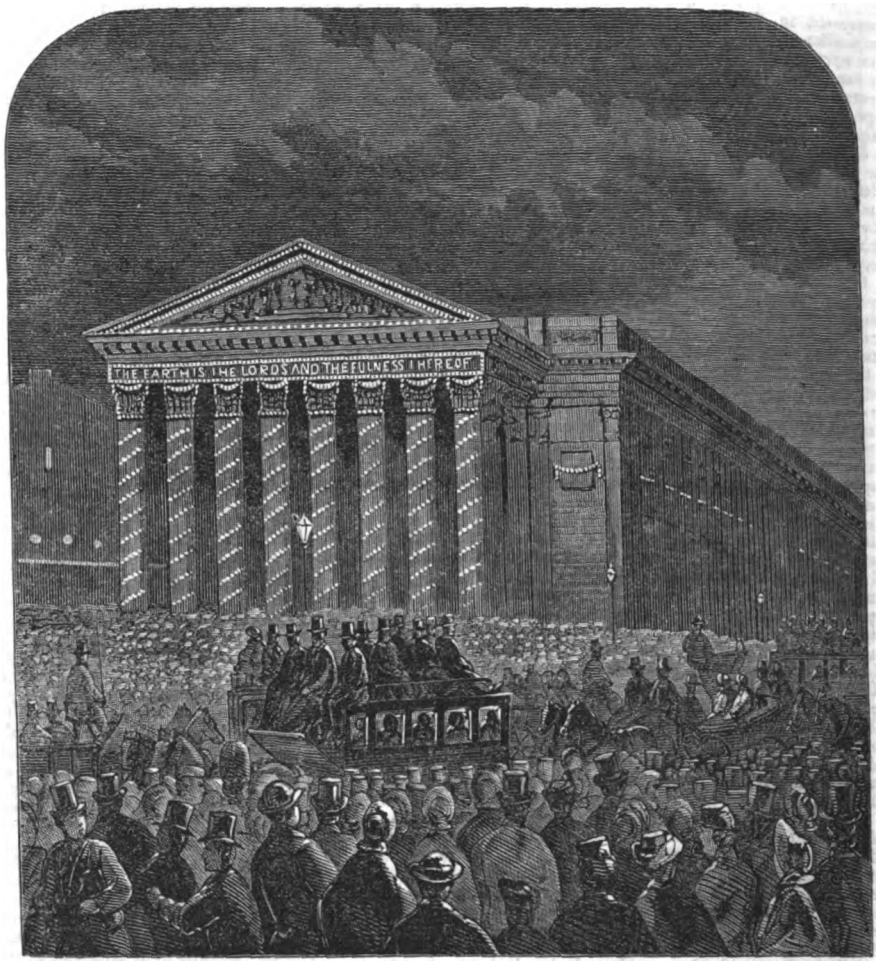
ILLUMINATIONS IN LONDON.



THE NATIONAL GALLERY.



THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

(*Continued from page* 389.)

They were united by more than two thousand sockets, all of which were carefully screwed in at the place of illumination. Separate mains conducted the gas to the western elevation, the tower, the dome, the cupola, and cross; the latter standing 8 ft. above the ordinary cross of the church, and being inclosed in a frame of ruby-coloured glass. These mains were connected with a ten-inch main from a heavily-weighted gasometer at the Windsor-street works of the Birmingham Gas Company, which was reserved for the sole use of this illumination. The order to commence the work was given on Tuesday, the 3rd of March, and on the following Tuesday it was completed and the scaffolding, which had taken forty men three days to erect, removed.

It is estimated that the consumption of gas during the period of illumination reached very nearly three-quarters of a million of cubic feet; and, though the raw material employed was so enormous, it is probable that the entire expense of the illumination, including the gas-fittings, will not exceed six hundred pounds. From these particulars it will be seen that the illumination was upon a colossal scale, and far exceeds anything that has previously been attempted in the illumination of public edifices upon their architectural lines by gas. The illumination was seen for miles around in every direction. From the top of Barr Beacon, about eight miles distant, a singular effect was produced by means of a fog-cloud which hung over the town, and concealed the dome and tower from view—a blood-red cross appearing to shine in the heavens and rest upon Birmingham. As the traveller approached the town on this side the opacity of the fog gradually diminished until, when about three miles away, the broad lines of light which spanned the dome appeared in sight, and, magnified by the thin vapour through which they were refracted, gave the idea of some gigantic monster clawing the heavens with his fiery paws. All the avenues to the church and the surrounding streets were crowded with masses of human heads, in the midst of which stood a glittering fairy palace. The effect was heightened by coloured fires, which, under the superintendence of Mr. C. L. Hanmer, were introduced at intervals of time in burning censers, wreathing their clouds of incense among the urns upon the parapet, in the gallery of the tower, and shedding upon the windows of the church the rich tints of a peaceful southern sky at sunset. The seven gateways of iron, that lead by broad avenues to the church-doors, were wreathed in evergreens, amongst which nestled festoons of variegated lamps. So great was the sensation produced throughout the town and surrounding districts, and such the disappointment of those who had not seen it, that the committee, at a great expense, consented to reillumine for one night more, which was done on the 13th. One of the chief features in this great illumination is the marvellous celerity with which the whole was completed; and too much praise cannot be accorded to Messrs. W. and B. N. Smith, the builders; Messrs. Russel and Sons, tube manufacturers; and the Birmingham Gas Company, for the expedition with which they discharged the orders of the committee.

Independently of the officials of the church, the Hon. and Rev. G. M. Yorke, Rector, and Messrs. Walford and Harrison (churchwardens), who acted as honorary secretary and treasurer, the gentlemen present in committee for illuminating the church were Messrs. George Whateley, Westley Richards, Colonel Mason; Drs. Bell Fletcher, and Heslop; Captains B. Chesshire, T. Dixon, and C. Ratcliff; C. W. Elkington, Clement Gibbs, Hollins, Dr. Fleming, Rev. G. Pettit, Holmes, Belliss, Hunt, Best, Councillor Phillips, James, Parker, Jelf, Keeley; and the project received the hearty support and sincere congratulations of almost every inhabitant of Birmingham to whom application was made.

EXETER.

Here there was a procession of Mayor, Corporation, tradesmen, and volunteers to the cathedral, accompanied by four bands. We give an Engraving (from a sketch by Mr. G. Townsend) of the procession passing the Guildhall, in High-street. At Bury Meadow three commemoration trees were planted, and the volunteers fired a feu de joie. Several public dinners took place, and about 5000 children were provided with tea. At night a monster bonfire was lit in the cathedral-yard, and brilliant illuminations took place.

THE TORCHLIGHT CELEBRATION AT LANCASTER.

Lancaster greatly distinguished itself in the festivities that celebrated the Royal marriage. It had the usual procession, public dinners, treats to the poor and to the schools, fireworks, illumination, and monster bonfire; but the great feature of the Lancaster festivities was the revival of an old feudal celebration that had become, it was thought, obsolete. It was decided that an ox should be given to feed the poor; and so soon as the idea became known it obtained so much approval and substantial support that it was decided to roast two. As the roasting would take a good deal of time, it was obvious that it must begin on Monday. That necessity suggested another notion, and it was finally arranged that the two devoted animals should be paraded through the town in torchlight procession, which was to be strictly in character with bygone times, more familiar than the present with such doings. The programme was as follows—Torch-bearers were to lead the way, mounted on donkeys; next, a band of music; then wains filled with folk bearing flags and banners; next, two trucks each bearing one of the oxen, with butchers in attendance; next, a coach-and-four, with a figure of Henry VIII., attended by knights in armour, beefeaters, &c.; Mr. Punch, his wife Judy, and their dog Toby; representations of an enormous plum-pudding, cheese,

GUILDHALL.

KING'S COLLEGE.

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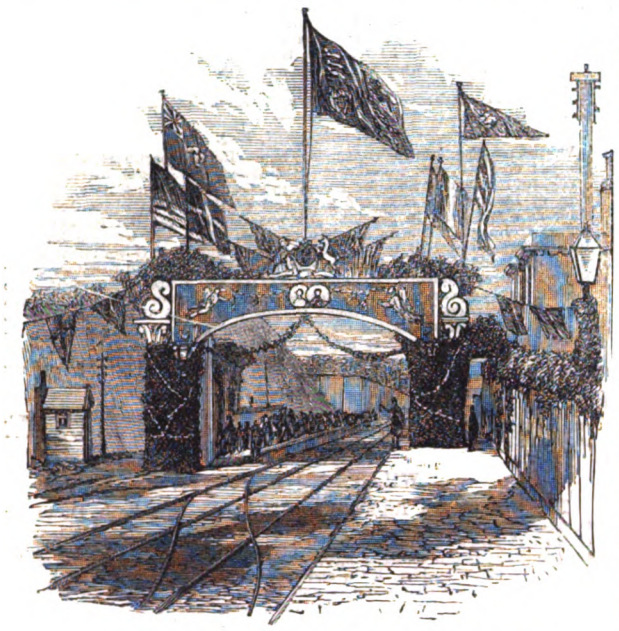
&c.; the procession closing with a whole host of masked characters riding on donkeys, the masks being of the most grotesque description. Along the march torchbearers were to flank the whole. All this actually came off on Monday evening, and never did Lancaster or any other town present such a scene. The streets were literally packed with enthusiastic thousands, who lustily cheered the pageant. Our Engraving represents the procession entering the market square.

LYNN.

At half-past nine in the morning a procession was formed in the market-place, comprising the Enrolled Pensioners, Coastguard, Royal Naval Volunteers, the Mayor and Corporation, with their regalia, the clergy in their academical costume, and other ministers of religion, friendly societies, and inhabitants generally, and traversed the principal streets of the town, being joined on its way by the children of all the day and Sunday schools. The streets on the route of the procession, and indeed throughout the town, were profusely decorated with flags, the bells of St. Margaret's Church at the same time ringing out merry peals.

The procession returned to the market-place, where the Mayor proclaimed the Royal marriage. This incident in the day's proceedings forms the subject of our Illustration. The rifle corps, headed by their band, formed opposite the Mayor, corporation, &c., who stood



ERITH: TRIUMPHAL ARCH AT THE STATION.

facing the south; the municipal banner, flanked by the English and Danish standards, forming an appropriate background; the sergeants-at-mace, with regalia, standing at the foot of the platform. The pensioners and coastguard formed on the east side of the square, joining the right of the rifle corps. At the first gun from the fort the town-crier bespoke silence whilst the proclamation should be made. The Mayor then announced the marriage of the Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra, giving in full the titles of their Royal Highnesses. The announcement was cheered lustily, and the flags were waved by the school children and others. The Rev. E. F. E. Hankinson, Incumbent of St. Margaret's, then advanced to the front of the platform, attended by the other clergy, and the assemblage uncovered while Mr. Hankinson knelt and invoked a blessing on the Royal couple, using for the purpose appropriate prayers and versicles selected from the marriage and other services of the Church, to which the persons near responded. Prayers for the Queen and realm were also used, the service concluding with the Benediction. After a pause the gun was again fired and answered by a Royal salute. The volunteers fired a feu de joie, the gun was again fired, and responded to by the rifle corps in the same manner. The corps then fired a splendid volley, and lastly presented arms while the band played the National Anthem. The whole of the assemblage, led by the Mayor, gave several rounds of hearty cheers for the Prince and Princess.

HAMPSTEAD: BUILDING THE BONFIRE ON THE HEATH.

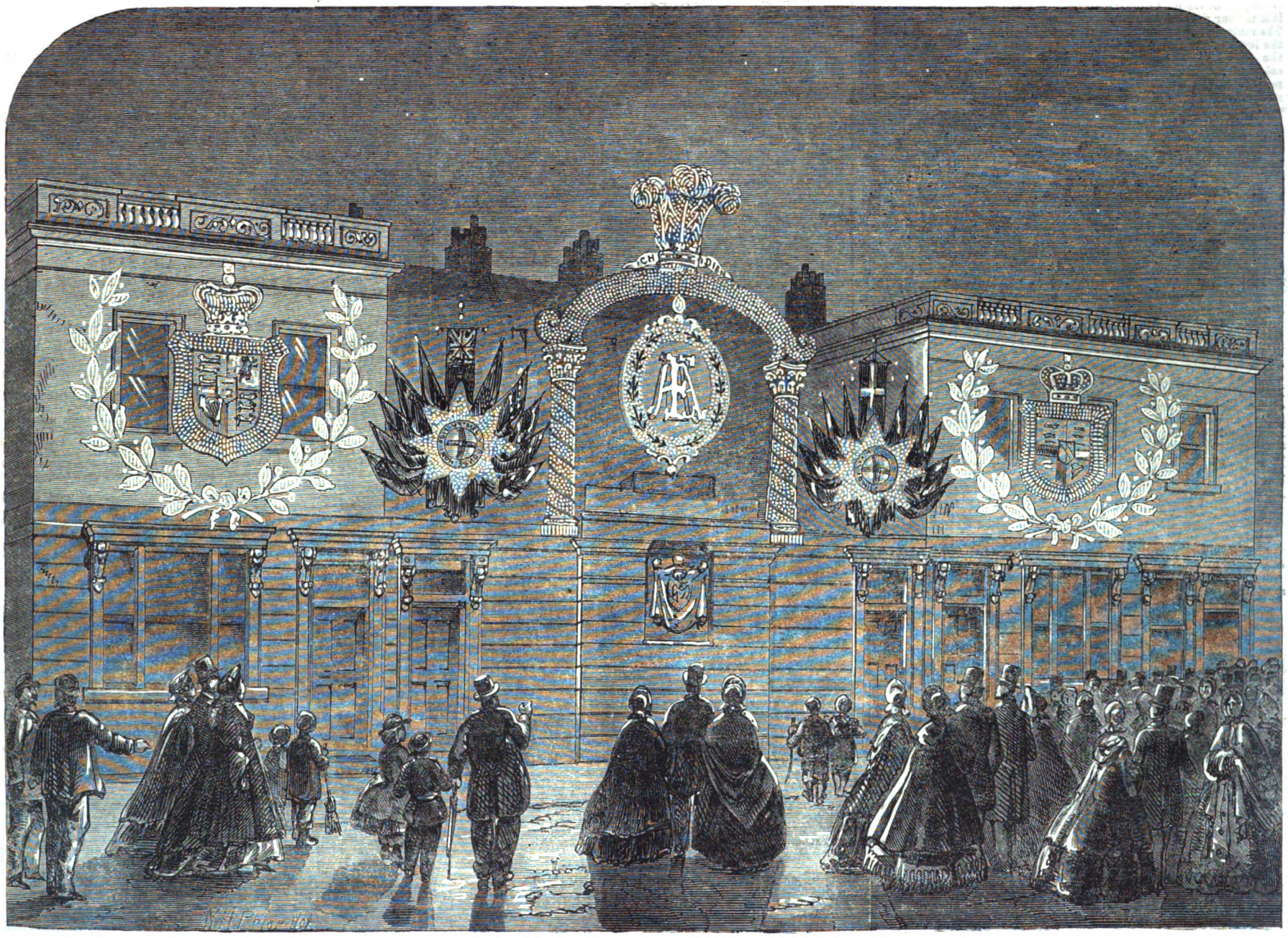
A dinner was given to the poor of both sexes over a certain age at the Corn Exchange, the schools were all feasted in their respective buildings, and rustic sports in great variety were provided and greatly enjoyed. In the evening a public dinner took place in the Guildhall, under the presidency of the Mayor. The illuminations at night were on a magnificent scale.

THE MALVERN BONFIRE AND FESTIVITIES.

Two incidents, which stood out prominently in the rejoicings at Malvern—the beacon fire and the planting an oak on the Link Common—serve us for Illustration. The day was ushered in by a salute of seven guns and a peal from the abbey bells; a second salute was fired between one and two o'clock, on the telegraphic despatch being received announcing that the Royal marriage had been completed. The Malvern Volunteer Rifle Corps, the Oddfellows, Foresters, and principal inhabitants mustered at ten o'clock and attended Divine service in the abbey. After the service a procession was formed in the churchyard, consisting of the volunteers, clergy, inhabitants, Oddfellows, the oak-tree (given by Lady Emily Foley), drawn by four white horses, and the Foresters' society, wearing Coventry rosettes. After parading the town the procession repaired to the site selected for planting the oak, near the "Victoria Seat," a favourite spot with

DEAL: TRIUMPHAL ARCH.

her Majesty during her residence in Malvern in early life. The ceremony was performed by Lady Emily Foley. Later there was a dinner of the rifle corps at the Music Hall, and the children of the day and Sunday schools were feasted with tea and cake at their schoolrooms. The fire lighted on Tuesday night on the top of the Worcestershire Beacon, the highest point in the range of Malvern hills, was a complete success. The torchlight procession started from the abbey at seven o'clock, and, the night being favourable, it was visible for many miles. This, as seen from the vale of the Severn, was a most beautiful sight. The procession extended nearly half a mile. The top of the



LONDON: ILLUMINATION IN SAVILE-ROW.

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hill was reached soon after half-past seven, and the torchbearers assembled round the pyre, which was 60 ft. high, the area of the base being 60 ft. by 40 ft. The mass of combustibles had been freely sprinkled with petroleum and tar, so that the flames spread rapidly. Gradually it increased until it ascended in a column to a great height, lighting up the clouds, which reflected the lurid glare, and being visible at an immense distance. Answering fires were lighted at several points on the Malvern range and on Bredon Hill, and other distant eminences. Before the fire was lighted up a discharge of rockets took place.

TRIUMPHAL ARCHES AT ERITH AND DEAL.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra, on their way from Gravesend to Windsor, at Erith Station passed under a triumphal arch, erected at the cost of the inhabitants. This tasteful erection, of which we give an Engraving, was designed by H. Wake, Esq. The whole of the station and the platforms were decorated and festooned; and, in addition to floral embellishments, more than 350 flags were artistically arranged, representing both our services and foreign nations, particularly the Royal Standard and arms of Denmark.

At Deal the Royal wedding day was kept with rejoicings of various kinds, which we have not room to specify. We give, however, an Illustration, from a photograph taken by Mr. B. R. Eastes, of the triumphal arch erected at Deal.

FIREWORKS AT BIRR CASTLE, THE RESIDENCE OF THE EARL OF ROSSE.

In no part of the Queen's dominions were loyalty and affection for the Sovereign more strongly marked than in Parsonstown. From the Earl of Rosse, whose castle joins the town, to the poorest inhabitant, only one feeling—of heartfelt satisfaction and pleasure for the happiness of the Royal family—prevailed.

The inhabitants of Parsonstown determined to celebrate the marriage of their future King by a holiday and a display of fireworks, and every person seemed delighted to be able to assist in the demonstration. Lord Rosse, with his usual liberality, supplied as much fireworks as the town purchased, and threw open his demesne as the safest and best place to exhibit them. It was intended to have had the display on the evening of the 10th of March; but, the day having proved very wet, it was postponed until the 11th. By the admirable management of John Garney, Esq., his Lordship's agent, the immense crowds who flocked from the neighbouring towns and country to witness the spectacle were accommodated without inconvenience or confusion.

The towers of the principal gate entering his Lordship's demesne were surmounted by flags. As the evening was dark, the avenue leading to the castle was lit with lamps, and the band of the King's County Royal Rifles Militia Regiment attended, and added to the pleasure of the evening.

A salute of twenty-one guns proclaimed the commencement of the joyous scene, and in quick succession followed rockets, coloured lights, fire-balloons, all manner of devices in fire, shells of golden rain, diamond pieces, floating stars, all terminating, after a couple of hours, with the sudden starting into light, with a dazzling splendour, of a beautiful emblematical device giving the initials "A. A.," separated by the Prince of Wales's feathers.

The conduct and demeanour of the vast crowds who were present exceeded all praise, all seeming animated with the same feeling of happy and devoted loyalty. "A right royal supper," combining all that money or heartfelt hospitality could procure or devise, was laid in the castle for guests invited on the grounds by the Earl of Rosse.

BLACKROCK CASTLE, CORK, ILLUMINATED.

In Cork, at twelve o'clock, the troops in garrison, comprising infantry and artillery, were marched through the city to the New wall, where a feu de joie was fired, and enthusiastic cheers given by both troops and spectators for her Majesty and the Prince and Princess. The joybells of the churches were rung at two o'clock. In Queenstown the rejoicings were equally marked. A grand salute was fired by the men-of-war and gun-boats in port. The yards were manned, and loud cheers were given for her Majesty and the Royal pair. The illuminations were general and varied, many of them manifesting great taste. Of the riotous conduct of a few disaffected persons it is not our purpose now to treat. Blackrock Castle looked magnificent. The main or lighthouse tower, rising to a height of over 100 ft. above the level of the river, displayed on the front a star 14 ft. in diameter, the centre of which was formed of white, and the edges of particoloured, lights. The coloured lights were disposed in two rows, the nearest to the centre consisting of red and the next of green—all radiating into the six arms of the star. The whole design was composed of ships' lanterns, fitted with powerful reflectors. The windows of the castle, which are very numerous, were brilliantly illuminated with wax candles, and from the roof rockets and other fireworks were discharged during the evening. Our Illustration is from a sketch by Mr. Robert Stopford.

THE GUERNSEY FESTIVITIES.

We give two Illustrations, from sketches by Mr. Paul Naftel, of the rejoicings at Guernsey, which were carried out on a liberal and extensive scale. One represents the lively aspect worn by the High-street, the principal thoroughfare in St. Peter Port, throughout the day; the other the discharge of fireworks at night, with Castle Cornet in the background.

FESTIVITIES AT ST. PETERSBURG IN CELEBRATION OF THE WEDDING DAY OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The auspicious union which has been the cause of such enthusiastic demonstrations of joy throughout all England was worthily and brilliantly celebrated in St. Petersburg at her Majesty's Embassy and by the British residents in that city.

The festivities at the Embassy commenced with a State dinner, at which were present his Imperial Highness the Prince of Oldenburg, his Excellency Prince Gortschakoff, Minister for Foreign Affairs, several of the chief dignitaries of the Court and State, the French Ambassador, and the chiefs of the foreign missions at St. Petersburg. During dinner the fine band of the Chevalier Guards played an admirable selection of music, as well as the national airs, appropriate to the loyal toasts proposed by Prince Gortschakoff and by her Majesty's Ambassador.

In the evening his Excellency gave a concert, at which was united the talent of all the celebrated artists now resident at St. Petersburg. This soirée, which was one of the most brilliant ever given by a foreign representative in this capital, was honoured by the presence of the Emperor and Empress of Russia, and by nearly all the members of the Imperial family, and was attended by about four hundred of the élite of the society of St. Petersburg.

The members of the Imperial family present were the Emperor's sons, the hereditary Grand Duke and the Grand Duke Alexander;

(*Continued on page* 396.)

The *Correspondancia* of Madrid says that the Queen of Spain has ordered one of the crown jewellers to make her a magnificent diadem. The diamonds and other precious stones, to the value of eight million reals (£8400), will be furnished by the Crown Jewel Office. The rest of the *parure*, necklace, bracelets, &c., will represent twelve million reals (£12,600).

We have news from the Cape of Good Hope to Feb. 20. Parliament had been summoned to meet at Cape Town on April 16, which had given offence to some of the members of the Eastern Province, who wished that the Session should be held at Graham's Town, and they had recommended their colleagues not to attend. It was not expected the recommendation would have much effect. The drought had entirely disappeared, and rain had fallen, though too late to serve the summer harvest. All was quiet on the frontier, but the proneness of the natives to cattle-stealing was likely to lead to trouble. Dr. Livingstone had returned in the Pioneer to Quillemane, after a trip to Johanna for supplies.

Last year upwards of four million hundredweight of provisions was imported into the United Kingdom from various countries in Europe and from the United States. This quantity is in excess of the imports in 1861 by one million and a quarter cwt. Of such increase bacon and ham contributed 830,000 cwt.; beef and pork, 147,114 cwt.; butter, 44,600 cwt.; and lard, 205,399 cwt. The only decrease shown in the accounts is 2486 cwt. on cheese. Of eggs the total number was 235½ millions, an increase on the previous year of 32 millions. When it is considered how enormously these importations have increased of late years, they cannot be deemed satisfactorily accounted for by referring the circumstance to increase of population, still less to reduced powers of home production; the conclusion, therefore, seems safe that the bulk of the nation are better fed than heretofore.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR JAMES OUTRAM.

Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram, G.C.B., K.S.I., whose chivalrous and brilliant career won him the designation of "The Bayard of India," was the scion of an old and honourable Derbyshire family which originally settled at Alfreton. He was the son of Benjamin Outram, Esq., of Butterley Hall, Derbyshire, an eminent civil engineer, by his wife, Margaret, daughter of James Anderson, Esq., LL.B., and M.A., of Monnie, Aberdeenshire. Sir James Outram was brother of Mrs. George Sligo, of Seacliff House, Haddingtonshire, whose only daughter, the widow of Sir William Cornwallis Harris, married, secondly, in 1859, Archibald Vincent Smith Sligo, Esq., of Inzievar; and Sir James's other sister, Margaret, wife of Lieutenant-General Farquharson, of the Bombay Army, was mother of the Baroness Hugel, wife of the late Austrian Ambassador at Florence. Sir James Outram was born at Butterley Hall, on the 29th of January, 1803, and was educated at Dr. Bisset's school at Udney, and at Marischal College, both in Aberdeenshire. He entered the 23rd Bombay Corps as a cadet in 1820, and quitted it, a Lieutenant, to command and discipline the Bheel Corps, which he did with great success. From 1828 to 1835 he served in Candeish, and organised a regular force in 1835 at Guzerat, and successively held the posts of Commissioner in Upper Scinde, and of Resident at Sattara, Baroda, and Lucknow. In 1838 he accompanied Sir John (afterwards Lord) Keane as extra Aide-de-Camp to Affghanistan, and took part in the capture of Ghuznee. In 1856 Outram, then a Colonel, was appointed Chief Commissioner of Oude; and in 1857 he was chosen to command the Persian expedition, and made a K.C.B. He was at Bushire, Kooshab, Mohammerah, and other engagements; but, owing to an injury, resulting from a fall from his horse, was debarred from taking a very active part. Scarcely had he returned from this expedition before he found himself called to share with the heroic Havelock the most serious duty that, perhaps, ever fell upon true and gallant men in India—viz., the suppression of the Sepoy insurrection, then at the height of its guilt and cruelty. After the suppression of the mutiny h was appointed Chief Commissioner of Oude; but, differing with Lord Cannin in the policy pursued towards the Talookdars, he left for Calcutta. In 1857 h was made a G.C.B.; in 1858 he was promoted to a lieutenant-generalship for "eminent services;" and was created a Baronet on the 10th of November of that year. Lord Palmerston carried a vote of thanks to him in the Commons on the 8th of February, 1858; and Lord Panmure did the same in the Upper House, both warmly eulogising Sir James's conduct. For two years after this Outram worked as President of the Council of India. He protested against the amalgamation of the Indian army with the Queen's, and published a long and valuable minute on the subject. He then returned to England, with his health so shattered that it was a wonder how he bore the voyage. Honours awaited him at all points, but he could only faintly enjoy them. He was presented with the freedom of the city of London and with a sword worth one hundred guineas on the 20th of December, 1860, pursuant to a vote of the Corporation of Oct. 7, 1858. On the creation of the Order of the Star of India, Sir James Outram was enrolled among its first Knights. In July, 1862, he received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford. Sir James Outram married, Dec. 18, 1835, Margaret Clementina, second daughter of James Anderson, Esq., J.P., of Bridge-end, Brechin, Forfarshire; and by her, who survives him, he leaves an only child, his successor. Sir James Outram died at Pau, in France, on the 11th ult., and is succeeded by his son, now Sir Francis Boyd Outram, the second Baronet, who was born in 1836, and who entered the Bengal civil service in January, 1856, and is Assistant-Secretary of the North-Western Provinces of Bengal. He married, in 1860, Jane Anne, eldest daughter of Patrick Davidson, Esq., of Inchmarlo, Aberdeenshire.

On Wednesday week the remains of the late General Sir James Outram were interred in Westminster Abbey, amid a large concourse of the deceased's friends, companions in arms, and the public. The funeral procession, consisting of the hearse, nine mourning-coaches, and about fifty private carriages, started from Sir James Outram's residence, Queen's-gate-gardens, Kensington, shortly after eleven o'clock. It was most appropriately headed by a mourning detachment of the 78th Highlanders, of which the deceased was Colonel, under the command of Colonel Lockhart, C.B. It comprised Captain W. H. Brown, Quartermaster Charles Erskine, and the Sergeant-Major and twelve colour and staff sergeants of the distinguished regiment represented. The cortége reached Westminster Abbey at one o'clock, and, a walking procession of great length having been formed, it entered the building by the West Cloister door. The pall was borne by the officers and sergeants of the 78th, already mentioned, the chief mourner being Sir Francis Outram, son of the deceased, who was accompanied by many other relatives. Among the mourners who followed the coffin as it was carried through the nave were the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Earl Dalhousie, Lord Lyveden, Lord Clyde, and Sir J. Lawrence (these comrades of the deceased walked abreast), Lord Chelmsford, Sir Charles Wood, Lord Harris, Sir James Hogg, General Farquharson, Colonel Mant, Lord Keane, Sir George Pollock, Sir H. Havelock, Colonel Lockhart, Sir H. Rawlinson, Sir John Low, General Hancock, General Malcolm, Colonel Holland, Colonel Whitelocke, Sir George Clerk, Sir James Elphinstone, Major W. T. Johnson, Colonel George Malcolm, Sir H. Willoughby, M.P.; Mr. Kinnaird, M.P.; Colonel Sykes, M.P.; Mr. Ross Mangles; Mr. R. W. Crawford, M.P.; Colonel Wellesley, Dr. W. H. Russell, Colonel Staveley, Colonel Bowie, Sir Ranald Martin, &c. The Very Rev. the Dean read the burial service, and the Rev. Lord John Thynne the Lesson. The music consisted of Croft and Purcell's burial service, and part of Handel's funeral anthem, "His body is buried in peace, but his soul liveth for evermore." Mr. Brownsmith conducted the choral part of the service, and Mr. Turle was the organist. The service was of a deeply-affecting character. Around the grave when the body was lowered were seen clustered a large and illustrious body of officers, many of whom had fought side by side with the deceased, and whose bronzed faces reminded one of the far-distant scenes on which, in common with him, they had defended the honour of their country. The ceremony lasted about an hour.

VISCOUNTESS GOUGH.

The Right Hon. Frances Maria Viscountess Gough was the daughter of General Edward Stephens, R.A., and was married the 3rd of June, 1807, to the gallant and distinguished Field Marshal, Sir Hugh Gough, K.P., K.S.I., G.C.B., present Viscount Gough of Goojerat, in the Punjaub, and had four daughters and two sons. Of these survive her one son, the Hon. George Stephens Gough, and three daughters—viz., the Hon. Mrs. Archibald Francis Arbuthnot; the Hon. Mrs. Haines, wife of Lieut.-Colonel Gregory Haines, Indian Army; and the Hon. Lady Grant, wife of Lieut.-General Sir Patrick Grant, G.C.B. The Viscountess died on the 15th ult., at St. Helens, her husband's suburban seat, Booterstown, near Dublin.

SIR WILLIAM STEVENSON, K.C.B.

His Excellency Sir William Stevenson, K.C.B., Governor and Commander in Chief of the Mauritius, who died there, in his fifty-eighth year, on the 9th of February last, was by birth and extraction a West Indian. His mother, Mrs. Stevenson, had been a Miss James of the island of Jamaica, and was descended from the Colonel Richard James, who was mentioned in the volume of the "Annual Register" for 1759 as having died in Jamaica at the patriarchal age of 103; and was further memorable as having been the first person born of English parents in Jamaica after it had been taken from the Spaniards. Sir William Stevenson's mother was also descended from the famous Henry Lawrence, President of Cromwell's Jamaica Council. Sir William Stevenson commenced life as a barrister (he was called to the English Bar in 1837), and made his way to the Judicial Bench in Jamaica. He was subsequently promoted to the governorship of the British settlements at Honduras, and from that to the Government of Mauritius. At Mauritius Sir William's abilities and his devotion to the public service found a more fitting field for their display. He became one of the most popular of colonial Governors. This was strongly marked by the grief caused in the island by his death, and by the feeling displayed at his funeral.

SIR HENRY ROPER.

The Hon. Sir Henry Roper, late Chief Justice at Bombay, was the second son of William Roper, Esq., by Elizabeth, daughter of R. Fish, Esq., and was the younger brother of Charles Roper, Esq., of Fairfield, in the county of Dublin, and the great-grandson of Henry, eighth Baron Teynham. He was born in 1800, and was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn in 1826. He at one time filled the office of Clerk of the Crown at Bombay. He was elevated to the Bench of the Supreme Court at Bombay, as a Puisne Judge, and knighted in 1838; and he was advanced to the Chief Justiceship of that Court in 1846. He married, the 2nd of September, 1847, Charlotte-Lydia, third daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Pleydell Bouverie, Canon of Salisbury, and grand-daughter of Jacob, second Earl of Radnor, by whom (who survives him) he leaves two sons and three daughters. Sir Henry Roper died at his seat, Stoke House, near Chichester, on the 20th ult.

SERJEANT WRANGHAM.

Digby Cayley Wrangham, of the Rocks, Gloucestershire, Queen's Serjeant, with a patent of precedence, and leader of the Parliamentary Bar, was the son of the Venerable Archdeacon Wrangham, and was born in 1806. He attained, at Oxford, a double first-class in 1826, and proceeded M.A. He was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn on June 8, 1831, and joined the Northern Circuit. He was private secretary to Lord Audley, and afterwards to Lord Aberdeen, at the Foreign Office. He eventually devoted himself entirely to Parliamentary practice, and in that line of forensic business attained the highest reputation and position; and his emoluments must have been very great. He was advanced to the coif, with a patent of precedence, and was subsequently made a Queen's Serjeant. He had been at one time M.P. for Sudbury. He married Amelia, second daughter of Walter Ramsden Fawkes, Esq., of Farnley Hall, Yorkshire, by whom (who died some years ago) he leaves (with a daughter, Emily Augusta, wife of Henry Calley, Esq., of Burderop Park, Wilts) two sons—viz., Walter Wrangham, Esq., barrister-at-law, and the Rev. D. S. Wrangham, B.A., Vicar of South Cave, Yorkshire. Mr. Serjeant Wrangham was a gentleman of high bearing and honour, and was everywhere respected. His death, which occurred on the 10th ult., is much lamented by a large circle of friends and admirers.

CESAR MANSUETE DESPRETZ.

This eminent philosopher, member of the Imperial Institute, and Professor of Physics at the Faculty of Sciences at Paris, who died on Sunday, the 15th ult., was born at Lesines, in Hainault, on May 13, 1789. He came at an early age to Paris to study chemistry and physics, and soon distinguished himself by his vivid intelligence, retentive memory, and singular and eccentric bearing. At first, more a chemist than a physicist, he devoted himself for nearly forty years to a profound study of the phenomena of heat, light, sound electricity, &c., and has thereby imprinted his name in every treatise on those subjects. In spite of some natural defects, he, by dint of perseverance and the sedulous preparation of his lectures, drew around him as numerous audiences as the most eloquent professors, and he eventually obtained the highest chair of physics in France. His habits were simple, verging on austerity, and so regular that his appearance in certain places became almost an indication of the hour. He is said to have been also an ardent lover of the chase—a true Nimrod. He has left, besides very numerous scientific memoirs, a treatise on physics, which has become classical in France. We give the following remarkable experiment:—While submitting some pure charcoal to slow distillation by means of an induced electric current he found on the platinum wire some very minute black crystals, which, when mixed with a little oil, polished rubies as rapidly and effectually as diamond-dust. No other substance will produce this effect under similar conditions. It was an approach to the manufacture of the diamond.

W. GREGSON, ESQ.

W. Gregson, Esq., late Under-Secretary for the Home Department, whose death has just occurred, was remarkable in political life as the barrister who draughted the Reform Bills for Earl Grey's Government in 1831-32. He was born at Liverpool in 1790, and graduated at Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1810, as a first-class in classics. He was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn on the 12th of June, 1815; and between 1820 and 1830 he draughted bills for the Home Office; the Whig Government afterwards employed him in the same capacity. He was private secretary to Sir R. Peel, and, subsequently, Under-Secretary for the Home Department. He also during nine years visited and inspected the prisons of England. He was one of the founders of Marlborough College, and of the Training College at Highbury, and was among the earliest promoters of the ragged-school movement. In 1854 he removed to his native town of Liverpool, and was a warm friend of the Liverpool Collegiate Institution, and of all charities and societies in the town.

Notices of the Duke of Grafton, the Earl of Lauderdale, Viscount Templetown, and Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart., whose deaths have just occurred, will be given in next week's Number.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Henrietta Elizabeth, Dowager Countess Granville, late of Hereford-street, Park-lane, was proved in London, on the 19th ult., by her son, the Hon. Edward Frederick Leveson-Gower, M.P.; the personalty sworn under £16,000. Her Ladyship was a daughter of the fifth Duke of Devonshire, K.G., and married the late Earl Granville, P.C., G.C.B., Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Paris, who died in 1846, and had issue three sons and two daughters. Her Ladyship, who died in November last, executed her will in 1857, and two codicils in 1860-1. The will is signed "Henrietta Elizabeth," and the codicils "Harriet Granville." Her Ladyship appoints her son, the present Earl, a trustee with her other son, who is the sole executor, and is heir presumptive to the earldom. Her Ladyship bequeaths to her son, Earl Granville, the plate; and to her daughter, Lady Rivers, she leaves the residue of her property. This is subject to the payment of five annuities—namely, one of £50, two of £30, and two of £25. These are chiefly left to the servants of the testatrix.

The will of Edward Loyd, Esq., late of Combe House, near Croydon, formerly of Greenhill, near Manchester, was proved in the London Court on the 16th ult. The personalty was sworn under £600,000. The executors nominated are his sons, Lewis Loyd, Edward Loyd, and William Jones Loyd, Esqrs. The testator was the uncle of Lord Overstone, and was formerly a banker at Manchester and a magistrate for the county of Lancashire. His will bears date 1855, and he died on the 30th of January last, aged eighty-three. He bequeaths to his wife the interest of £100,000 Three per Cents, and an absolute legacy of £6500, together with a residence and the plate and furniture; but books and pictures at her decease he leaves to his eldest son, to whom he has devised his freehold and other estates. To each of his sons he leaves a legacy of £100,000 sterling, and to each of his daughters (for whom a prior provision has been made) a legacy of £5000.

The will of George Forbes, Esq., of Bereleigh House, Petersfield, Hants, was proved in London by the executors, James Stewart Forbes, Esq., the testator's brother, and Daniel Boys and Alexander Forbes Tweedie, Esqrs., of Ely-place, London. The personal property was sworn under £140,000. The testator held the office of Deputy Lieutenant for Middlesex and Westminster, and was a magistrate of that city and county, also for Hants and Aberdeen. Mr. Forbes was a son of the late Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., and married in 1843, and had only attained the age of fifty-eight when he died, in January last. His will bears date 1855, whereby he bequeaths to his wife a life interest in his estates, both real and personal, and upon her decease he devises the freeholds to his eldest son or other issue; but, should no child attain a vested interest therein, then he devises his real estates to the second son of his brother, Sir Charles, and bequeaths his personal estate amongst his (testator's) children, but, in failure, then to nephews and neices; bequeathing to his sister, Katharine, and his brother, Sir Charles, each a legacy of £1000, also £100 to each of his executors.

INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The overland mail, with dates from Calcutta to the 22nd of February, and from Hong-Kong to 14th of February, has arrived.

INDIA.

The following is from the summary of the *Calcutta Englishman*:—

Reports from the opium districts have been received up to the 10th instant, stating the prospects of the season to be very promising. There is every reason to expect a good average crop, which, from the extent of land under cultivation, would be from 46,000 to 50,000 chests. Government may be considered very fortunate in the result of the opium sales hitherto.

Our latest intelligence from Jynteah is to the effect that Oakiang Nungba, the principal rebel leader, has been arrested and executed. This summary proceeding has spread terror amongst the rebels, and will, we trust, be a salutary lesson. The reward of 1000 rupees, which was offered for his apprehension, has been paid to the parties who captured him. The stockades at Oomkai and Oomklong have been destroyed. The 28th Native Infantry, now in the Cosyah Hills, is to be relieved in the beginning of next month. Within the last few days an engagement has taken place between a body of police and the rebels, in which the latter were defeated.

Letters recently received from Hyderabad inform us that the Nizam's Government has offered to assist certain wealthy merchants of Sholapore in importing rice; the said rice to be sold at a fair remunerative, but not too high, price to the people in the districts where the crops have failed. The Bunyahs have been strictly forbidden to interfere in the matter. If this intelligence be correct, the Nizam has taken a most sensible course.

CHINA.

(From the Hong-Kong *Overland Mail*.)

From Pekin there is no news whatever; and from the Northern ports we have ceased to receive regular intelligence, communication being closed by the ice.

From Shanghai all accounts are satisfactory. The country within the famous thirty-mile radius is showing signs of prosperity. The rebels have not been heard of during the last fortnight otherwise than vaguely. A city called Charasshoo, situated on the rebel frontier, about thirty miles inland, is said to have tendered its allegiance to the Imperialists, and to have been then occupied by an Imperial garrison. The same was the case with Fooshan, a nest of pirates.

We learn from Ningpo that the Rev. Dr. Parker, of the London Mission, died on the 2nd inst. from the effects of falling from his horse into a canal while crossing a dilapidated stone bridge. He was much respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. His loss will be deeply felt by those who came within the sphere of his labours.

From Fuhchau, Amoy, and Swatow there is no news of importance.

JAPAN.

The accounts from Japan during the past fortnight have had reference principally to the internal affairs of the country; no molestation has been offered to foreigners, notwithstanding the warning given to the English Chargé d'Affaires a short time back. The *Japan Herald* of Jan. 24 states that proscriptions of the most extensive kind have been made among the nobility, by the Emperor's direction; that no less than a hundred and ten persons of rank have been degraded and deprived of half their property; and that, while this number includes nearly all those who have "had to do" with foreigners since the treaties were first made, the names of certain nobles known to be hostile to foreigners are not to be found among the proscribed. The object sought to be attained is clear enough. If the treaties are to be repudiated, it will be, if not necessary, at least convenient, to affirm that they were made altogether out of the Emperor's knowledge; and of this no better proof could be afforded than the punishment of those who were cognisant of what was going on while the treaties were being negotiated.

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INDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

CHESS.

DESPITE the oft-repeated assertion that the game of chess bears a striking analogy to the science of war, it is undoubtedly true that great Generals and distinguished warriors have for the most part been but indifferent chessplayers. Probably the popular statement is due to the circumstance that the progenitor of our modern game of chess—known in Hindostan from time immemorial—was named Chatur-anga, the four angas or members composing an army. We are informed by Sir William Jones, in his essay on the ancient Indian game, that it was played by four persons with four suits or sets of men, variously coloured, and that the moves were determined by casts with dice, thus rendering the game a mixed game of chance and skill, and, as Sir William well remarks, assimilating it to the game of whist, except that pieces were used instead of cards. It certainly is remarkable that chess, the king of games, should bear such a family likeness to whist, the king of card games, whist being the only indoor game that, for variety and intricacy of combination, and for calling forth the mental energies, can at all compete with chess.

In the ancient game, Chatur-anga, we recognise the piece still known as the King, protected by his army, which was commanded by a General, who stood in the place of the modern Queen, the presence of a lady on the field of battle being outrageously opposed to all Oriental notions of propriety. The Phers or General became corrupted in Europe into fierce, or fierge, then into vierge, whence the transition to dame, or lady, is easy. The four members of the army were Phil, the elephant, now fol or fou, of the French, corresponding to the English Bishop, and not to the Castle, as many people suppose; Aspen-suar, the horseman, now the Frenchchevalier, and the English knight; Ruch, the camel, was, according to some, originally a chariot. It answers to the French tour, and to the English rook or castle; and Beydel, or Beydak, footmen, or infantry, are of course the prototypes of the French pions, and the English pawns.

Some antiquaries are of opinion that the name of the original game was Chatur-raji, the four Rajahs or Kings. Be this as it may, the game found its way from Hindostan into Persia, where it was called Chatrang. The Arabs, who at one time possessed Persia, having neither C nor G in their alphabet, altered the name of the game to Shat-ranj, the King's distress, by which it is still known in modern Persian. This was a very significant word in the sacred language of the Brahmins, transformed by successive changes, till in European languages we find it still further transmogrified into the Greek, Zatrikion; the Spanish, Axedrez; the Italian, Sacchi; the German, Schack; the French, Echecs; and the English, Chess. The word chess has, of course, given birth to the English check, and by a whimsical concurrence of circumstances it has supplied a name to the exchequer of Great Britain!

The works that have been written on chess would alone form a voluminous library. The oldest treatise with which we are acquainted is by a Portuguese, Damiao de Goa, who flourished towards the end of the fifteenth century. About the same time Caxton printed "The Booke of Chesse," the first book printed in England. Though these are deeply interesting as literary curiosities, we must look for purposes of study to more modern publications. The amateur cannot wish for a better interpreter than Mr. Staunton, in the excellent treatise published by Bohn, of York-street, Covent-garden. In addition to other merits, it is very clearly arranged, and, without being too abstruse, it gives all the requisite "book-play" of both regular and irregular openings, in the latter of which we have always understood that Mr. Staunton has achieved a very high reputation. Following the openings, we have numerous games and positions illustrating fine points of play. We must not forget, however, that a knowledge of openings and positions can only impart a certain mechanical skill, and can no more make a fine chessplayer than practising with air-bladders can make a good swimmer. On this point Rousseau, in his "Confessions," is candid and convincing. He tells us that he shut himself up for six weeks and pored over the most scientific treatises of his day, but that at the first trial he was vanquished by a mere tyro who relied solely on himself, and knew nothing of openings and stratagems.

Practice with good players is the only certain and rapid method by which a learner, after he has mastered the fundamental principles of the game, can enable himself to apply them skilfully. When such, however, are not at hand, much interest and improvement may often be afforded by playing over games and studying problems such as those contained in Mr. Staunton's "Handbook," or which appear every week in our chess column. To refer again to whist—the affinities of which to chess are very striking—it has often been a matter of surprise among whistplayers that the experiment of publishing model games with explanatory remarks, found so useful at chess, has not been tried with whist. The answer to this, however, is that chess is a definite problem (in this respect like "double dumby"), and that, consequently, the results of each move can be demonstrated, while at whist the introduction of chance renders this impossible. For the chances at whist are, in many cases, so remote and complicated that frequently the correct play is a matter rather of opinion than of certainty, and hence published games would be peculiarly liable to adverse criticism. It, however, can hardly be denied that nothing can be so instructive in point of illustration as a selection of games played through and accompanied by explanations. In a former article, which appeared in our columns of Jan. 3, we referred to this fact, and to the recent publication of a capital book on whist ("Cavendish," Bancks Brothers, 20, Piccadilly), in which the idea of playing printed games has been well carried out. "Cavendish," indeed, is in all respects as worthy of the confidence of the whistplayer as "Staunton" is of the chessplayer.

Cavendish, however, we should add, is mistaken in supposing that the idea of publishing hands at whist is a new one. The same thing is attempted in a very curious book, entitled, "Whist," a poem, in twelve cantos, published in 1791.

The resemblance between chess and cards is not confined to whist. Indeed, the numerous indications of relationship between chess and cards render it more than probable that cards were suggested by chess. For instance, in early days the number four was associated with chess as it now is with cards. The four Kings with their satellites, each set coloured red, green, yellow, and black, represent the four suits; and it is worthy of remark that the identical colours which distinguished the four suits or sets of men in the ancient game of Chatur-anga form the ground of the divisions of an eight-suit pack of old Hindostanee cards now in existence, the eight suits being separated into four divisions of two suits each.

Another very close affinity is noticeable between the coat (vulgarly called court) cards and the principal pieces at chess. In each we start with a King, who is followed in the ancient game by a General; and in the oldest known French and English cards the King is followed by a chief officer or knight. There is no Queen in very old packs of cards, the figures being the King, the chief officer, and the subaltern or knave. It is remarkable that the same change which has taken place in the second piece at chess—viz., from a male to a female—has also happened to the second principal figure in French and English cards.

In the wardrobe rolls of Edward I. (A.D. 1278) we find an entry which shows that that monarch was wont to pass his leisure in playing at the "four kings." By some this has been supposed to refer to cards, and to be the earliest mention of cardplaying in English history. But the most learned authorities maintain that the game here quoted is the game of chess. It is not surprising that there should be some conflict of opinion on this point; for while in India chess received the name of the *game* of the four kings, in this country cards were formerly called the *books* of the four kings. Thus we find, in Urquhart's translation of "Rabelais," in the account of the games that Gargantua played, "that after supper were brought into the room the fair wooden gospels and the books of the four kings—that is to say, tables (backgammon boards, bound and lettered on the back to resemble books when closed) and cards." Mrs. Piozzi, in speaking of cards in her retrospection, says, "It is a well-known vulgarity in England to say, 'Come, Sir, will you have a stroke at the history of the four Kings?' meaning, will you play a game at cards?" In France, cards were never known by this name; but the French knave, formerly called fou, had the same appellation as the bishop at chess.

Mr. Paget, the English Minister at Copenhagen, has been created a K.C.B.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. L. POSNO.—You can obtain the missing number of the paper by post on sending the price in stamps to the publisher.

S. W. I.—1. There is no English translation of the German Chess "Handbuch." 2. The treatise on chess openings by R. B. Wormald has not yet been published.

W. M., WORCESTER.—There is a clause, if we mistake not, in the laws laid down in "Chess Praxis" which bears directly upon the point in question. Still, rather than have any dispute, we should recommend you to play the game out. It ought not to last half an hour from the position you give.

A. D. L.—So fine a composition is entitled to much more attention than you can have bestowed on it. A minute's consideration would have shown you that after 1. B to Q B 3rd, White mates easily by 2. Kt to Q B 5th. 3. Q to Q Kt 4th, or, 3. Q takes Kt.

I. M., Whitehaven.—Your solution of Enigma 1312 is the true one; but you have failed to discover the more difficult one of Problem No. 994.

A. J., Scarborough.—Your friends are in error. A piece checks equally whether confined or free.

F. R. A. S.—1. You may procure a copy of Alexandre's "Chess Beauties" and most other works upon the game from Mr. Simpson, bookseller, of 10, King William-street, Strand.

BOLDONICE.—Will you be at the trouble to send what you consider a perfect version of the problem on a diagram? The defective copy has been destroyed.

H. C., Adelaide, South Australia.—1. The first Hungarian player mentioned, Szent, died in Pesth a few years back; the other, Grimm, has not been heard of since 1851, when he contributed an interesting paper to the Chess Congress which was held in London at that period. 2. We are obliged by the games you have been good enough to send, and shall be careful that they have attention. In any future contributions of the kind we should, however, recommend you to abandon the now exploded notation of "K P 2," "Q P 1," &c.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 996, by André, Felix, B. N., Agincourt, S. S., T. W. F., R. P. S., G. I. S., Peter, Omicron, Samuel, D. D., Box and Cox, Iota, L. S. D., 1863, Marian, Gorilla, Bertie, Civis, Quidnunc, T. Wharton, Henry Moore, G. M.; Barney, Dover; Lionel, R. V. K., P. P., A Lady, M. P., I. B., Delta, W. Kemp, Try Again, Percy Miles, Q. Manly, Gamma, Sidney, Nola, P. S. L., Q. E. D., Etonensis, Paulatim, Pip, Œdipus, Monkbarns, F. R. S., W. M., C. Lock, I. Smythe, I. Gilbert, Topsy, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 996.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R takes K Kt P	P takes R, dis. ch, or (*a*)	2. R to K R 7th (dis. ch.)	K moves
		3. B mates.	
(*a*) 1.	K to Q 5th	2. R to K Kt 4th. Mate.	

(If Black play 1. P to Q R 4th, then follow R to Q R 7th (dis. ch.), and mates next move). 2. R to Q 7th (double ch.) K moves.

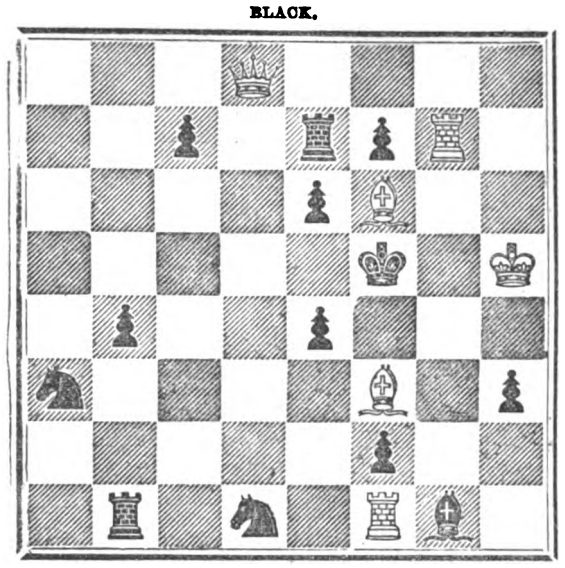
N.B. Should White at his first move play R to K Kt 5th, Black answers with P to K 4th, &c.

PROBLEM NO. 997.

By Mr. R. WILMERS.

This remarkable Position was one of the competing Problems in the late Tourney.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in four moves.

CHESS IN NEW ORLEANS.

The two capital Games subjoined form part of a series of about thirty parties, hitherto unpublished, which were contested by Messrs. P. Morphy and C. Maurian a year or two back. In each of these games Mr. Morphy gave the odds of his Q's Knight, *which must be removed from the board.*

GAME I.

(*K's Kt's Opening.*)

WHITE (Mr. P. M.)	BLACK (Mr. C. M.)	WHITE (Mr. P. M.)	BLACK (Mr. C. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. B takes Kt	Q to Q R 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	15. R to K 5th	Q to Q 7th
3. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	(If he had taken the Bishop, White would have captured the Rook, with a winning game.)	
4. P to Q 4th	P takes P		
5. Castles	Kt takes P	16. P to K R 3rd	P to Q 3rd
6. B to Q 5th	Kt to Q B 4th	(Again, it will be found that if Black had taken the Bishop, his adversary must have won easily.)	
7. Kt to K Kt 5th	Kt to K 3rd		
8. R to K sq	B to K 2nd		
9. Q to K R 5th		17. B to K Kt 5th	P takes R
(The beginning of a very pretty combination.)		(He had no better resource apparently; for if he had taken the Q B Pawn, or moved his Q to Q Kt 5th, Mr. Morphy would still have won by Q to K B 6th and B to K R 6th.)	
9.	Kt takes Kt		
10. B takes Kt	Castles		
11. R takes B	Kt takes R		
12. R to K sq	P to K Kt 3rd	18. B takes Q	P takes B
13. Q to K B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	19. Q to K B 6th, and Black resigns.	

GAME II.

(*Evans' Gambit.*)—*Remove White's Q Kt from the Board.*

WHITE (Mr. P. M.)	BLACK (Mr. C. M.)	WHITE (Mr. P. M.)	BLACK (Mr. C. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. Q to Q B 2nd	Q to K sq
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	16. B to Q Kt 2nd	Q to K 5th
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	17. Q to Kt 3rd (ch)	Q to K 3rd
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	18. Q to Q R 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q R 4th	19. K R to K sq	Q to K Kt 5th
6. Castles	Kt to K B 3rd	20. Q to Kt 3rd (ch)	K to B sq
7. P to Q 4th	Castles	21. P to K R 3rd	Q to K Kt 4th
8. Kt takes K P	Kt takes K P	22. B to Q B sq	Q to Q Kt 4th
9. Kt takes K B P		23. Q to Q B 2nd	B to Q B 3rd
(This might have been done with safety in an even game, but with a Kt already given it was being a little too generous.)		24. R to K 3rd	R to K sq
		25. R to K B 3rd	Q to K B 8th (ch)
9.	R takes Kt	26. K to R 2nd	Kt to K R 5th
10. B takes R (ch)	K takes B	27. R takes Kt (ch)	K to Kt sq
11. P to Q 5th	Kt to K 4th	(Black plays this difficult end game with much care. If he had taken the Rook, White would evidently have won his Queen; not, however, without paying heavily for it.	
12. Q to K R 5th (ch)	Kt to K Kt 3rd		
13. P to Q 6th		28. K to Kt 3rd	Q takes Kt P (ch)
(Threatening to win the Bishop, or to checkmate with the Queen at Q 5th, and win the K Kt.		29. K takes Kt	P takes R
		30. Q to Kt 3rd (ch)	K to R sq
13.	P to Q B 3rd	31. B to K B 4th	R to K 5th
14. Q to K B 5th (ch)	Kt to K B 3rd	And wins.	

CHESS IN MANCHESTER.

The following Game, played lately in a chess tourney organised by the Manchester Club, has some points of interest. The combatants were the well-known German player, HORWITZ, and Mr. I. A. BIRCH, a provincial amateur of considerable promise:—

(*Queen's Gambit.*)

BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	15. Q takes Kt	Q takes P (ch)
2. P to Q B 4th	P takes P	16. K to R sq	R to K R sq
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K 3rd	17. Q Kt to K 4th	P to Q Kt 5th
4. P to K 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	18. R to Q sq	
5. B takes P	P to Q B 3rd	(Black is determined to lose no jot of the advantage his opponent's mistake at move 13 affords him.)	
6. K Kt to K 2nd	P to Q Kt 4th		
7. B to Q 3rd	B to K 2nd		
8. P to Q R 3rd	Castles	18.	Q to Q R 2nd
9. Castles	B to Q 3rd	19. P to K B 5th	P takes K B P
10. Kt to K Kt 3rd	P to Q R 4th	20. Kt takes P	P to K Kt 3rd
11. P to K B 4th	B to Q R 3rd	21. Kt to K B 6th (ch)	
12. P to K 4th	B to K 2nd	(Black had another and still prettier way of winning; which is this:— 21. Q to K R 3rd (ch) K to Kt sq; 22. Kt takes B (ch) K to Kt 2nd (best); 23. R to Q 8th, &c.	
13. P to K 5th	Kt to K Kt 5th		
(Mr. Horwitz has so long abandoned the chess arena that it is not surprising to find his play deficient in the precision as well as brilliancy for which it was once celebrated. When in practice, he would have seen at a glance the futility of this move.)		21.	B takes Kt
		22. P takes B	Kt to Q 2nd
14. B takes R P (ch)		23. Q to Q R 3rd (ch)	K to Kt sq
(This is better than taking the Kt at once.)		24. Kt to K 7th (ch)	K to B sq
14.	K takes B	25. Q takes R. Mate.	

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE Market Harboro' steeplechases were by no means such a success as was expected, and the Great Corinthian Cup dwindled down to five starters. Mr. Alick Goodman, who evidently understood that fine, natural country, with its difficult ridge and furrow, far better than the professionals, was in immense force, and cleared the three first races one after another on Socks, the Czar, and Lady Florence. Bridegroom's late jockey, Mr. Burton, has given up steeplechase-riding, and the old horse seems to have no luck without him. Croxton Park, the Bibury of the North, was capitally attended, and all were delighted to see the Duke of Rutland so well, although he still requires two sticks. Lord Wilton rode three times, but Melton had not the pleasure of seeing him come nearer than fourth, on his old Box, in a field of sixteen hunters, for the Billesdon Coplow, which showed us six or seven of the crack Meltonians in the saddle. Heavyweight hunter stakes are becoming all the fashion, and Doncaster Spring might with advantage have a six-year-old hunter stake round its St. Leger course. There were some steeplechases at Waltham the day after the races, and The Duke did not meet till twelve o'clock.

Asteroid, whose death in the box was another of the long list of casualties, at which turfites are so clever, is backed at 15 to 1 for the Metropolitan (for which he ran third last year); and some people have a notion that, when sufficient dust has been thrown in the eyes of the too curious, Conical may come for the Suburban, and perhaps "catch 'em alive." The Derby betting is beginning to look ominous, and Lord Clifden, Hospodar, and Saccharometer (the pretensions of the latter have always seemed dubious) are getting shaky. Some of the Scott followers fancy Melrose, but the more wary stick quietly to Early Purl as *the* horse of the stable. National Guard occupies the same sort of position as Voltigeur did at 20 to 1, and before the day he may carry quite as much Yorkshire money. Durham meeting is revived, and takes place on Monday and Tuesday, and Catterick Bridge follows on Wednesday and Thursday. The Newmarket Craven occupies the first five days, and at present there are only two matches and two races "reduced to a match." The Newmarket Stakes is on Tuesday; the Three-year-old Biennial—with Automaton, Saccharometer, Blue Mantle, and Onesander in it—on Wednesday; and the Claret Stakes, with Buckstone, Caterer, Ensign, and Zetland, &c., on Thursday. Edinburgh, Radcliffe, Knighton, and Abergavenny races also fall next week; and there are no less than fifteen steeplechase meetings to keep the Easter holiday-makers alive.

The funeral of the late Sir Tatton Sykes took place on Friday, but unfortunately the family had not been able to open communications with the present Baronet (who is travelling in Egypt) in time for him to be present. The day was fine but cold, and nearly three thousand people attended. The pall was borne by Lords Hotham and Middleton, Sir Francis Legard, Admiral Duncombe, Mr. L. Thompson, Mr. R. Bower, Mr. James Hall, and Mr. Hill. The tenantry followed in pairs, and the whole scene was most impressive. He was laid with his wife, whom he survived about two years, in a grave beneath two yews, and close by his brother, Sir Mark, on the north side of the chancel of the parish church, which is in the grounds of Sledmere.

Although they rather rose in the betting after they came to London, the easy defeat of the Cambridge crew proved that their University had taken their measure more correctly when they saw them do their work on the Cam. The two Universities are now equal in point of victories—ten and ten since 1829. The Hon. George Denman, M.P., Q.C., who often rowed in these matches himself till he took his degree of Captain of the Poll, and Senior Classic as well, presided at the dinner, and, speaking of the victory, he ascribed it as much as anything to the fact that Mr. Hoare—"one of the steadiest, pluckiest, and most competent oarsmen"—had three times in succession pulled stroke for Oxford. The eight Oxford oarsmen were 48 lb. heavier, and then their coxswain added 37 lb. more to this lump of extra weight, seeing that the Cambridge coxswain was only 5 st. 7 lb. In the billiard-match between the Universities the single-handed match was won by Oxford, and the double by Cambridge; while the *three* Cambridge horses were first, second, and third when they met an Oxford trio in a champion steeplechase-match at Aylesbury.

Lord Stamford's mastership of the Quorn, which will no doubt be acknowledged by a testimonial worthy of it, closed on Friday, with a good run of 2 h. 45 m., and a brush at the end of it. Considering the lack of rain, they have done very fairly during the past month, and have killed in all 44½ brace of foxes. The huntsman, Treadwell, who has hunted them six seasons out of the seven which make up Lord Stamford's mastership, has not yet met with a fresh place. The Duke of Rutland's had killed 53½ brace up to Croxton Park races, and will go on a little longer; and, although they have never had a worse scenting-season, Mr. Tailby's have accounted for 24 brace, and lost a great many others just as they were "sinking," among the drains in the old grass fields. The High Leicestershire country is not only fearfully dry, but the grass land is quite tainted by the cattle, which have never been off it for upwards of a year. Frank Goodall, the new huntsman, will be succeeded at Sir John Trollope's by Powell, first whip to Lord Middleton, who has engaged Jem Maiden, of the South Wilts, in his place. We believe that the late Will Goodall's fourth son, Will, dons the scarlet this year with the Milton, which have had a pretty fair season, and are now rather short of foxes. The Heythrop finished on Thursday with nearly 40 brace, after having had several capital runs, with kills, in the open. It was once said, "better shoot a child than a fox" in this country; but treachery has at last found its way to the Northaston side, and eight brace and a half of foxes have been poisoned, as well as two couple of the best hounds. Colonel Thomas, the master, has resigned in consequence of being appointed Master of the Horse to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the country, like the Bicester, is in want of one. The Berkeley have killed 61½ brace, or only one brace and a half less than the Badminton, which are now busy among the French wolves. The Emperor Napoleon pleasantly told the French prizeholders of our second Palace of Industry, when he distributed the medals, that *they* had really made the invasion which the English alarmists had long supposed him to be meditating; and the Duke of Beaufort has returned the compliment by throwing Tom Clark and 25 couple of foxhounds on to his shores. The North Staffordshire sport has been fair, and Joe Maiden, the huntsman, retires with this season, which makes his fifty-fourth with hounds, to spend the rest of his time in farming and hound-judging. The Grove and Bramham Moor have done pretty well considering the drought; and the Hurworth have not only killed their "old customer" of Fighting Cocks Gorse at last, after 2 h. 30 min., but had a brilliant 53 min. to ground almost without a cast.

Now that the Cremorne dog show is over people are asking What of the Islington? The former has answered remarkably well for a first essay, and the experience for another year will no doubt bring it quite up to the mark. Still it is pretty certain that it will always be more of an exhibition for foreign and fancy dogs, while the strictly sporting dogs and the foxhounds will make up the strength of Islington. The sheet list is not out yet, but we hear that there are to be champion prizes set apart for dogs which have won one first prize. The foxhounds will get 100 gs. amongst them—viz., £20 and £10 for doghounds not less than three-season hunters; and we believe the same prizes for the queens of the "lady pack," under the same restrictions, and having reared puppies in 1862. There are also two prizes of £10 for the best puppy of both sexes, and £25 for the best three couple from any pack that have hunted in 1862-3. One of the most experienced ex-masters and judges of hounds has lent his aid to the directors in the matter, and, as several masters have promised to send, it is expected that the entry will be a very good one. The harrier prise is £15 for the best three couple, and the beagle £10 for ditto, with the proviso that they are to be under fourteen inches.

Kingwater and several of the Waterloo dogs ran for the Scottish Champion Cup at Biggar, which ended in favour of Duchess, Tirza, and own sister to Truth, running up. Donald and Johnny Armstrong won the Douglas Cup cleverly; and Canaradzo's own sister, Cocdareena, the Tower Stakes; while his Great Expectations and Pibroch were first and second for the Clyde Stakes, and his Cararando won the Forth Stakes. The performances of this dog's stock have been very great this season, and he bids fair to be as famous as Snowball of old.

The surplus of the Hartley Relief Fund, amounting to a little over £20,000, is to be divided among the mining districts of Great Britain.

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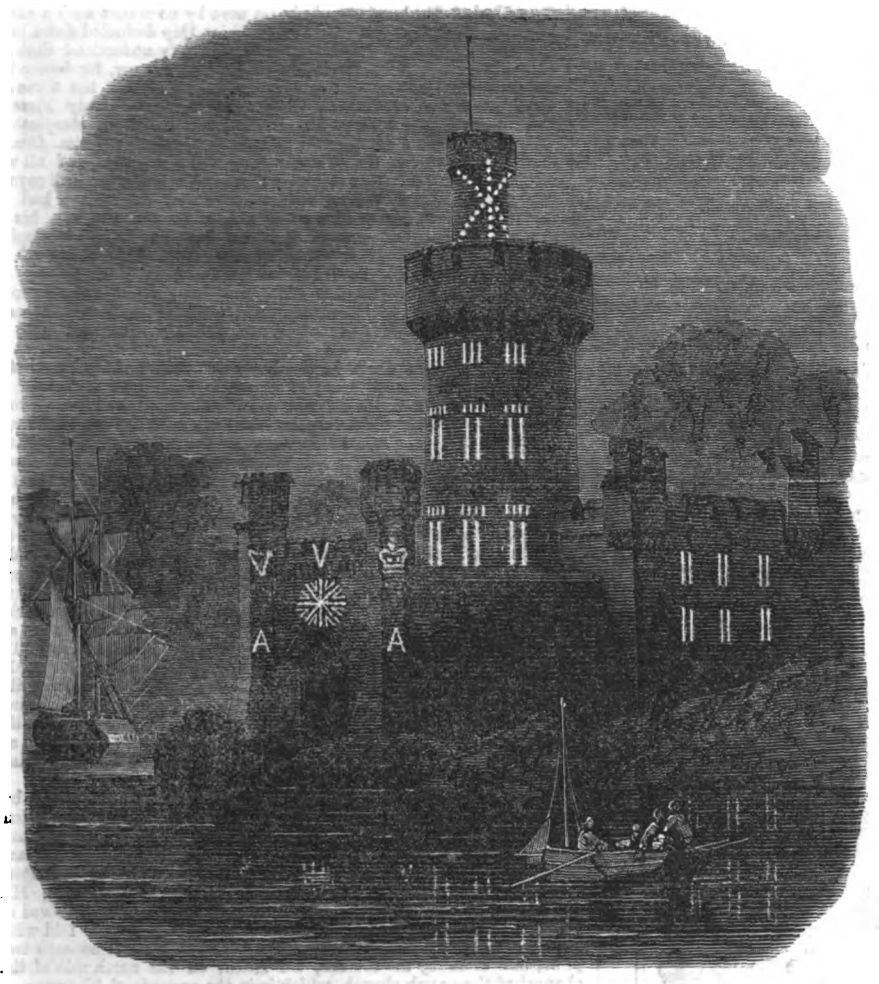
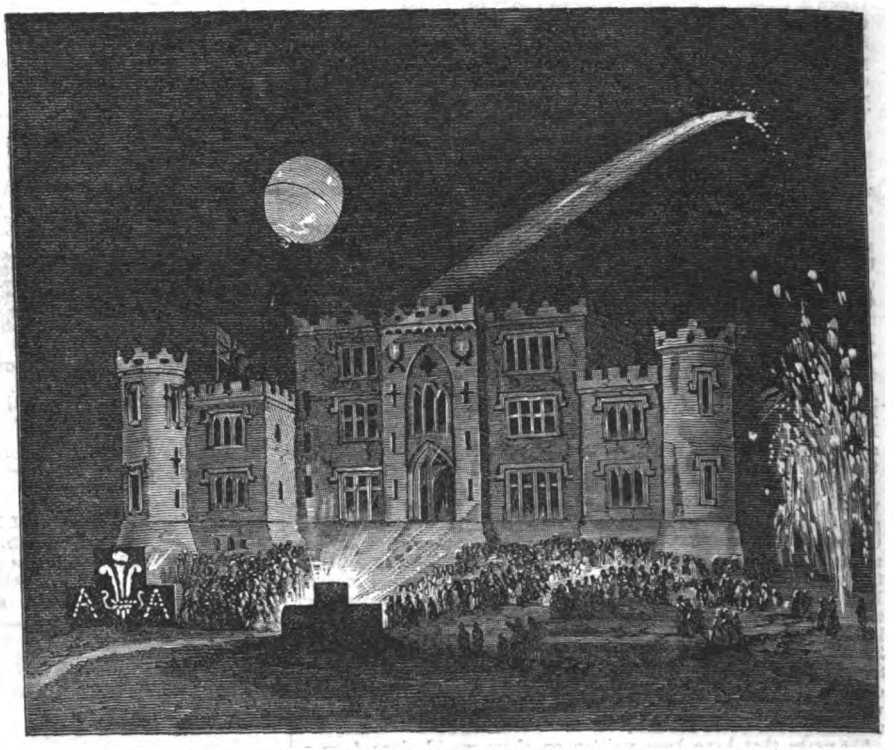


CORK: ILLUMINATION OF BLACKROCK CASTLE.



IRELAND: FESTIVITIES AT BIRR CASTLE, THE SEAT OF THE EARL OF ROSSE.

(*Continued from page 394.*)

the Emperor's brother, the Grand Duke Nicholas, and his wife, the Grand Duchess Alexandra Petrowna; the Grand Duchess Marie, accompanied by her son, the Duke of Leuchtenberg; Prince William of Baden and his beautiful bride, the eldest daughter of her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie; the Prince of Oldenburg and his son, Prince Alexander of Oldenburg.

Our Engraving represents the exterior of the Embassy at the moment of the arrival of the Emperor and Empress.

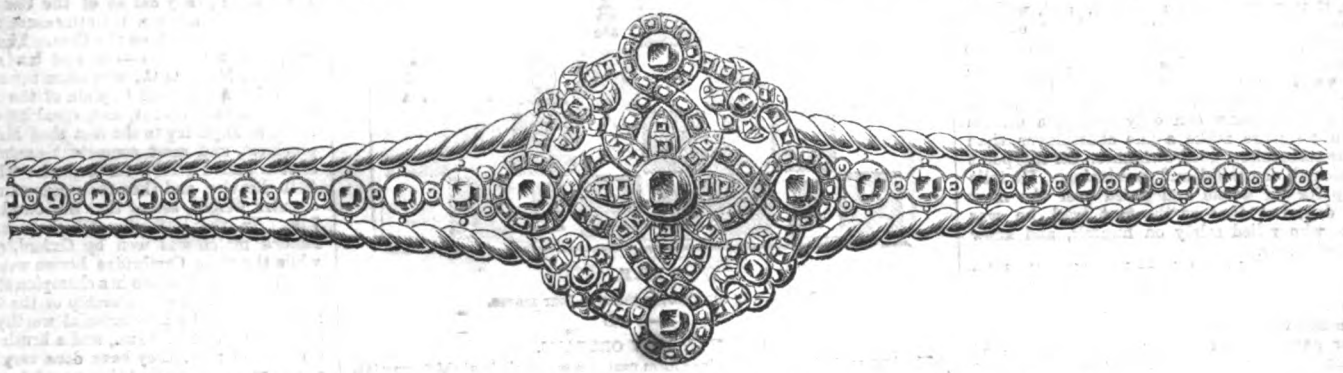
The illuminations were of a brilliant and novel character. By the employment alternately of ground-glass globes and burners disposed in lozenge form, the effect of a girdle of pearls and diamonds was given to the line of gas jets extending along the façade of the building, 156 ft. in length. The cipher of the Royal pair and the Prince's plume over the entrance, which were 12 ft. in height, contained 400 burners. On each side of the entrance were two candelabra, each bearing a circle of nine large globes. The transparencies in the centre windows of the Embassy, representing the arms of England, with those of Denmark and of the Prince of Wales on each side, 9 ft. in height, were lighted with fifty gas burners; gas jets running up the columns supporting the pediment, formed the framed of these transparencies, and displayed to advantage the architectural details of the building; while the whole was surmounted with a large rose or star.

The effect of this illumination, the first of the kind ever attempted at St. Petersburg, was all the more striking and vivid from the ground being covered with snow. It was truly an illumination "a giorno," and seems to have struck the pigeons in that light, for they whirled in bewildered flight round the house till the gas was extinguished.

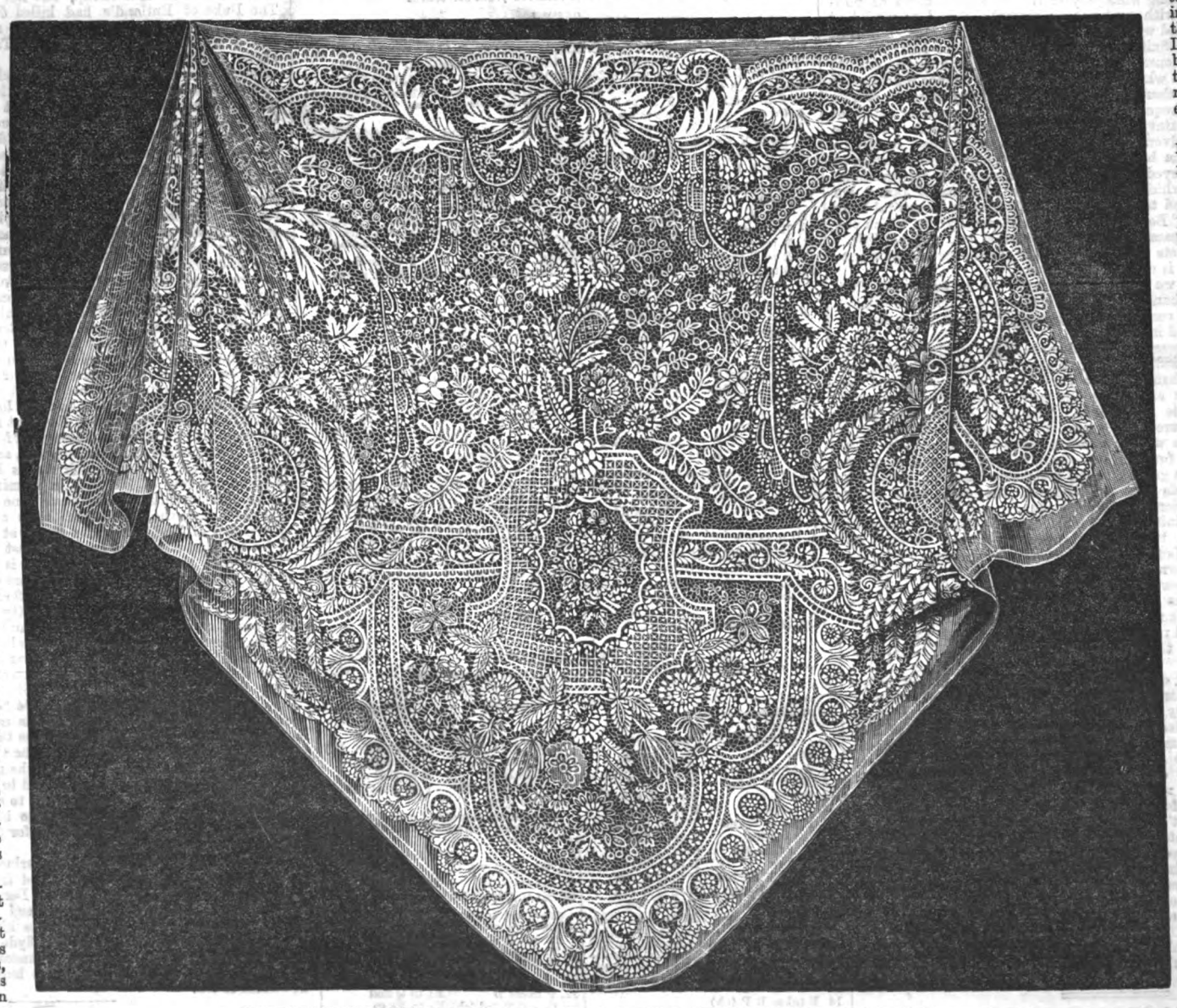
To the Russian populace the novel sight afforded great enjoyment; the wide street of the Sergewskaia was crowded with mujiks, and strings of carriages drove up and down in front of the Embassy until the departure of the Imperial family. Hitherto the style of illuminations in vogue at St. Petersburg has been of the most simple character, being generally confined to "lampions," or saucers of tallow placed along the pavement, or to Chinese paper lanterns. It is not, however, improbable, as illuminations are so frequent in this capital, that gas may soon supersede the old-fashioned and unsatisfactory method hitherto employed. Certain it is that no city in the world is better adapted to effective illumination on a grand scale than St. Petersburg, with its noble palace-lined quays, its gilded domes, its Exchange, Academy, and other public buildings, the mere outlines of which in gas, reflected in the Neva, would produce a perfectly magical effect, infinitely more striking than the illumination of St. Peter's at Rome.

As the residence of the Embassy is not large enough to receive the Russian and English society together, her Majesty's Ambassador entertained the heads of the chief commercial houses at dinner on the following day, and gave a soirée for their families in the evening, on both which occasions the British residents did not fail to manifest those loyal feelings which they have ever evinced for the Queen and the Royal family, sentiments to which they had already given eloquent utterance on the previous night at a great festive meeting which was organised by a committee of our countrymen at the house of Mr. Morgan, one of the most esteemed members of the highly respectable community of merchants resident at St. Petersburg.

The Embassy was again illuminated on the occasion of the fête given to the British residents, in the same manner as that which marked the Imperial visit, and its brilliant appearance attracted as much public notice as on the previous evening.



DIAMOND BRACELET PRESENTED TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES BY THE LADIES OF LEEDS.



POINT LACE PRESENTED TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES BY THE LADIES OF IRELAND.

PRESENTS TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

BRACELET PRESENTED BY THE LADIES OF LEEDS.

This bracelet is composed of upwards of two hundred and fifty diamonds of the first water, set in a most elegant design. In the head is a very large stone, forming the centre of a star, which is surrounded with scrolls containing four large diamonds, almost equal to the centre stone. The band consists of three rows of diamonds, graduating from the head, and has the arms of the Corporation of Leeds engraved on a small gold plate at the back. It was supplied by Messrs. Hirst, of Leeds.

GIFT FROM THE LADIES OF IRELAND.

The point-lace shawl, presented to the Princess by the ladies of Ireland, was manufactured by Messrs. Allen, of Grafton-street, Dublin, for the Exhibition of 1862, and obtained a medal and certificate for great merit in design and execution. A committee of ladies, including the Lady Mayoress of Dublin, Lady Rachel Butler, Viscountess Gort, &c., selected the lace of which this is a specimen; and a full set is now in hand to match, and, when completed, will be a truly valuable present. The shawl and part of the lace were presented the day before the marriage at Windsor, in presence of her Majesty, by Lady Rachel Butler.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of ... GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1863.

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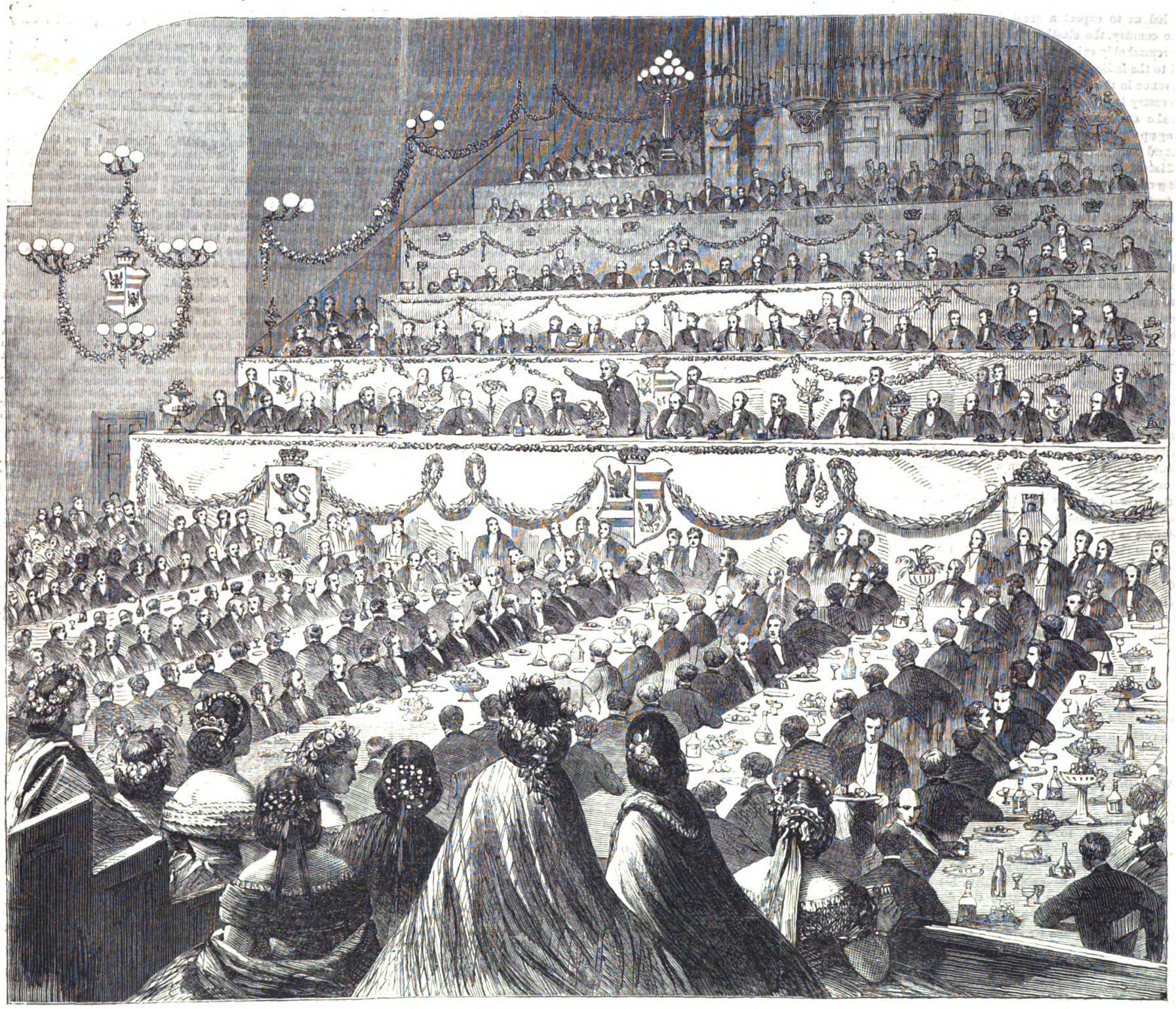
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 1198.—VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE FINANCIAL YEAR.

EVEN in the midst of the din of party politics—when there was such a din—the voice of the Finance Minister, somewhere after the 1st of April, was always heard with that attention and respect which become a nation that does not despise so material an instrument as a balance-sheet. The close of every financial year is a period of deep import to England; and, however great and manifold may be the disturbing influences in the region of political and social ideas, a solid interest settles on the fact of the state of our revenue. This year, when parties are indistinguishable, except when they are nibbling at details, the consideration of the public finances comes as a boon to Parliamentary dulness and inaction; and, in truth, the main topics of any liveliness at all in the discussions of the present Session are based on expected fiscal eccentricities on the part of our somewhat æsthetic Chancellor of the Exchequer. There are rumours and whispers that, having nearly exhausted his grand scheme of adjustment of taxation, Mr. Gladstone proposes to gratify his intense activity and his fancies for high-art finance in experimental dealings with existing arrangements of detail, to inaugurate new systems in the management and marshalling of the national funds, and thus to preserve his character as a reconstructing and readjusting Minister of Finance. There are those who assert that it would be impossible for Mr. Gladstone to bring forward a Budget so shaped as to assume the dignity of a fiscal epic, as his manner has hitherto been, unless he showed therein some marks of originality and genius. If so, such Parliamentary and financial detectives as Sir Henry Willoughby and Mr. Henley will not be long before they pounce upon any little peculiarities which may either lurk in, or be presented boldly by, the Budget. And, when they have duly instructed and informed Mr. Disraeli and Sir Stafford Northcote, those gentlemen will accept their annual cram of facts and figures; and fierce debates, impeaching the proceedings of our adventurous Chancellor of the Exchequer, may be expected



THE BANQUET TO LORD PALMERSTON IN THE MUSIC-HALL, EDINBURGH.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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for six or seven weeks. From this point of view, a contemplation of the revenue returns for the year ending on the 31st of March is likely to be especially interesting. But we believe that the thinking people of the country will also look at those documents with the sober, almost solemn, consideration which attaches to them. The quarterly and yearly returns of the national income are unerring social barometers, and in that close-packed array of figures and their results we may read the inner history of our people for the pending twelve months. A very superficial acquaintance with the influences which work upon the public receipts of the year enables any one to judge of the condition of the people at large. The items of taxation nowadays are so few in number that an index is at once given of the material prosperity or depression of every class in the country.

If we look at the return of Customs duties we know how trade and commerce have thriven; if we scan that of the Excise we are aware what has been the condition of the industrial classes. In the period which the latest of these returns embraces, our revenue has had to undergo many crucial tests. A large section of our trade has been cut off more decidedly than before, and with this trial has come ruin to a great manufacture and enforced inaction on a large operative body. Individual fortunes, and the well-being of a special class, have fallen before a great calamity, and this, too, under circumstances which prophecy had foreshadowed as calculated to shake the normal commercial strength of England to its basis. More anxiously, more nervously, perhaps, than has been the case for many years, the public eye has been directed to the returns of taxation for the past year, and the question of questions has been, What is the state of the revenue? The answer, it may be said at once, is satisfactory.

It is not, however, to be denied that, although the general balance is on the credit side, yet the surplus revenue has fallen much below that which was calculated upon, when the returns for the quarter ending in December last were made up. In the last quarter the falling off has been serious and rapid, and this fact is not without an element of warning. However true it may be, and we should be the very last to question the truth, that the soundness of those commercial principles on which all political parties have for some years agreed to act, have been proved to extremity in the past year, and not found wanting, if even in the midst of wholly abnormal causes, which might have led us to expect a great diminution of the prosperity of the country, the elasticity of its resources has never been more remarkably evinced, yet we ought not and we cannot be blind to the indications which are to be found in the diminution of revenue in the first three months of the present year; and it is necessary to look inevitable facts in the face when we come to make our arrangements for the year which is to come. Taking up the figures as they appear in the revenue returns, it will be found that, whereas the public income in the year ending the 31st of March, 1862, was £69,674,479, that for the year ending on the same day in 1863 was £70,603,561. Descending still further into particulars, and taking the whole year's return, it will be found that the Customs, which in 1861-2 produced £23,674,000, in 1862-3 reached £24,034,000, being an increase of some £360,000.

This is mainly attributable to the large increase of our trade with France and the general import of foreign goods, and goes far to compensate for the loss sustained by our commerce with America. Examining the excise, one cannot but remember with sorrow the cause above alluded to, which has resulted in a large falling off in that item, amounting to no less than £1,177,000; the difference between the corresponding periods of the two years being £18,332,000 in 1861-2 against £17,155,000 in 1862-3. No reduction, such as the hop duty, which was shifted last year, and from which a loss was calculated, can account for this diminution, which can only be attributed to a decrease in the power of the industrial classes to procure articles of consumption which come within the range of the excise, and are in a manner luxuries. There is little variation in the item of stamps and taxes, although a slight gain is observable in the former; while that which officials choose to designate as the property tax, but which, in fact, is obnoxiously known as the income tax, is nearly the same, showing, however, a slight increase of £202,000, the difference between £10,567,000 and £10,365,000. Something of comfort and consolatory reflection is to be caught from this state of things, as it proves that as yet the great bulk of the middle class has not suffered from depression in general trade or special manufacturing misfortune. Without going further into details, it must suffice to say that the actual increase in the revenue for the year has reached £929,082, a creditable if not an overwhelming surplus. If it is not as great as was reckoned upon three months ago it satisfactorily averts the abhorrent vacuum in revenue which goes by the familiar name of a deficit; and we have to be thankful, not merely for an escape, but for an actual gain.

With this moderate but welcome sum in hand, and with a decrease in the Estimates for the year of something over £2,000,000, the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be able to present himself to the country with £3,000,000 at his disposal. The question naturally arises, what will he do with it? Now, admitting to the full Mr. Gladstone's ability, even his financial ability, his honesty of purpose, and his thorough adhesion to the doctrines of free trade, to which alone we owe the existence of such a condition of our revenue as that which we are now considering, we confess that we should almost prefer that he had just to make both ends meet than that he should have so large a sum to manipulate according to his fancy and theoretical ideas. Somehow or the other, we do not anticipate a direct dealing with this surplus, such as a diminution of a penny in the pound of the income tax, which stands for a reduction of a million in that respect, and a reduction of the duty on tea to 1s., which would perhaps represent another million — leaving a surplus of the other million applicable to the exigencies and probabilities of a year which, we believe, will be the turning-point of the cycle of prosperity with which this country has of late been blessed. Again referring, and it cannot be too often referred to, to the ominous fact of the falling off in the revenue in the last quarter, we venture to assert that it would be well-nigh criminal in a Chancellor of the Exchequer to attempt to meet the eventualities of the coming year without a surplus of at least a million. If, contemporaneously with such a provident act, the burden on the industrial and middle classes was lightened as far as regards the income tax and tea duties, a confidence would be created in the public mind which would nerve the people to meet any difficulties which may arise, and gratitude would be added to faith in the Finance Minister, who would thus be strengthened and supported by the good opinion of the nation at large. But if, as is supposed, it is intended to fritter away the savings of the revenue in fiscal experiments—if the existence of a large unappropriated sum in the Exchequer is to be made the excuse for a sort of alchemical dealing with our finances—if hard cash is to be melted in the alembic of a philosophic Budget, in the vain hope that it will eventuate in a life-prolonging elixir which may be administered in continuous doses to the Treasury—we do not assume any great faculty of divination if we say that the present Government will be wrecked within the next two months during the watch of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. What the country wants, and what it will have, in the conduct of the finance of the year is, firstly, providence for the future twelve months; and, next, as much relief from taxation as possible; so that the people may be better enabled to bear the strain and the trials that are inevitably coming upon them. A great trust for good or for evil is at this moment committed to Mr. Gladstone; let us hope that, laying aside all theorising and phantasy, he will, in all directness and simplicity, prove himself equal to the occasion.

LORD PALMERSTON IN EDINBURGH.

THE festivities at Glasgow, in honour of Lord Palmerston's visit, closed on Tuesday week, and on the following day his Lordship proceeded to Edinburgh, where another hearty welcome awaited him.

At one o'clock the freedom of the city was presented to him by the Lord Provost; and, as the Council Chamber was far too limited in space to accommodate those who desired to be present, the ceremony took place in Queen-street Hall. In returning thanks, his Lordship reverted to the three precious years in early youth he had spent at the Edinburgh University, and was glad to find that the citizens remembered him "for auld lang syne." His Lordship spoke strongly of the advantages arising from municipal institutions, in the preservation of the liberties of the people, and in the education of men to take part in the larger affairs of the nation.

Lord Palmerston then proceeded to the University, at the entrance of which large crowds were collected, who cheered him on his arrival. His Lordship was conducted to the Library-hall, where the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him. His Lordship's reply consisted chiefly of a sketch of his own experience at the Edinburgh University and of laudatory remarks upon the University systems of Scotland and England. He dwelt with a natural warmth of feeling upon the associations called up by the sight of those walls, within which, some sixty years ago, he listened, with a goodly array of young men who have long since become famous, to the prelections of Dugald Stewart and Playfair.

At night Lord Palmerston was entertained at a banquet at the Music-hall by the citizens, the Right Hon. the Lord Provost presiding. Among the company present to meet his Lordship were the Duke of Argyll, the Duke of Athole, the Earl of Dalhousie, the Earl of Southesk, the Earl of Airlie, the Earl of Fife, the Earl of Dunfermline, Lord Kinnaird, Lord Elcho, the Lord Advocate, the Right Hon. Mr. Cowper, Sir Wm. Dunbar, M.P., Mr. Miller, the Solicitor-General of Scotland, Sir David Brewster, Mr. Baillie Johnstone and others. After the usual loyal toasts had been drunk, the Right Hon. the Lord Provost briefly proposed the health of the noble Premier, and the toast was drunk with great cheering. Lord Palmerston, in responding, said that the kindness he had experienced in Scotland had made the deepest impression on his heart and mind. He spoke of the encouragement such honours held out to public men. He referred to his former residence in Edinburgh, and said that he looked back to that period with the most affectionate remembrance; and the associations and friendships which were then contracted he should ever regard as the most valuable of his life. His Lordship then spoke of the assistance he had derived in public life from the counsel of men distinguished for their ability and talent. Reference was made to the satisfactory state of our Army and Navy, and to the existence of the volunteer force. His Lordship dwelt long and eloquently upon the moral influence of Great Britain on other nations. There was hardly a single country in Europe, he said, that had not in some shape or other, with some modification or other, institutions formed after the pattern, or at least upon the principles, of her Constitution; and he was proud to say that some of those nations were greatly indebted for the benefits they enjoy to the assistance and countenance which they received from the Government of England. Warm sympathy was expressed for the Poles, and his Lordship deeply deplored the unhappy war raging in America: in the former case diplomatic interposition was, however, all that the Government—or the nation at large, he thought—considered advisable; and in the latter case, notwithstanding the sufferings among large masses of our artisans consequent thereon, we had no alternative but to preserve a strict neutrality between the contending parties. Several other toasts were given.

The *Scotsman* relates an incident of Lord Palmerston's visit to Edinburgh which speaks well for the veteran statesman's soundness of constitution. After attending Divine service on Good Friday, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Cowper, and Mr. Ashley, accompanied by the Lord Provost and family, drove round the Queen's drive to Dunsappie Loch, where the whole party dismounted for the purpose of ascending to the summit of Arthur's Seat. "They at once began to ascend the eastern slope to the summit of the hill. On reaching the crest of the 'Lion's Head' the noble Premier seemed less fatigued than other members of the party who have not yet seen half his years. His Lordship surveyed with great apparent delight the gorgeous panorama visible from the summit, and, on being congratulated on his successful ascent, said he had been there a hundred times before. The party then descended the hill, and the absence of any appearance of fatigue on the part of Lord Palmerston was the subject of astonishment and remark on the part of the beholders. On re-entering the carriage, a number of young ladies gave his Lordship a hearty cheer, which he courteously acknowledged, and remarked—'We should have seen the ladies on the hill.' The party then visited Holyrood Palace. Lord Palmerston, having been made aware that a servant who had been with Dugald Stewart well remembered his Lordship when under the Professor's roof in early days, took occasion on Friday to pay her a visit, and expressed himself as having been much pleased with renewing the acquaintance of the old domestic, Peggie Forbes. Dr. John Brown had discovered the existence of this old association, and with it a box of tools which were the property of 'Young Maister Henry' of those days. The sight of them called up the memory of days long bygone, and the Prime Minister was anxious not to leave Edinburgh without expressing his kind remembrance of her who in humble life had never forgotten him."

On Saturday morning the Premier left dinburgh for London.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

It is reported that the general election to the Corps Législatif will take place in the first fortnight of June.

The Paris correspondent of the *Guardian* writes as follows respecting the manner in which Easter week was kept in that city:—"The Holy Week has passed over, occupied for the most part with the special claims which Christianity, of whatever denomination, makes upon its followers at so solemn a period. Churches and chapels, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, appeared to be filled to overflowing at the daily services, which seem now happily to be becoming more and more the universal rule amongst all creeds. The Roman Catholic churches and their multiplied observances drew throngs of worshippers from almost sunrise to far into the hours of darkness. Favoured by the extreme beauty of the nights, the evening services seemed to be peculiarly appreciated by the masses of the population; and at such favourite churches as those of St. Philip, Notre Dame des Victoires, and others, the light still blazed through the open doors, and the voice of one preacher or another might be heard addressing the crowded audiences up to ten, eleven, and even twelve o'clock. Our own three Episcopal chapels were equally well filled, and proved that at such seasons as the present, at least, there is no superabundant church-room in Paris for English congregations."

The Minister of State, in a flattering letter which he has just addressed to M. Victor Massé, the musical composer, tells him that, in order to enable him to devote himself entirely to his art, he grants him a pension of 2400f. a year.

M. Jules Janin has addressed a letter to the French Academy announcing himself as a candidate for the seat vacated by the death of Duke Pasquier. The election of the successors of M. Pasquier and M. Blot is to take place on the 23rd inst.

The Imperial and Central Horticultural Society will open an exhibition in Paris on the 9th of May next, to continue to the 14th, and to which all French and foreign horticulturists are requested to send their productions. The exhibition will be held in a large tent on a piece of ground become vacant in consequence of the demolitions in the Chaussée-d'Antin.

The Council of State have decided that the number of Vice-Admirals shall be increased from twelve to fifteen, and that of Rear-Admirals from twenty-four to thirty, making altogether an augmentation of nine General Officers in the French navy.

The New York journals publish news from Mexico, from which it appears that on the 2nd ult. the French were only eleven leagues from Mexico, having passed Puebla, leaving 10,000 soldiers to keep that garrison in check.

Admiral Jurien de la Gravière has been recalled from Mexico. The *Moniteur* states that this step has been taken partly because the importance of the naval operations in the Mexican campaign no longer justifies the presence of an officer of that rank, and partly because the Emperor thought the Admiral had by two years' service done quite enough in Mexico. But there are not wanting those who suggest quite other explanations of the recall.

BELGIUM.

The King is so much restored to health that on Monday he drove up and down the Brussels boulevards several times.

PORTUGAL.

Intelligence from Lisbon represents the Ministry of the Duke de Loule as having lost the confidence of the Cortes, and its early resignation is expected.

The Cortes have passed a vote of sympathy with Poland, and the Government intend to represent to Russia the necessity of a general amnesty, and the re-establishment of the political rights, as laid down in the Vienna treaties, of the Poles.

An adverse judgment has been pronounced in the Courts against Mr. Lindsay in a suit with the Union Mercantile Company.

ITALY.

The Pope officiated on Sunday at High Mass, and gave the benediction, "Urbi et orbi." The French and Pontifical armies were present on the occasion. The weather was magnificent, and the concourse of people immense, including a large number of foreigners. His Holiness was cheered. A Pontifical edict interdicts mendicity unless by those who are incapable of labour. A special asylum is to be created for the poor, and relief will be given at their residences.

Advices from Turin state that a life annuity to be granted to M. Farini, who has retired from his high functions with scarcely any income, had at first been fixed at 8000f. a year; but that sum being considered insufficient, it will be increased to 10,000f. or 12,000f.

AUSTRIA.

Count George Andrassy has been appointed to succeed Count Apponyi as Judex Curiæ in Hungary.

The final deliberations of the Venetian Special Commissioners, appointed to draw up Constitutional regulations for the administration of the Italian possessions of Austria, took place on Wednesday. The Constitution unanimously agreed upon by the Special Commission will be immediately laid before the Emperor for approval.

The Vienna journals announce that in the forthcoming quarter another reduction of the Austrian Army will take place, to the extent, on this occasion, of about 10,000 men. This will be effected by a new formation of the regiments of infantry. A recent reduction was to the extent of 40,000 men, making altogether a diminution of 50,000.

DENMARK.

The King has issued a proclamation (of which we gave a summary in our town Edition last week) declaring that he has been compelled to relinquish the intention of combining the different portions of his dominions by a joint Constitution because the German Diet interfered in the internal affairs of the monarchy, and because the Estates of Holstein have declared themselves hostile to any common Constitution. He consequently grants the duchy of Holstein an independent army, and will, if it be required, completely separate all the other Holstein establishments from those of the Danish monarchy. He will cause bills for a liberal electoral law, for liberty of the press, and for religious freedom to be laid before the Holstein Estates. Finally, he convokes the Rigsraad of Denmark and Schleswig for the 22nd inst.

It is stated, on reliable authority, that the conditions imposed by Prince Christian for the acceptance by Prince William of the crown of Greece are:—1st. The formal abdication of King Otho; 2nd. That a suitable allowance should be made to the Prince. The King of Denmark will, it is said, only give his consent to the arrangement upon condition that England should guarantee the present order of succession to the Danish provinces. The Danish Government will, further, on no account agree to a regency of Duke Ernest of Saxe Coburg Gotha during the minority of Prince William.

RUSSIA.

The resignation tendered by Prince Lobanoff, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, has been accepted.

An Imperial decree has been published fixing the duty on raw sugar imported into Russia by land at 2½ roubles, and that on refined sugar imported by sea at 4½ roubles.

The concession for a railway from Kieff to Odessa has been granted by the Government to a Russian company. The railway will consist of 647 versts, with two branches of 300 versts each. The capital will amount to 55,000,000 roubles, under a Government guarantee of 5 per cent interest.

TURKEY.

The Sultan sailed for Egypt on the 3rd inst., on a visit to the Viceroy. Before his departure the Porte decided to adhere to its present policy at Suez, and to forbid forced labour. News from Alexandria states that the Sultan has arrived there escorted by six war-vessels. His Majesty has taken up his residence at the Royal Palace Razel-Tin. Great fêtes have taken place in the town.

From Constantinople we learn that Omar Pacha, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, has provisionally assumed the direction of the Ministry of War. The army has been divided into six corps, the first of which, hitherto stationed at Constantinople, will be transferred to Schumla, under the command of Abdul Kerim Pacha. The second division of the army has received orders to occupy the line of the Balkan as far as Donas.

The Prince of Servia has expressed to the Porte a desire to re-

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establish friendly relations with it, and to make every concession that the interest of Servia will allow him to do.

AMERICA.

By the arrival of the steamers Edinburg and Norwegian we have telegrams from New York to the evening of the 27th ult.

WAR NEWS.

There is nothing new from the Rappahannock, except the rumour that General Lee intends falling back upon Richmond.

From Port Royal it is reported that a fleet of seven ironclads left that place on the 22nd ult. Their supposed destination is Charleston.

The negro expedition from Port Royal to Florida had captured Jacksonville, in that State, after routing a body of Confederate cavalry.

The truth concerning the engagement at Port Hudson establishes itself but slowly. It is admitted on both sides that the Federal steamer Mississippi was lost, and that two steamers passed the batteries. These were the Hartford, Admiral Farragut's flagship, and the Monongahela, which have arrived safely at Vicksburg. General Banks failed to make a land attack, and fell back upon his fortified camp. Northern accounts state that Admiral Farragut's vessels recaptured the steamer Indianola without resistance. The Hartford anchored off Natchez on the 16th, and the Admiral informed the authorities that if the Federal vessels were fired upon he would bombard the city. Admiral Farragut left the following morning.

The water has been let into the canal at Lake Providence. The aperture is 20 ft. wide, and is still widening. The water is pouring in with great force, and the greater part of the town of Lake Providence was submerged.

At Vicksburg the Confederates are said to be living almost exclusively on corn meal. The river is falling, and the fears entertained of an overflow of the Federal camping-ground have subsided. A coalbarge, with 1000 bushels of coal, had been floated past Vicksburg batteries for the use of Farragut's vessels.

The *Memphis Bulletin* asserts that three of Admiral Porter's gunboats have reached Yazoo River through Sunflower River and arrived at Greenwood. The Federals at Greenwood had abandoned the attempt to pass Fort Pemberton, at the junction of the Yallabusha and Tallahatchie Rivers, and were returning to Yazoo Pass. It is supposed that Admiral Porter's arrival would stimulate them to renew the attack.

The privateer Florida coaled at Barbadoes on the 23rd ult., and her captain dined with the Governor. Admiral Wilkes subsequently refused an invitation to dine with the Governor.

The steamer Aries and another vessel were at St. Thomas on the 16th inst. Admiral Wilkes threatened to seize those vessels if they left port, on the charge that they were blockade-runners. The captain of the Aries applied to the British steamer Phaeton for protection, which was granted. The Vanderbilt then sailed out of port, and the other vessel was convoyed out by the Phaeton.

The British steamer Georgiana has been driven ashore on Long Island, South Carolina, in an attempt to run the blockade of Charleston. She had a large cargo of dry goods, medicines, and artillery, valued at 1,000,000 dols. She was scuttled by the captain to prevent her capture, and was afterwards shelled and destroyed by the Federals. The British steamer Nicholas has been captured while endeavouring to run the blockade at Wilmington, North Carolina. She previously made an effort to enter Charleston. The British steamer Peterhoff, bound for the Mexican port of Matamoras, and captured by Admiral Wilkes, has been taken from Key West to New York for adjudication.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The new State Constitution of Western Virginia has been ratified by the vote of the people. The Constitution provides that the children of slaves born after July next shall be free. All slaves under ten years of age shall be free when they reach twenty-one years. All slaves over ten and under twenty-one shall be free at twenty-five years of age. No fugitive slaves will be permitted to come into the State to settle there. These provisions are, in point of fact, only applicable to about 10,000 slaves.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The New Jersey Assembly, by a vote of 33 to 10, has passed an Act for the imprisonment and transportation of every free negro who shall hereafter come into the State and remain ten days.

Major-General Edwin V. Sumner died at Syracuse, New York, on the 21st ult. He was one of the oldest Generals in the army, having been in the service over forty-three years. His last words were, "God save my country, the United States of America."

A committee for the relief of the distress of the poor in the North and West of Ireland has been formed in New York, and has collected already a sum of several thousand dollars.

Considerable movements and many strikes are taking place among the working men of New York for higher wages. A large meeting has been held and resolutions passed to organise a league of all trades for the better security of the rights of labour. The speakers complained of the rise of the prices of food, clothing, and rent, and declared their intention to resist the encroachments of capital.

It is reported that Secretary Chase will not put a loan on the market for some time. The Government is said to be receiving daily, from different sources, nearly 2½ million dollars, which amount covers the daily expenses of the war. The sale of Five-dollar Twenty-cent Bonds continues to increase; and the demand for these bonds, on foreign account, is stated to be large. Gold continues to fall. It is now at 41½ premium.

CALIFORNIA.

It was believed the project to establish a British line of steamers between California and China would be abandoned.

INDIA.

The progress of the Viceroy still engrosses public interest. His Excellency entered Delhi with pomp and pageantry on the morning of the 3rd of March. Muttra was visited on the 21st of February. Meerut was expecting a similar honour on the 6th of March.

The cultivation of cotton was being extensively pursued, and large quantities were coming forward to market. The total exports from the central provinces for this season, inclusive of the balance of stock of the previous year reserved by speculators in the hope of prices rising, may be calculated to amount to 9660 tons. This large exportation may be expected to reach the seaboard before the close of the season—about 6000 tons for Bombay, 2000 tons for Mirzapore and Calcutta, and 1600 tons for Cuttack. The present cotton cultivation of Mysore is estimated at 175,000 acres.

The rebels in Jynteah were giving way, and the country was becoming peaceful.

CHINA.

The late General Ward's and the Imperial forces have suffered a severe defeat in the storming of Tailsin. The casualties among the united forces amounted to 500.

The expedition to Fooshan has failed.

JAPAN.

The British Legation at Jeddo has been destroyed by gunpowder by the Japanese. No fatal accident, however, resulted.

The country is unsettled.

Intelligence has been received from San Domingo to the 9th ult. relative to the insurrectionary movements which had taken place there. A state of siege was proclaimed, and troops were dispatched into the disaffected districts, when, after some fighting, tranquillity was re-established.

Her Majesty's Government, judging from the papers submitted to them that the seizure of the British steamer Peterhoff by a Federal cruiser was unjustifiable, have intimated that Lord Lyons will be instructed to press for the immediate release of the ship, and also for compensation, if no legal ground of capture can be alleged by the Government of Washington.

The secretary of the Toronto Mechanics' Institute writes a letter to the *Hants Independent*, stating that the institution has cost £10,000. It has a library of 6000 volumes, and a reading-room supplied with 100 newspapers and periodicals. The members number 1000. Many of them attend classes for instruction in bookkeeping, penmanship, English grammar and composition, mathematics, architectural and mechanical drawing, music, French, and ornamental drawing. The writer concludes by saying:—"Canada is a great country, and a good home for the industrious. I am sure that the starving thousands in England might make here a comfortable living."

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

Accounts from Poland represent the insurrection as extending everywhere. The *Czas* of Cracow states that it was by journals hostile to the insurrection the report was invented that the chiefs of the movement had ordered the insurgents to lay down their arms. No such order was issued, and the Poles are resolved on continuing the struggle against their oppressors. A prolix manifesto has been issued by the Polish chiefs, dated from their camp at Bialowicza, March 24, appealing to Europe, and especially to England and France, for sympathy and assistance in their struggle. They ask that a contingent of 30,000 troops should be sent to Poland, bringing with them 100,000 rifles, and they promise with this aid to make short work of the Russians. The insurrection is rapidly spreading in Samogitia, one of the most northern districts of Russian Poland. In the combat of Usciana, five leagues from Dunaburg, 500 Russians were completely dispersed on the 25th ult. The Prussian journals speak of an expedition of Colonel Lapinski into Courland, to which they appear to attach great importance. In the government of Kowno the insurrectional movement is also increasing. The town of Poniewics has been taken by the insurgents. At Radom the insurgents have taken possession of the Government treasury. In the neighbourhood of Cracow new bands have appeared; likewise (to return to the north) at Mariampol, in Augustowo. Lithuania is represented as all in open insurrection, and armed bodies of insurgents are in the neighbourhood of Wilna. On Sunday a small force of well-armed Polish insurgents attacked a detachment of 500 Russians near Olkusz, towards the Galician frontier, and forced them to retreat. The telegraph continues to forward accounts of engagements between the insurgents and the Russian troops, and in almost all the result is described as favourable to the Poles.

Anarchy is said to reign in the chief departments of Government at Warsaw. Arrests are of hourly occurrence, and the citadel is full of prisoners of all classes. Rumours are again in circulation that the Grand Duke Constantine is about to quit Warsaw. His health, it is said, is giving way under the constant vexations and difficulties of a crisis out of which no man can see a clear way. General Berg is to assume the civil administration of Poland in the event of the Grand Duke Constantine being prevented from discharging the duties.

The Russian nobility have come forward and, in an address to the Emperor, assures him that, united with all the other classes of society, they will not shrink from any effort to defend the territory of the empire from dismemberment. This is looked upon as an answer to the report that the Emperor intended to grant to Poland separate political existence.

The *Nation* says France, England, and Austria have come to an understanding on the Polish question, and sent separate, but identical, notes to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg. No pressure is put on the Czar, and it is left to him to take the initiative of measures to put an end to the periodical risings of the Poles.

Some ten or twelve days ago three bales of lint, prepared by the Paris ladies for the wounded Poles, were stopped and confiscated by the Prussians as "articles of war."

A vessel from England bearing volunteer recruits for Poland had been laid under embargo in the port of Malmö, Sweden. The volunteers were enthusiastically applauded by the people. We are informed that a protest has been presented to the British Consul at Malmö complaining of the captain of the steamer belonging to the West Hartlepool Steam Navigation Company, on the ground that he broke the conditions of the contract binding him to land the Polish passengers he carried on a certain point indicated, and left them at Copenhagen, carrying his crew, except three hands, along with him. Thus, therefore, the volunteers were forced to disembark at Malmö. It is stated in some of the foreign papers that the Russian Government had received intelligence by telegraph of the vessel's sailing, and had cruisers in the Baltic waiting for her, and the Courland coast well guarded.

Langiewicz left Cracow on the 3rd inst, accompanied by a civil official, to be conducted to Tischnovitz, in Moravia. The town of Tischnowitz is a small place of about 2500 inhabitants, situated about four leagues from Brünn, in a very fine country on the road from that place to Prague. A Berlin letter says:—"At half-past five o'clock in the morning of the 3rd Langiewicz was removed from Cracow to Tischnovitz, near Brünn. The ex-Dictator, who was accompanied to Moravia by a commissary of police, will reside in a private house, and be at liberty to go to any part of the place on giving his word not to quit the town. When the Cracow train stopped at Oderberg Langiewicz was received with loud acclamations by a great crowd of people, and during the journey from Oderberg to Lundenburg his fellow-travellers frequently raised the cry of 'Vivat Langiewicz!' At the last-mentioned station a vast number of persons were assembled, and when the Polish patriot went to the coffee-room to get some refreshment the struggles to enter after him were so violent that the women and children were in danger of being trodden under foot."

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Robert Lowe as Consul at Perth for the King of Hanover.

The Secretary of State for War has given his sanction to a review of volunteers taking place at Oxford on the 24th of June next.

The new Corn Exchange at Oxford, which has been erected at the cost of the Town Council, was opened on Wednesday with a grand banquet.

Mr. Shirley Brooks has been delivering his lecture on "The House of Commons" with much success at Birmingham and at Sheffield.

Last Saturday an express-train on the Great Northern line, whilst going at the rate of forty miles an hour, ran off the rails near Little Bytham station, and was brought up by a coal train standing on a siding. No lives were lost, and none, it is to be hoped, endangered; but the driver and several of the passengers were severely shaken and cut.

A public meeting was held at the Free-trade Hall, Manchester, on Monday, for the purpose of protesting against the construction in this country of ships intended for the Confederate service. The chair was occupied by Alderman Harvey; and among the gentlemen who addressed the meeting were Professor Newman and Mr. Goldwin Smith. Resolutions in accordance with the objects of the meeting, and a memorial, calling upon the Government to enforce the laws of neutrality, were adopted.

Last week two hundred and eighty-six emigrants from the ribbon-weaving district left Coventry for Liverpool, on their way to Canada. They are sent out by the relief committees. Six others paid their own expenses to join the party. On arriving at Liverpool they went on board the Waverley, which had been chartered for them. One hundred pounds have been sent on to Mr. A. C. Buchanan, her Majesty's chief emigration agent at Quebec, to be expended by him in sending the emigrants to their respective destinations.

The "hygre" or "bore" tide, peculiar to the River Severn and only one or two other rivers in the world, was witnessed on Monday and Tuesday on that river between Newnham and Gloucester. This phenomenon is attributed to the fact of a wide estuary at the mouth of the river suddenly contracting, and to the tidal wave being forced up the narrow channel, as up a spout, by the mass of water behind it. On the latter day the approaching "bore" could be heard at some distance roaring up the river, and presently was seen advancing with a head about three feet high, in a moment overpowering the ebb, and rushing up the river with the speed of a racehorse.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.—At the meeting of the Central Relief Committee, on Monday, Mr. Farnall reported a further decrease of 2298 in the number of persons receiving parochial relief in the cotton manufacturing districts. It appears, however, from Mr. Maclure's monthly return, that in the last week of March, as compared with the last week in February, there was an increase of 14,152 in the total number relieved by the local committees and boards of guardians. During the past month a slight improvement has taken place in the state of employment, and Mr. Maclure remarks, in his return, that "the reports from various districts are more cheering than they have hitherto been."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.—The case "Coe v. Wise," an action by one of the sufferers by the late Marshland inundation against the Middle Level Commissioners, which occupied nearly a week at the Norwich Assizes, was brought to a conclusion on Monday. The Chief Justice, in summing up, put it to the jury—first, was damage done to the plaintiff by the absence of due care and skill on the part of the defendants in making the sluice; secondly, in maintaining the sluice; thirdly, in providing remedies against mischief after the sluice was destroyed; and, fourthly, by reason that no puddle clay wall was made along each side of the cut. The jury found a verdict for the defendant on the first issue, and for the plaintiff on the other three—virtually a verdict for the plaintiff. This decision, it is stated, will rule about a hundred cases, involving damages to the amount of £70,000.

Forty-two of the persons concerned in the recent disgraceful riots at Stalybridge, Ashton, and Hyde were convicted last Saturday at the Chester Assizes, and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from one month to six months. Most of the prisoners were lads.

MEMBERS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES'S COUNCIL.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL KNOLLYS.

Lieutenant-General William Thomas Knollys, Comptroller of the Household and Treasurer to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, entered the Army on the 9th of December, 1813, as Ensign and Lieutenant in the Scots Fusilier Guards, and served with that regiment from the 6th of March, 1814, to the end of the Peninsular War in that year, and was present at the blockade of Bayonne and the repulse of a sortie from that place, in which no less than ten officers of the Guards were killed or died of their wounds. He attained the rank of Lieutenant and Captain in 1817, of Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel in 1827, of Colonel in 1841, Major-General 1854, and Lieutenant-General in 1860. On the establishment of the camp at Aldershott General Knollys was selected for the command, which he held until 1860, when he was relieved by Sir James Pennefather, the present General in command at that establishment. Subsequently General Knollys was appointed one of the Council of Military Education, which office he resigned on accepting his present position in the household of the Prince of Wales. General Knollys has seen fifty years' service in the Army, during twenty-one of which he has been on full pay.

COLONEL THE HON. SIR CHARLES PHIPPS, K.C.B.

SIR CHARLES BEAUMONT PHIPPS, who holds the office of Treasurer and Cofferer to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, is the youngest son of the first Earl of Mulgrave, by the daughter of the late Christopher Thompson Malory, Esq., of West Hennington, in the county of Durham, and is brother to the present Marquis of Normanby. He was born at Mulgrave Castle, Yorkshire, in 1801, and married, in 1835, a daughter of Archdeacon Henry Bathurst. He entered the Army, and in 1839 attained to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Scots Fusilier Guards, from which corps he retired in 1847. In 1851 he attained the rank of Colonel in the Army. When the Marquis of Normanby (then Earl of Mulgrave) was Governor of Jamaica, in 1832, Colonel Phipps accompanied him to that dependency as private secretary, and was also Lord Steward of the Marquis's household when he was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, from 1835 to 1839. In 1846 he was appointed Equerry to the Queen, and Private Secretary to the late Prince Consort; subsequently he was chosen Keeper of the Queen's Privy Purse, and treasurer to the late Prince Consort; and, finally, he was selected to occupy the post of Treasurer and Cofferer of the Duchy of Cornwall.

SIR W. DUNBAR, BART., M.P.

The office of Keeper of the Privy Seal to the Prince of Wales in the Duchy of Cornwall is held by Sir William Dunbar, Bart., M.P. for Wigton Burghs. Sir William is the eldest son of James Dunbar (formerly an officer in the 21st Light Dragoons) and Anna Catharina, daughter of William Ferdinand, Baron de Reede d'Oudtshoorn, in the Netherlands, and grandson of the late Sir George Dunbar, fifth Baronet, of Mochrum, in the county of Wigtown, N.B. He was born in 1812, and succeeded his uncle, Sir William Rowe Dunbar, as seventh Baronet, in 1841. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and was called to the Scottish Bar in 1835, but never practised. He is a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Wigtown, and was elected to represent the Wigtown district of Burghs in 1857. On the formation of the present Administration, in 1859, he was appointed Scotch Lord of the Treasury; on which occasion, being obliged to vacate his seat, he had the distinction conferred upon him of being re-elected by his constituents without requiring his presence at the election. An attempt was made to start a Conservative candidate against him on that occasion, being his third election, but it failed. Shortly after his appointment to the Treasury the office of Keeper of the Privy Seal of the Prince of Wales was conferred upon him by her Majesty, which he held during the minority of his Royal Highness; and on the 27th of January last, the Prince having attained his majority, appointed him Keeper of the Privy Seal and a member of the Council of his Royal Highness. Sir William, who is chief of his name, is lineally descended from the ancient Earls of March and Moray, and from the Dunbars, Hereditary Sheriffs of Morayshire. His immediate progeniter, Sir Patrick Dunbar, a younger son of Patrick, ninth Earl of March, obtained from his father by several charters the baronies of Mochrum and Cumnock, and other lands in the counties of Wigtown and Ayr, anno 1375. This Sir Patrick, who was a man of great note and property in the time of James I. of Scotland, was appointed one of the hostages for that Prince's ransom, anno 1423, he being then a prisoner in England. After he obtained his liberty and returned to Scotland he was appointed one of the Ambassadors Extraordinary, by the Estates of the Nation, to the Court of England. A member of the same family, Gavin Dunbar, was Archbishop of Glasgow and Lord Chancellor of Scotland in the reigns of James V. and Mary Queen of Scots. The baronetcy was created during the reign of William and Mary, anno 1694.

SIR W. J. ALEXANDER, BART, Q.C.

The Attorney-General to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is Sir William John Alexander, Bart, Q.C. He is the eldest son of Sir Robert, the second Baronet, by the daughter of John Wallis, Esq., and is unmarried. Sir William Alexander was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and also at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he has graduated M.A. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1825, and was a member of the Oxford Circuit; but of late years he has confined himself to Parliamentary business, and occupies a leading position amongst the Parliamentary Bar. In 1844 he was appointed a Queen's Counsel, and was chosen Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales in 1854. He succeeded to the Baronetcy on the death of his father in 1859. The family to which Sir William Alexander belongs is of Scottish descent, and is derived from the clan M'Donald, but settled in Ireland early in the nineteenth century, where John Alexander, Esq., of Newtown Limevady, in the county of Longford, became the immediate progenitor. His third son, William Alexander, Esq., of Dublin, had two sons, of whom William, the elder, was an Alderman of the city of Dublin, and Lieut.-Colonel of the Royal Dublin Militia, in 1743, and was created a Baronet for his public services in 1809. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert, the second Baronet, the father of the present Sir W. Alexander.

Biographical notices of the Duke of Newcastle and Lord Portman have already been given in this Journal.

A whale has been cast ashore at Dunkirk in a violent gale. It measures 100 ft. in length. Its death struggle on the sands lasted two hours.

A small, wood-built screw-steamer, believed to have been intended for the Confederate service, has been seized at Liverpool by order of the Government. She was built for Messrs. Fraser, Trenholm, and Co.

The Queen has appointed Richard Reade, Esq., British Vice-Consul at Bengazi, to be her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Bengazi; and Horace Philips White, Esq., British Vice-Consul at Cyprus, to be her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Cyprus.

POLISH WOMEN.—Many of the Polish women are very like our English women of the slender, delicate type, but with paler complexions, and brighter, and generally darker eyes. I thought it was impossible to see finer and more varied expression than their faces exhibited; for I saw them at a time when their enthusiasm, their indignation, their sorrow, and all their religious feelings were awakened. I had read in some book that they were frivolous and changeable; but they have been constant enough to Poland, and dull persons will always mistake animation, quickness of perception, and a light manner of treating light subjects, for frivolity. In every civilised country women give the tone to society, and this is particularly the case in Poland, where social gatherings are far more frequent than with us, and where there are no entertainments, no pleasure parties of any kind, at which women are not present. If, however, the Polish ladies carol only for pleasure, instead of placing patriotism above all other considerations; if the balls and bribes offered to them and to their husbands, could make them forget their suffering country, then the Russians would certainly by this time have made some progress in the way of gaining adherents among the Polish families of the kingdom; whereas, as it is, they have not advanced a step. The Polish mothers bring up the young Poles as patriots, and the Polish wives exclude from society all whose patriotism is even doubtful. A year and a half ago the women of Poland made a tacit agreement not to dance, and they have kept their word, painful as the trial must have been, for the Poles are essentially a dancing people; and it was only because a great calamity had befallen them that they gave up their amusements and surrendered themselves to mourning.—*The Polish Captivity.*

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COL. THE HON. SIR C. B. PHIPPS, K.C.B.
LORD PORTMAN.
SIR W. J. ALEXANDER, BART., Q.C.

LIEUT.-GENERAL ENGLLYS.
THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, K.G.
SIR W. DUNBAR, BART., M.P.

MEMBERS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES'S COUNCIL.—FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY JOHN AND CHARLES WATKINS.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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NOTICE TO THE TRADE.—In consequence of the numerous orders received, the large Engraving of "London, from the South Side of the Thames," has been reprinted and is now on sale.
198, Strand, April 11, 1863.

The insertion of our second notice of the pictures exhibited by the Society of British Artists is unavoidably deferred until next week.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1863.

IF we do not "drift" into trouble with the Federal States it will not be the fault of noisy speakers and intemperate writers. These individuals are assuredly doing their best to assist in what Lord Palmerston described as the manufacture of American political capital at the expense of England. Of this process, as carried on in Washington and New York, we have, perhaps, no great right to complain, and England has never shown herself harsh in her judgment of the acts of a nation struggling with unexampled difficulty, debt, and disaster. But we must protest, and that emphatically, against the attempt of the American organs here to break the neutrality which has been proclaimed from the Throne, and which has been recognised by all the temperate and respectable part of the nation. This attempt has been postponed until the reverses met by the Federals, and the solemn declaration of the South that nothing shall re-unite it with the North, have exasperated the Union organs beyond all bounds, and it is therefore shown to be a sort of desperate resource, akin to that by which Mr. Lincoln, after showing every willingness to coalesce with the slave-owners, proclaimed freedom to the slaves of "rebels" while retaining the others in bondage. Principle has nothing to do with the matter, and the effort to alter British policy is merely an expedient of war.

This will not do. England has determined not to be dragged into the American struggle if she can possibly avoid it; and the resolve of a nation ought not to be affected by the scribblings of fanatics or the nonsense of hireling orators. Nor will it be. The agitators against neutrality are the most insignificant persons who ever tried to shout themselves into notoriety. The names of the speakers at the meetings in aid of Mr. Seward are names which, in ordinary times, cause a man instinctively to pass on from the report to some other part of the paper. They have an influence like that of the headings of the advertisements which seek to enlist attention by some paradox to which the puff is clumsily appended. The country laughs at such demonstrations. But, for all that, they may become excessively mischievous by their operation in America. Readers there are proverbially ignorant of the relative value and power of our public men. The New Yorker who is told in his own paper that Exeter Hall or St. James's Hall has been crowded with sympathisers, and that fiery addresses have been delivered to them amid storms of approbation, thinks that all this means something, and has an influence in the national councils. He does not know, and could scarcely comprehend the facts if laid before him, that a gathering of thirty or forty of our statesmen in a quiet room in Piccadilly or St. James's-square would have more to do with directing the policy of the Legislature than the largest crowd that ever assembled to cheer Blondin, George Thompson, or Tom Thumb. The American does not understand the secrets of English public life, the formation of public opinion here, and the certificate of character implied in the position of a leading politician. The New Yorker cannot see why an Edwin James has to emigrate, while a Roundell Palmer is called upon to advise the Crown on international law. Hence these mob-meetings, and the angry and vindictive talk which impudently claims to be the utterance of the people, and is nothing of the kind, will produce—nay, we believe, are producing—upon the American mind a very evil influence. It will be believed in the North that the Government of England and the people of England are not as one in the matter of neutrality, and the inference will be that, if the North menaces us with war, the people will drive Lord Palmerston from office and reverse his policy. The idea is so ridiculous to us, of course, that there is danger of our refusing to believe that it can be entertained in the North, and only those who are really aware of the helpless ignorance of the American people (in spite of their high education at the hands of the newspapers) upon the real feelings of Englishmen, can entirely appreciate the importance of the consideration in question. We can assure our readers, however, that very few statements discreditable to England would fail of obtaining belief in America, and that none at all would be rejected by the directors of a large portion of the American press as too outrageous to form texts for fresh abuse of this country. It is painful to have to say this; but it is better to bear any such pain than to permit mischief to go on which may cause quarrel and bloodshedding.

The Federals, having shown that they either cannot build vessels which are swift enough to catch the Confederate cruisers, or cannot spare for that service officers of sufficient skill and spirit to run down these privateers (and there is no lack of brave and able officers in the gallant navy of the North), content themselves with abusing England because some of the Southern vessels have been built—where the North may build equally good ships if it likes—namely, in British dockyards. The law of England, both domestic and international, is perfectly clear, and the proceedings which it is necessary to take to prevent the sailing of a ship on a supposed errand of war are as well known to the lawyers as those which are taken on a dishonoured acceptance. If the case can be proved the vessel is stopped, as has been done, we learn, in the instance of a newly-constructed bark, which was to have gone by the name of the Alexandra until she had left England and taken in her guns. But mere suspicion will not do. A policeman does not capture a lounger on mere suspicion that at night he means to "open a bank," with a crowbar for his capital. Regular evidence must be adduced; and, whether the law be sufficiently stringent or not, it is law. We hear very few complaints when expeditions, under the most transparent disguises, are fitted out against monarchies, and when adventurers, of more or less respectability, enlist men and buy guns for the promotion of any revolution whatever, except the Southern revolution. Hitherto the law has been found to work very well. But an exceptional case, to the minds of sympathisers with the North, has arisen, and those who were foremost in their ostentatious support of insurrectionary movements in Europe clamour against the ordinary English doctrine that proof of guilt shall precede punishment. And even this is not all. The House of Commons is open to the petitions of the nation and of all classes in the nation; and it is to the House of Commons, where a Liberal majority sways, that these malcontents should address themselves for an alteration of the law, if it be deemed too feeble. No such abject and constitutional course will, however, satisfy "the friends of freedom." The Government is called upon to violate the law, to exercise a despotic sway, and to do on behalf of the Northern States of America that which, had it been done on behalf of the King of Naples or the Emperor of Russia, every organ of Federal interests would have stigmatised most furiously as a proceeding worthy of the days of Castlereagh and Sidmouth.

Were the Government to take this course, and act upon suspicion only, it would not only be a violation of British law, and a sacrifice of the traditions which are dearer to us all than any foreign alliance, but a direct departure from the policy announced three times from the Throne. The sympathisers with Mr. Lincoln call on us to interfere on behalf of the Federals, and to treat the South as enemies. We shall not do so; but it is very desirable that the country should understand that these unconstitutional demonstrations, though they can do no harm here, may produce much in America, and that the Anglo-American organs are doing their best to involve us in a horrible war.

THE VICTORIA RIFLES.

WE present our reader this week with an Engraving of the Victoria Rifles, containing portraits of its leading officers, and a general view of its head-quarters, armoury, &c. This corps was established as far back as 1803, under the title of "The Duke of Cumberland's Sharpshooters," and was the first volunteer corps at that time armed, drilled, and equipped as riflemen. At the close of the old war, the Duke of Cumberland's sharpshooters, being adverse to the general disbanding of volunteers which took place at that time, by dint of great exertion and influence, obtained a tacit permission from Government to retain their old name and military organisation, although they were not officially recognised. They continued thus to drill and shoot at Wormholt Scrubbs and Kensal-green until the year 1835, when, through her Royal Highness the late Duchess of Kent, the permission of her Majesty (then Princess Victoria) was obtained to change the title to that of "The Royal Victoria Rifle Club." His Grace the Duke of Wellington having consented to become the Lieutenant-Colonel, the Government, in August, 1853, authorised its enrolment as a volunteer regiment, under the title of the "Victoria Rifle Corps," the prefix "Royal" being dropped, her Majesty not wishing to multiply the term without some special reason, although the antiquity of the corps and the patriotic spirit of its members, who managed, during a time of peace, to keep up a semblance of military organisation, might surely have warranted the retention of so honourable a distinction. The Victorias, however, still held together, and, having obtained their present range at Kilburn in 1849, were enabled to establish a head-quarters, armoury, &c. His Grace, the Lieutenant-Colonel, having secured (through the late Colonel Beckwith, of the Rifle Brigade) the services of an excellent drill-officer and worthy soldier, Captain Trew, the present Adjutant, was in a position, on the enrolment of the corps, to establish at once a military organisation consistent with the rules of the service. Captain Trew selected an efficient staff of instructors, armourers, &c., thus enabling the corps, at the time consisting of less than 200 men, to take immediate advantage of the spirit for volunteering which arose in 1859. The expense of the outfit and the cost of the rifle (this corps, unlike others, not being armed by Government), prevented it becoming a large regiment, although, we believe, by a judicious curtailment, the expense of the outfit could be brought within the reach of all with a fair claim to respectability. Candidates having been recommended by two members, and their names posted at head-quarters, are admitted by ballot of the committee, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Colonel. The Victorias for some length of time laboured under the disadvantage of possessing no long range, and therefore, although an old corps, were unable to offer challenges to or accept them from other corps. They, however, secured the use of a range near Harrow, which has enabled them successfully to compete at long ranges and to hold challenge cups—to wit, the Harrow three times and the Inland Revenue twice in succession. Sergeant Pixley, of this corps, is the present fortunate possessor of the Queen's prize and the National Rifle Association's gold medal, and it numbers many others skilled in the use of both Enfield and small bore. Of those who last year passed through the class-firing fifty became marksmen, the battalion shot (J. O. Dawe) making twenty-one points in the last period. The distance from the Harrow station to the present range being a source of great loss of time, this corps has secured, for three days per week for six years, the exclusive use of the new range at Stanmore, within one mile of the Harrow station. The ground and armoury of the Victoria Rifles are at all times open for inspection, and their Adjutant and his assistants are always willing to afford any information. Many commanding officers and leading men of corps now strong and flourishing can testify to the civility shown them in 1859, by which they were saved much time and labour. The 6-pounder gun on the left of our Engraving was captured by Lord John Hay, Commander of H.M.S. Odin, from a Chinese junk, during the late war, and presented to the corps, with the consent of the late Lord Herbert, by her Grace the Duchess of Wellington as a trophy, on the 1st of July, 1861. Lord John Hay is an Ensign in the Victoria Rifles, as is also John Alexander Gavin Campbell, the present Earl of Breadalbane. The corps at present numbers about 520, exclusive of civil members.

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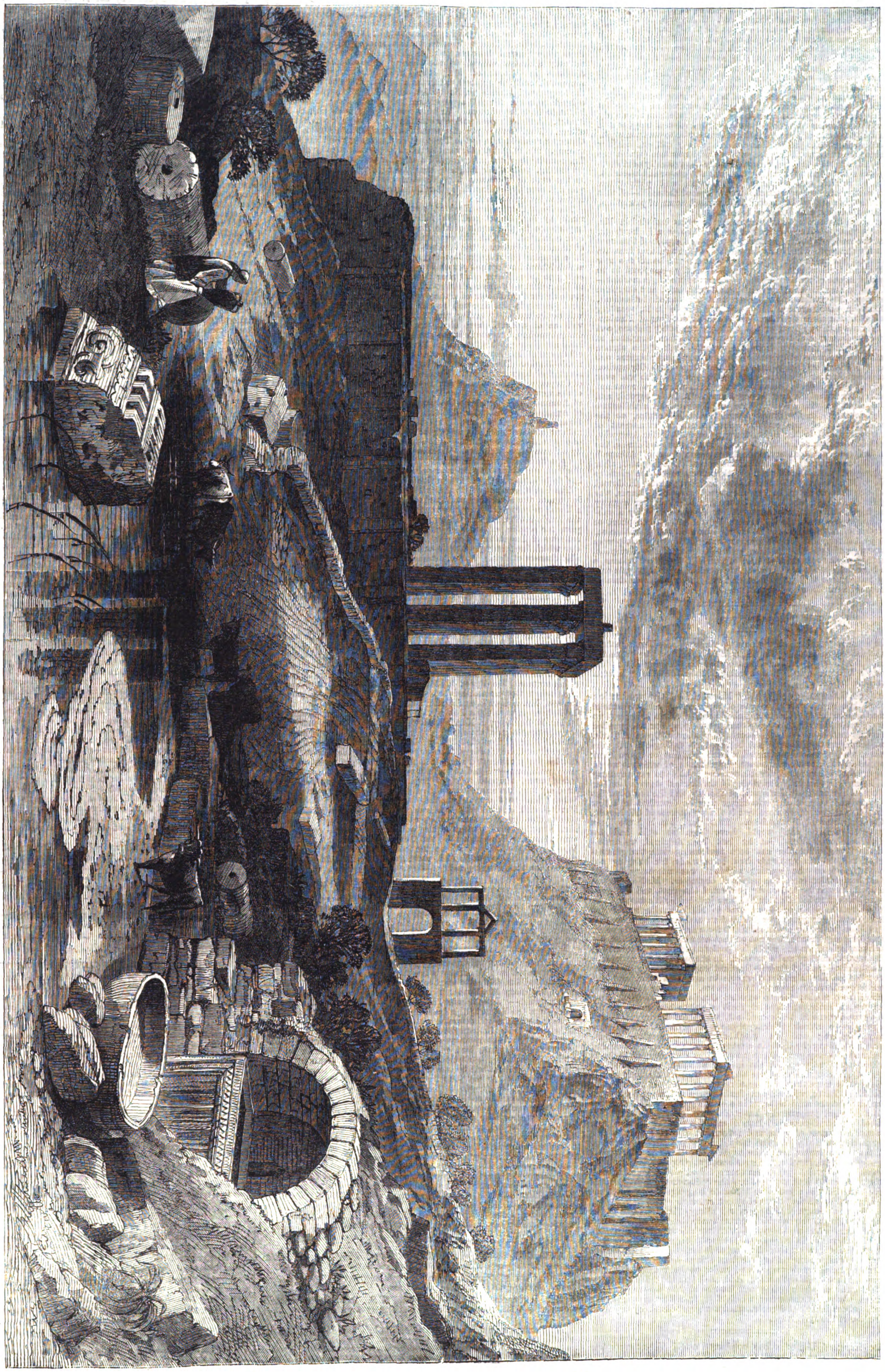

"THE OLYMPIEUM AND ACROPOLIS OF ATHENS, FROM THE BANKS OF THE ILISSUS," BY HARRY JOHNSON, EXHIBITED AT THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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"THE OLYMPÆUM AND ACROPOLIS OF ATHENS," FROM THE BANKS OF THE ILISSUS." BY HARRY JOHNSON.

RECENT events have startled the world into the belief and hope that Greece, like the phœnix of its ancient fables, is starting into life from the nest and ashes of its former self. There can, however, be no perfect renaissance, or rejuvenescence for the Greece of old. As we said in our review of this picture and the other contributed by Mr. Harry Johnson to the British Institution, the fanes and faith of the Greece of old can never be re-edified and rehabilitated. Round these the last rays of the sun of its ancient glory—long departed westward—may still linger, as the artist poetically suggests by the serenely beautiful evening effect of his picture; but it is, as Byron expressed it, only "the gilded halo hovering round decay." The golden aureole can, however, as long as the human race preserves any historical memory or tradition, never entirely fade from the stately brow of the Athenian Acropolis, even when its diadem of temples and all their stolen gems of priceless art have crumbled into common earth. It needs no prophet to predict that age on age may roll on, century on century, and this small fraction of the world's surface (which has inspired our artist to the production of a more than usually admirable work) will still be treasured in the recollection of orator and historian, statesman, patriot, and politician, artist, poet, and philosopher. Never, surely, can be forgotten the very "eye of Greece"—of that land of lost gods and godlike men," that ancient home of patriotism, fount of philosophy, and shrine of beauty.

It is almost supererogatory to specify the ruins included in Mr. Johnson's view, so familiar must they be. We would, however, remind the reader that the natural features and aspect of this spot have sadly changed. The Ilyssus at our feet, with its ruinous fountain of Callirhoë, has become but a miserable stream. Its banks are now grassless and treeless, and, if its guardian divinity—supposed to be personated in one of the noble reclining figures of the Elgin marbles—could now be seen, he would present but an aged, bald, and shrunken appearance. Its water is no longer used for sacred lustrations, for Albanian washerwomen now plash and babble in it, recalling anything but the scene described by Plato in his dialogue of Phædrus with Socrates as they sat under the high and spreading platane, and enjoyed the fragrance of the agnus-cactus, which then flourished in its bed. A little removed from the opposite bank of the stream still stand three rows of gigantic columns, comprising sixteen out of the 120 which originally supported the stupendous Olympeion, or temple of Jupiter Olympus—the largest temple which was ever erected to that diety. Commenced by Pisistratus, it remained unfinished for more than six hundred years. A little beyond, and to the right of this, is the Gate of Hadrian, its architecture already debased. In the distance, and to the left centre, on the pyramidical hill of the museum, is the ruined monument of Philopappus. And to the right, towering over all, is the Acropolis, the rock city, which, as Dr. Wordsworth says, "was the fortress, the sacred inclosure, the treasury, and the museum of art of Athens." Above its massive walls, and within the sacred peribolis, still, after two thousand years, stand proudly, though in ruins, the glorious temple to Minerva, the Parthenon, and the Erectheum. Hollowed out of this face of the citadel is the sacred cave of Aglaurus, the daughter of Cecrops, who sacrificed herself in behalf of her country by leaping in this place from the cliff. It communicates by a subterranean passage with the Erectheum, by which the Arrhephori, or priestesses of Minerva, descended on the night of the Panathenæa, bearing a basket, in which the mysterious objects of her worship were contained; and by it the Persians scaled the rock of the Acropolis, when they made themselves masters of the citadel and of Athens, a little before the battle of Salamis. The present Athens grovels only at the farther side of the Acropolis, and away, of course, considerably further, are Pentellicus and Hymettus.

MUSIC.

The opening and closing of our two great Italian theatres are understood to indicate the beginning and end of the "London season." The Royal Italian Opera opened on Tuesday last; Her Majesty's Theatre opens this evening; therefore the "London season" is begun.

COVENT GARDEN opened with "Massaniello," the production of which has been regarded as one of the greatest achievements of the management of this theatre; Auber's chef-d'œuvre being got up and performed there with a completeness and splendour not equalled even on its native ground, the boards of the Grand Opera of Paris. Its reproduction on Tuesday last betrayed no falling-off. On the contrary, we have never witnessed a more brilliant or magnificent performance. It was a performance, nevertheless, of which it would be superfluous to say much, for it is scarcely possible to say anything new. Everybody that knows anything of the musical stage is familiar with one of the most popular operas of the day, and the few novelties in its cast and manner of performance may be described in a few words. The first of these novelties is the appearance of M. Naudin in the character of Massaniello. This part has hitherto been allotted to Mario, and would have been so still had his services been available. But he has been detained, we understand, in Spain, where he has been performing with the greatest success; and, as arrangements had been made for bringing out "Massaniello" on the opening night, it was necessary to find another representative of the principal character. M. Naudin was fixed upon, though he had never performed the part, and the good judgment shown in his selection has been justified by his success. In some respects he is not to be compared to Mario, having neither his personal beauty nor grace, nor the Italian mellowness of his voice. Nevertheless, his action exhibited much force and energy. His voice, though decidedly French, was not on that account the less fitted for French music; and, on the whole, his performance of the fisherman of Naples was satisfactory and successful. In the part next in importance to Massaniello—that of Pietro—Graziani was to have appeared, as before; but he, like Mario, was unable to arrive in time, and the character was therefore assigned to M. Faure. A better choice could not have been made; for he excelled Graziani in strength and vigour as an actor, and was at least equal to him as a singer. In the grand scene in the second act, where the insurgent fishermen prepare to attack their oppressors, Naudin and Faure were equally effective; and the great duet, in particular, "Sarà il morir," was sung by them in a manner which brought a storm of applause from every part of the house. The character of Elvira is too slight to afford room for the display of talent, either vocal or dramatic. It contains only one air—"Splendor della grandezza," which is little more than a string of florid passages. It was sung by Mdlle. Marie Battu, with a clear, flexible voice and much neatness of execution; but she must be heard in something better before it can be ascertained what progress she has made since last year in the higher walks of her art. Signor Neri-Baraldi sang the part of Lorenzo with his usual sweetness of voice and refinement of style; but the character is so wretchedly poor and insipid, not to say positively unpleasant, that no performer can make anything of it. The character of the poor dumb girl, Fenella, was most beautifully represented by Mdlle. Salvioni, who is probably the most accomplished pantomimic actress of the day. In every look and gesture she "discourses most eloquent music," and there is a pathos in her mute language which could not be heightened by all the powers of speech or song.

But the great charm of this opera will always lie much less in the acting or singing of the individual parts than in the effect of the whole. The wonderful *morceaux d'ensemble* with which each act begins and ends; the chorus of fishermen, and the lovely barcarole; the market-chorus with its busy groups; the prayer breathed by the insurgents before they rush on their foes; all these things act on the entranced mind with the power of magic, and make an impression which the longest lifetime could not efface. Add to all this the splendour of the spectacle, the exquisite grace and beauty of the dances, and the delicious streams of harmony which flow from the orchestra, and there is a combination of enchantments not paralleled by any other production of the lyric stage.

The King of Hanover has conferred on M. Vieuxtemps the gold medal of science and merit, as a recognition of the dedication to his Majesty of the celebrated violinist's sonatas.

STUART'S EXPLORATIONS IN AUSTRALIA.

THE exploring enterprises in Australia, of which we have from time to time given accounts, have set at rest the notions once entertained of the existence of a vast inland sea, or an impassable desert. The entire continent, from the Southern to the Indian Ocean, has been crossed, passing through the centre. On the 21st of January last, honours were paid to the explorers in the capitals of Victoria and South Australia. In Melbourne the celebration was of a mixed kind—there were funeral honours paid to the dead as well as complimentary addresses offered to the living. The demonstration at Adelaide in honour of Mr. John M'Douall Stuart was very successful, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The volunteers, the lodges, and various public bodies, and the colonists generally, to a large number, formed a procession half a mile long, with from 15,000 to 20,000 spectators. Various compliments were paid to Mr. Stuart. Addresses were presented to him from the public bodies and others. The Foresters placed a wreath of laurel upon his head. The Governor received him at the Treasury, and complimented him on his success. Mr. Stuart was several times most enthusiastically cheered. The remainder of his party formed a singular part of the procession, presenting, with their fatigued horses, a regular bush appearance. In the evening there was a public dinner at the Assembly Rooms, presided over by his Excellency Sir Dominic Daly, Mr. Stuart being seated at his right hand.

The *South Australian Register*, commenting upon the discoveries made by Mr. Stuart and his fellow-explorers, states that their importance to the whole of the Australian colonies can hardly be over estimated. "This last expedition (it says) must have the effect of immensely lessening the distance between Europe and Australia. In a smaller but scarcely less important degree, the direct route which Stuart has opened across the Australian Continent from this colony to the northern coast near Port Essington will be to this part of the world what the route through Egypt is to India, and what the route across the Isthmus of Panama is to California. It is true the land journey in this case will be one of considerable extent; but it will be the means of saving much sea voyaging of a dangerous as well as of a roundabout character. We impress this fact upon distant readers, because it is too generally supposed by persons who have not given much attention to the matter that Stuart's work was taken out of his hands and completed by his brave but unfortunate rival—Burke. The name of this last explorer has become famous on account of his misfortunes. He died in opening a route to the Gulf of Carpentaria, and his memory is deservedly honoured in all parts of the world. But the Gulf of Carpentaria is not the northern coast of Australia any more than the Gulf of Mexico is the eastern coast of America. Let this fact be borne in mind, and it will be seen that Stuart's work stands alone. It is not affected by any other exploration; and it would have had to be accomplished for the purposes of overland traffic even if the Gulf of Carpentaria had been reached by a dozen other explorers. The northern terminus of Stuart's route is opposite Melville Island, which place has always been regarded as the last stepping-stone before reaching Australia of any telegraph line to be extended from Java to this country."

The Government of South Australia has determined to lose no time in turning the discoveries of Stuart to account. Already a scheme for a line of telegraph through the new country (to be amalgamated with the Anglo-Australian and China line) is seriously entertained; and a plan for sowing cotton over extensive districts, and inviting the sufferers of Lancashire to come over and attend to it, or do anything else which the fertility of the new country will afford them innumerable chances of doing, has also been recommended to the Executive. A pastoral expedition has been organised, and is soon about to start for the north, with 40,000 sheep, 12,000 head of cattle, and a large number of horses.

Mr. Stuart's statement of the intense pleasure with which the members of the expedition first gazed upon the Indian Ocean—certain then of their success—is interesting. He says:—"Thring, who rode in advance of me, called out, 'The sea!' which so took them all by surprise, and they were so astonished, that he had to repeat the call before they knew what he meant; hearing which, they gave three long and hearty cheers." Mr. Stuart, besides hoisting the union jack and burying a tin case containing the particulars of his arrival on the coast, made several other demonstrations in honour of his success. He dipped his feet and washed his face and hands in the Indian Ocean; and brief congratulatory speeches were made by himself, Mr. Kekwick, and Mr. Waterhouse.

We give on page 409 a Portrait of Mr. Stuart, from a photograph by Mr. R. S. Stacy, of North Adelaide. The scene in the background is a representation of the shores of the Indian Ocean, on the northern coast of Australia, as sketched by Mr. Stuart on the spot.

Mr. Stuart, in his diary, thus describes the manner in which he and his party celebrated the accomplishment of the great object of the expedition:—"I had an open place cleared, selected one of the tallest trees, stripped it of its lower branches, and on its highest fixed my flag, the union jack, with my name sewn in the centre of it. When this was completed, the party gave three cheers, and Mr. Kekwick then addressed me, congratulating me on having completed this great and important undertaking, to which I replied. Mr. Waterhouse also spoke a few words on the same subject, and concluded with three cheers for the Queen and three for the Prince of Wales. At one foot south from the foot of the tree is buried, about eight inches below the ground, an airtight tin case, in which is a paper with the following notice:—

South Australian Great Northern Exploring Expedition.

The exploring party, under the command of John M'Douall Stuart, arrived at this spot on the 25th day of July, 1862, having crossed the entire continent of Australia from the Southern to the Indian Ocean, passing through the centre. They left the city of Adelaide on the 26th day of October, 1861, and the most northern station of the colony on the 21st of January, 1862. To commemorate this happy event they have raised this flag bearing his name. All well. God save the Queen!"

[Here followed the signatures of Mr. Stuart and party.]

During the homeward trip some anxiety was felt once or twice from want of water, and Mr. Stuart's health was so bad that at one period he appeared doubtful as to whether he should get back alive. At the end of his diary Mr. Stuart thus sums up the results of his three explorations:—"In conclusion, I beg to say that I believe this country (i. e., from the Roper to the Adelaide, and thence to the shores of the Gulf) to be well adapted for the settlement of a European population, the climate being in every respect suitable, and the surrounding country of excellent quality and of great extent. Timber, stringy-bark, iron-bark, gum, &c., with bamboo 50ft. to 60ft. high on the banks of the river, is abundant and at convenient distances. The country is intersected by numerous springs and watercourses in every direction. In my journey across I was not fortunate in meeting with thunder-showers or heavy rains; but, with the exception of two nights, I was never without a sufficient supply of water. This will show the permanency of the different waters; and I see no difficulty in taking over a herd of horses at any time; and I may say that one of our party, Mr. Thring, is prepared to do so. My party have conducted themselves throughout this long and trying journey to my entire satisfaction; and I may particularly mention Messrs. Kekwick and Thring, who had been with me on my former expedition. During my severe illness every attention and sympathy were shown to me by every one in the party, and I herewith beg to record to them my sincere thanks. The names of my party are as follow:—Mr. William Kekwick, second in command; Mr. F. W. Thring, third officer; Mr. W. P. Auld, assistant; Mr. Stephen King, Mr. John Billiatt, Mr. James Frew, Mr. Heath Nash; Mr. John McGorery, shoeing-smith; Mr. J. W. Waterhouse, naturalist to the expedition."

A Bagdad correspondent of the *Levant Herald* reports the death of Mr. Rogers, her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Bussorah.

The view of Sandringham Church, engraved at page 416, is from a photograph by Mr. Valentine Blanchard.

Mr. Kirkman Daniel Hodgson, M.P. has been elected Governor, and Mr. Henry Lancelot Holland Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England.

An immense number of excursionists left London on Easter Monday by every available means. The Crystal Palace had its thousands of holiday-makers. Brighton, of course, had great attractions for a large number of visitors. The river steam-boats were thronged, and the places of amusement were crowded.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues at Windsor Castle.

Her Majesty, accompanied by her Royal Highness Princess Louis of Hesse, drove out on Thursday week, attended by Lieutenant-General the Hon. C. Grey, Equerry in Waiting. His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, attended by Major Elphinstone, arrived at the castle that evening from the Ranger's Lodge, Greenwich Park.

On Friday the Queen, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Arthur, and attended by Lady Augusta Bruce, walked in the grounds. The same day their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse drove out. The Queen, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Prince Alfred, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Rev. H. Ellison preached the sermon.

On Saturday the Queen, accompanied by her Royal Highness Princess Louis of Hesse, drove out, attended by Colonel Hon. A. Hardinge.

On Sunday, at a quarter before five a.m., Princess Louis of Hesse (her Majesty having been with her Royal Highness throughout the previous night) was gladdened by the birth of a Princess. Their Royal Highnesses Prince Alfred, Princess Louisa, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Prince Louis of Hesse, and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated and administered the sacrament of the holy communion. Viscount Sydney and the Right Hon. Sir George Grey arrived at the castle in the evening.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by her Royal Highness Princess Louisa, walked in the grounds. In the afternoon her Majesty, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Princess Helena, Prince Arthur, and Princess Beatrice, drove out in a carriage and four, attended by Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by her Royal Highness Princess Helena, drove in the grounds. This day was the anniversary of the birthday of his Royal Highness Prince Leopold.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Prince Alfred, Princess Louisa, and Prince Louis of Hesse, walked in the grounds.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred has returned in good health. Dr. Armstrong, R.N., who accompanied his Royal Highness home, left Windsor Castle on Thursday night, having previously received the Queen's thanks for his care and attention during his Royal Highness's alarming illness.

The Duchess of Athole has succeeded the Dowager Countess of Mount-Edgcumbe as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales remain at Sandringham. On Thursday his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales rode out on horseback, attended by Lieut.-Colonel Keppel and the Countess of Morton. Her Royal Highness afterwards walked in the grounds. The gardens are being rearranged and redecorated, under the direction of Mr. Fowad, her Majesty's agent at Windsor. On Good Friday his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, attended by the Countess of Morton, the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, Lieut.-General Knollys, and Captain Grey, attended Sandringham Church, proceeding on foot. The Rev. G. B. Moxen, the Rector, conducted Divine service. The church was well filled, and a number of persons were unable to obtain admittance, but the utmost good order prevailed. Their Royal Highnesses walked in the park in the afternoon. Captain Grey has succeeded Lieut.-Colonel Keppel as Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness. The Prince and Princess of Wales drove out on Saturday afternoon. On Sunday their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales partook of the holy communion at Sandringham, which was administered by the Rev. Dr. Stanley, who preached in the forenoon. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards walked in the grounds. On Tuesday the Countess of Morton left Sandringham Hall, and will be succeeded in her attendance upon the Princess of Wales by Mrs. Stonor.

The "Norwich Gates," which have been subscribed for by the county for presentation to the Prince of Wales, were presented to his Royal Highness on Tuesday, at Sandringham Hall, by a deputation from the subscribers, consisting of the Earl of Leicester (Lord Lieutenant of the county), J. S. Scott Chad, Esq. (High Sheriff), and the Mayors of Norwich, Lynn, Yarmouth, and Thetford, who arrived at Sandringham Hall at a quarter past one, and were introduced to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales in the drawing-room. There were present besides—General Knollys, Captain Grey, Mr. Fisher, the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, and Dr. Stanley. At the conclusion of the brief ceremony, which was conducted in a private manner, the gentlemen of the deputation lunched at the hall.

We are authorised to announce that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will hold a Levée on behalf of the Queen at St. James's Palace, on Wednesday, the 13th of May, and that her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales will hold a Drawingroom, likewise on her Majesty's behalf, on Saturday, the 16th of May. There will also be a Drawingroom and a Levée, on her Majesty's behalf, in the course of the month of June. Presentations will be made at both Drawing-rooms.

In commemoration of the arrival of the Princess of Wales in the Thames, on the 7th March, the channel recently buoyed, and now known as the Shingles, through which the Royal yacht passed, will be hereafter called the Alexandra Channel.

At a meeting of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, on Monday night, Professor Kelland presiding, the Prince of Wales was elected an honorary Fellow of the society.

The exhibition of the wedding presents of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales will be opened to the public on Thursday, the 16th of April, in the Italian Sculpture Court of the South Kensington Museum.

ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE PRINCESS LOUIS OF HESSE.

The *Court Newsman* thus announces the interesting event:—"Her Royal Highness Princess Louis of Hesse (Princess Alice of Great Britain and Ireland) gave birth to a Princess at a quarter before five on Sunday morning. Her Majesty was with the Princess constantly during the night. In the room with the Princess at the birth of the child were her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Louis of Hesse, Sir Charles Locock, Dr. Farre, and the nurses; and in the next room Sir J. Clark. In the adjoining apartment were Viscount Sydney, Lord Chamberlain; Sir George Grey, Secretary of State for the Home Department; and Baron de Ricou, head of the household of his Royal Highness Prince Charles of Hesse. Intelligence of the happy event was immediately transmitted by telegraph to the Grand Duke and Court of Hesse Darmstadt, and to the various members of the Royal family."

The latest bulletin states that the Princess and her child are "going on perfectly well."

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland and the youthful Marquis of Stafford arrived at Stafford House, St. James's, on Tuesday, from Naples, after an absence of several months abroad. The Duke and Duchess came in their steam-yacht to Marseilles.

The Duchess of Inverness entertained Prince Radili and a select party at dinner, on Thursday, at her apartments at Kensington Palace.

The Duke of St. Albans and Lady Diana Beauclerke have left town for Redbourne Hall for the recess. The Duchess of St. Albans and Viscount Falkland remain in town.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Tweeddale and the Ladies Hay have left their residence in Hill-street for East Stoke Park, Wilts.

The Earl and Countess of Derby have left town to pass the Easter holidays at Tunbridge-wells. The noble Earl is regaining strength.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston are surrounded by a select party of friends at Broadlands, Hants. The noble Viscount is expected to return to town either to day or Monday next from his country seat.

His Excellency the Prussian Minister and Countess Bernstorff left the Prussian Legation on Monday last, on a tour of visits.

Mr. Gladstone was thrown from his horse while riding in Rotten-row on Saturday evening. The right hon. gentleman was a good deal cut and bruised about the head and face, and was obliged to keep his bed on Sunday. On Monday, however, he was better, and the latest reports of his condition are favourable.

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THE FARM.

THE long-looked-for rain has arrived at last, and, although it has been very partial as yet, it has amazingly freshened up the pastures, which the beasts have, in many instances, never left all winter. On some of the strong lands recently ploughed a great deal more is still required to make them work kindly for the barley seeding, which can now hardly wait a day. Except where it has been sown after beans or clover-ley without being limed, wheat is generally good. In a few instances, especially after clover-ley, the slug, aided by the absence of lime and frost, has made his mark so effectually that whole fields have had to be resown.

Forty-four new members were elected at the last council meeting of the Royal Agricultural; and as Carlisle declines to enter the lists again so soon, the contest for the honour of the society's company in 1864 will be confined to Darlington, Durham, and Newcastle. The little "cream and beef county" has the strongest claims, seeing that Newcastle was the venue in 1846. In point of railway accommodation, which is, after all, the great touchstone by which rival towns are tested, Durham seems most unsuitable; whereas Darlington is not only on the main line, but the point from which several railways start to towns which can provide plenty of beds within easy distance.

A few sales of minor importance have served as "feelers" of the shorthorn market before Messrs. Strafford and Jonas undertake their more extensive Babraham labours on Wednesday next. Mr. Eaton's average was £28 for forty-one, with Mr. Wetherell's Silver Bell (70 gs.) at the head, and Sir Thomas Beauchamp one of the principal buyers. The Duke of Montrose's twenty-four brought £36 8s., under Mr. Wetherell's hammer; and Lady Pigot added Lady of Bonhill (52 gs.) and four others to her store. Old Flavia made 67 gs., and the six of the tribe 42 gs. The Venus tribe fetched the highest prices at the late Mr. Yorke's sale on Wednesday last. Her daughters, Violet (60 gs.) and Virtue (36 gs.), were purchased by Mr. Kelk, and Vermilion (46 gs.) by Mr. R. Wood.

The entry of shorthorns at the Royal Dublin Show was only 167. The yearling bulls numbered 69, and their great "Irish St. Leger" ended in favour of Mr. Crosbie's "Crown of Lothian," by Lamp of Lothian, who has done so much for the Athelstaneford blood in Ireland. Mr. Thos. Ball was second with "Royal Ranger," from a Monk dam; and the Marquis of Waterford third with Anthony, by Lord Darnley; while Colonel Pennant's Earl of Darlington by Marmaduke was the only H.C. His Lordship was first and second in the two-year-old class with Field Marshal 2nd and Knave of Hearts, beating Colonel Towneley's Royal Butterfly 11th, and Captain Hayes's Zemindar, the only H.Cs. Colonel Leslie's Prince Roland, bred by Lady Pigot, was second in the three-year-old class to one of the Colonel's own breeding, Victor Emanuel; and in the aged-bull class Royal Butterfly beat the renowned Soubadar for the gold medal and the Irish Gazette Challenge Plate as the best of all the bulls in the yard. Royal Butterfly, who crossed the Channel for the first time, will be six on Aug. 12, and as a winner his career is, we believe, without parallel. Colonel Towneley was second in the yearling-heifer class with Double Butterfly—by this bull from Alice Butterfly by Master Butterfly—and between Mr. Thomas Ball's Wood Flower and Pink of Fashion, both by Lamp of Lothian from a Baron Warlaby dam; but the gold medal for the best breeding heifer was adjudged to Mr. Welstead's British Queen by British Prince, to which Colonel Towneley's Royal Butterfly's Duchess was second in its class. The gold medal for the best cow went to Mr. Whaley's Manuelita from Rose of Autumn, and bred by Mr. Rowland Campion. Very few pens of sheep were shown, and one great flockmaster has lost about 5000 from the rot.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE sporting world has kept its Easter week most royally by attending at no less than three-and-twenty meetings. Lord Stamford opened the Newmarket season by winning the Craven Plate with his good-looking Romanoff, but his Livingstone could not reverse the Northampton running with Fantastic, who came into the Derby betting at 1000 to 15. The attendance and the sport were very poor, and the wind and the dust were strictly in keeping. The backers of first favourites had a hot time of it on Tuesday, as Dunkeld, Bright Cloud, Cassidia, Onesander, and, lastly, the much-trumpeted Physalis colt, for the goodness of whose trial the sporting papers made Mr. Payne the guarantor—one and all deceived them. Sam Rogers won his first race for Lord Stamford on the Oaks filly Cerintha, Canace, albeit Wells did ride her in West Australian's Derby saddle, finishing a bad third. The Baron and another of those King Tom fillies which make up the racing glory of Mentmore, were, however, too much for his Lordship's Cassidia, on whom 4 to 1 was freely laid in the next race. The quality of the Biennial dozen (every one of which were in the Derby, and all save Escape in the St. Leger) may be judged of from the fact of Skirmisher's brother, the Ranger, only winning a neck from Gladstone, who ran a bad third to King of the Vale on Monday, and of the four first being within half a length. In the Newmarket Handicap Fairwater (9 st. 3 lb.) made a rare fight, but 3 lb. to the winner, Bedouin, and 35 lb. to Watchman for her year, added to the tremendous hill at the finish, beat her, and she lost second honours by a head. Attaman, her second at Northampton, separated her from the Physalis colt, and Bathilde was sixth, with Man-at-Arms, Paste, Carisbrook, Brown Duchess, "The Cape," and seven others in "the spread eagle."

Wednesday produced some very close racing, and Sam Rogers was obliged to be hard on Oscar to get him home a winner over the R.M. Lord Exeter's "narrow blue stripes" were seen in front once more with Amelia, who did not give Canace and Cassidia a ghost of a chance. Argonaut astonished every one by beating Fantastic at 19 lb. over the T.Y.C.; and Stradella defeated Buckstone so easily at their Chester Cup weights that the mare sprung from 20 to 7 to 1. At Durham, Theobalds, a half-sister to Daniel O'Rourke, won her race cleverly on the first day, and was beaten by a Wild Huntsman filly by a neck on the second; and at Catterick King of Utopia was in force for the Triennial, with Zapateado and two more behind him. Thirsk races stand for Tuesday and Wednesday, and Epsom Spring for the two following days; and eight other steeplechase meetings help out the week.

The excessively dry weather has rather prematurely closed the season for some of the leading packs, but now that there has been some rain the Pytchleley intend to keep at it for a short time in the Brigstock country. Among the packs in the Midlands none have had more consistently good sport than the Oakley. The Duke of Rutland's, we believe, finished on Thursday week; and, with the exception of the Earl of Wilton, Lord Newport, and Mr. W. Craven, all the Meltonians have departed. Their steeplechases were such a success that it is whispered that the gentleman's race may resolve itself into an annual one of 50 sovs. each, with £100 added. The scene when Smoke and four of the fourteen led over the second brook almost abreast was one of the grandest on record, and astonished the London betting men who stayed for a "sensation" after Croxton Park.

The Melton season has been brilliant in point of company, but below par as regards sport. The scent was bad in November, and the heavy rain did not improve it as was expected, and then came the long drought. Lord Stamford's hounds became the property of Mr. Clewes on Saturday last. They consist of 15 couple of young hounds and 50½ couple of old. The old and young draughts of 30 couple go, we believe, to Hungary, and Mr. Clewes is to get part of the young draught from Wynnstay. Treadwell, whose average of "noses" during his six seasons with Lord Stamford has been 42½ brace, is not yet re-engaged. The hunting stud for sale consists of between 70 and 80, of which about 30 are very high class. We hear that his Lordship reserves nothing but his favourite grey horse Bradgate and the old hound Albert as relics of his princely mastership; and a portrait of him on the one, with the other at his side, would form the best testimonial which the county could offer him in acknowledgment of it.

NEWMARKET CRAVEN MEETING.—MONDAY.

Craven Plate.—Romanoff, 1. Hypermnestra, 2. Glance c., 3.
Handicap Plate of 50 sovs.—Rest, 1. Eleanor f., 2. Stockowner, 3.
Sweepstakes of 25 sovs.—Fantastic, 1. Livingstone, 2. Leotard, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs.—Libellous, 1. Cellarius, 2. Bandage, 3.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Water Kelpie, 1. Jerry, 2.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Giraffe c. walked over.
Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—King of the Vale, 1. Oscar, 2. Gladstone, 3.
Forty-ninth Riddlesworth Stakes.—Seamander walked over.

TUESDAY.

Seventh Sale Stakes.—Gold Dust, 1. Dunkeld, 2. Equinox, 3.
Free Handicap Sweepstakes.—Vigil, 1. Queen Elizabeth, 2. Titmouse, 3.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Cerintha, 1. Bright Cloud, 2. Canace, 3.
Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—Sister to Wing, 1. Cassidia, 2. Curaçoa, 3.
Fifth Biennial Stakes.—The Ranger, 1. Gladstone, 2. Escape, 3.
Newmarket Handicap.—Bedouin, 1. Watchman, 2. Fairwater, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Free Handicap Sweepstakes.—Santhal, 1. Mrs. Trimmer, 2. Para f., 3.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Oscar, 1. St. Anne f., 2. Rosina, 3.
Column Stakes.—Turcos, 1. Curaçoa, 2. Water Kelpie, 3.
Sweepstakes of 25 sovs.—Erythia walked over.
Handicap Sweepstake.—Innelan, 1. The Maltster, 2. Anaticulus, 3.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Amelia, 1. Canace, 2. Cassidia, 3.
Subscription Plate.—Argonaut, 1. Fantastic, 2. Miranda f., 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Necromancer, 1. Dead heat between Harleston and Peru for second place.
Plate of 50 sovs.—Clairvoyante, 1. Mammifer f., 2. Whitefield, 3.
Derby Trial Stakes.—Stradella, 1. Buckstone, 2. Clarissimus, 3.

THURSDAY.

Fourth Biennial Stakes.—Harlequin, 1. Innellan, 2.
£50 Handicap Plate.—Bandage, 1. Battery, 2.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Maccaroni, 1. Senorita f., 2.
Aske Produce Stakes.—Flying Fish walked over.
£50 Subscription Plate.—Mrs. Trimmer, 1. Alcibiade, 2.
Free Handicap Sweepstakes.—Zora, 1. Biondella, 2.
Sweepstakes. T.Y.C.—Le Marechal, 1. Brother to Morocco, 2.
Claret Stakes.—Buckstone, 1. Clarissamus, 2.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

An attempt was made on Sunday to hold a meeting in Hyde Park to express sympathy with Poland. The police, however, interfered and prevented speeches being delivered.

A little girl, at Stepney, seven years old, was accidentally killed last week by a blow on the head from a broomstick, which some idle lads were throwing at each other in the streets.

An Italian confectioner, aged forty-eight, has died from excessive smoking, which, according to his medical adviser "had unquestionably produced disease or nervous paralysis of the heart."

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress gave the usual Easter banquet at the Mansion House on Monday. The company numbeod about 300 in all, and the Egyptian Hall presented a brilliant spectacle.

The annual soirée of the Microscopic Society, King's College, took place on Wednesday evening, when about 600 microscopes were exhibited by the members, with many new and interesting objects.

The fourth conversazione this season of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts took place, on Wednesday, at the galleries of the Society of British Artists, in Suffolk-street, the walls of which were decorated with the pictures forming the exhibition of the present season.

The Prince of Wales Yacht Club had the opening trip of their season on Thursday week, and on the following day proceeded on a cruise. The rendezvous was off Brunswick Pier, Blackwall, and the Commodore, Mr. R. Hewitt, hoisted his flag on board his cutter-yacht, Zuleika, followed by the Amazon, Wave, and one or two more. They proceeded to Erith, where the members of the Club and their friends dined at the Pier Hotel, the Commodore presiding.

The City Police Committee have presented their report in reference to the appointment of a Chief Commissioner of Police in the room of the late Daniel Whittle Harvey. They make various recommendations as to the duties he shall be required to perform—these being of a more extensive character than those which habe hitherto devolved upon the Chief Commissioner. The salary they suggest is £1000 per annum, with a residence in the Old Jewry. There are several candidates in the field for the post.

The eighteenth anniversary dinner of the Royal General Theatrical Fund was held last Saturday, at the Freemasons' Tavern, when Mr. Charles Dickens presided over about 200 guests. The Queen sent her annual donation of £100, and the subscriptions amounted to more than £370. This society has eighteen annuitants, receiving from £30 to £90 per annum. Of those fourteen are ladies. During the past year £302 10s. was paid to these annuitants. The society's invested capital is about £13,000.

Last week the births of 1972 children—955 boys and 1017 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1924.——In the week that ended last Saturday the deaths in London were 1475. They were less in number by 119 than they were in the previous week. The average number of deaths in the corresponding weeks of ten previous years 1853-62 is, with a correction for increase of population, 1368.

Mr. and Mrs. Goldschmidt have promised their services to a concert on the 1st proximo, in aid of the Royal Hospital for Incurables at Putney; Sir Fitzroy Kelly will take the chair at the third anniversary festival of the Solicitors' Benevolent Association, to be held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 17th of June next; and the Right Hon. Joseph Napier has consented to preside at the annual meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, which is to be held on the 4th of May, in Exeter Hall.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

Last Friday's *Gazette* publishes the appointment of the Hon. and Rev. W. Brodrick to the deanery of Exeter.

The Bishop of Salisbury has appointed the Rev. Henry Parry Liddon, to be one of his Lordship's examining Chaplains.

The Bishop of London has appointed the Rev. Charles Merivale, Chaplain to the House of Commons, and Rector of Lawford, Essex, to be Boyle Lecturer for the years 1864, 1865, and 1866, in succession to the Rev. Edward Garbett, who holds the office.

A beautiful stained-glass window has this week been placed in the north transept of Peterborough Cathedral, in memory of the late Prince Consort. It was erected at the sole cost of Mr. G. W. Johnson, a local coal-merchant.

The following is the list of preachers at the Special Sunday Evening Services in Westminster Abbey for April, 1863:—April 5, the Bishop of Tasmania; 12th, the Rev. F. C. Cook; 19th, the Archbishop of Canterbury; 26th, the Rev. Dr. Hessey.

The following is the list of preachers for the special services at St. Paul's Cathedral for the three remaining Sundays in April:—April 12, the Rev. Hugh Stowell, Canon of Manchester; 19th, the Rev. H. P. Lyddon, Student of Christchurch, Oxford; 26th, the Very Rev. the Dean of Ely.

Mr. Edmund Denison, of Doncaster, formerly M.P. for the West Riding, and his eldest son, Mr. E. B. Denison, Q.C., have (says the *Leeds Mercury*) signified to the Vicar of Leeds their intention to build and endow with an income of £200 a year the church of Far Headingley, for which a subscription was begun last year; Sir T. Beckett, Bart., granting the site.

The following Preferments and Appointments have recently taken place:—The Rev. E. D. Tinling to the Prebend of Easton-in-Gordano, in Wells Cathedral. *Vicarages:* The Rev. J. H. Griffith to Hornchurch, Essex; Rev. C. B. Turner to St. Mary, North Eling, Hants; Rev. R. C. Willy to Abthorpe, near Towcester, Northamptonshire. *Chaplaincy:* The Rev. A. P. Morres to Alderbury Union Workhouse, Wilts. *Perpetual Curacy:* The Rev. T. Welch to Anslow, Tutbury, Staffordshire. *Curacies:* The Rev. R. D. Cordeaux to Winterbourne Strickland, Dorset; Rev. J. Colwill to Withington, Hereford; Rev. De Lisle de Beauvoir Dobree to Ashmore, Dorset; Rev. J. F Messenger to Pitton and Farley, Wilts.— *Guardian.*

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE imports of the precious metals having been on a liberal scale, and most of the Continental exchanges being in favour of this country, an increased amount of business has been transacted in the English stock market, and prices have had an upward tendency. Indian Securities have likewise participated in the advance, and the inquiry for them has been somewhat active. The Unfunded Debt, however, has changed hands heavily, at 2s. to 5s. discount.

The imports of bullion have amounted to about £320,000, chiefly from Australia and the States, and nearly the whole of them have been disposed of to the Bank of England; but £150,000 has been withdrawn for shipment to the Brazils.

Two loans are proposed to be raised here—viz., one for Tunis, for a small amount, and another for the Federal Government. Great doubts are entertained as regards the success of the agents in both instances.

There is a full average supply of money in the general discount market, and the demand for accommodation is less active than for some time past.

In the Stock Exchange capital is offering at 3½ to 3¾ per cent.

The Continental money markets are comparatively easy.

At the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in the Chartered Bank of India a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum was declared.

Advices from New York bring the exchange for bankers' bills at 155, and the premium on gold 41¼ per cent. The shipments of bullion since the 1st of January amounted to £3,200,000, against £1,750,000 in the corresponding period last year.

The half-yearly dividends on Turkish Consolidés, due on the 13th of May, are advertised for payment.

On Monday the Stock Exchange was closed. The transactions on the following day were on the increase, and prices ruled a shade higher. On Wednesday the market generally was very firm. On Thursday the market was less firm:—Consols for Money sold at 92¼ to ⅜; for Account, 92⅜ to ½; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91¼ to ½; and Exchequer Bills, 2s. dis.; Bank Stock realised 233½; and India Stock, 228 to 230.

There is much less firmness in the market for Greek Bonds, and prices have fallen from 2 to 3 per cent. Nearly all other foreign securities are flat, and the quotations have a downward tendency.

A fair business has been transacted in Joint-Stock Bank Shares, and prices have ruled firm.

The dealings in Colonial Government Securities have been moderately numerous; and the Miscellaneous Market has ruled steady.

There has been an improved feeling in the Railway Share Market, and, in some instances, the quotations have rather improved.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, April 6.—To-day's market was scantily supplied with English wheat; nevertheless, all kinds moved off heavily, at about last week's prices. Foreign wheat—the show of which was extensive—met a dull inquiry, at barely late rates. In floating cargoes of grain very little business was passing. English barley commanded previous rates; but foreign qualities were dull, and the turn cheaper. We have no change to notice in the value of any kind of malt. Good sound oats realised previous rates; but low and damp parcels were very dull, at barely late currencies. Beans and peas were in short supply and sluggish request, at last week's prices. The flour trade was heavy, on former terms.

April 8.—The amount of business doing in all kinds of produce to-day was limited. Compared with Monday, however, no change took place in the quotations.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s. to 51s.; ditto, white, 40s. to 53s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s. to 50s.; rye, 34s. to 35s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 29s.; distilling ditto, 30s. to 34s.; malting ditto, 36s. to 43s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 65s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 57s.; Kingston and Ware, 62s. to 66s.; Chevalier, 66s. to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s. to 23s.; potato ditto, 24s. to 27s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 21s.; ditto, white, 16s. to 23s.; tick beans, 29s. to 31s.; grey peas, 34s. to 35s.; maple, 36s. to 40s.; white, 37s. to 39s.; boilers, 33s. to 40s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 43s. to 47s.; town households, 35s. to 37s.; country marks, 30s. to 34s. per 280lb. *American*, 22s. to 24s. per barrel. *French*, 32s. to 42s.; *Spanish*, 32s. to 43s. per sack.

Arrivals this Week.—English: wheat, 230; barley, 400; malt, 1610; flour, 400. *Foreign*: wheat, 6450; barley, 2190; oats, 6430; flour, 6970 barrels, 50 sacks.

Seeds.—Clover seed is dull, and rather cheaper. Most other seeds move off slowly, at about previous rates. Cakes are a dull inquiry.

Linseed, English, crushing, 62s. to 66s.; Calcutta, 66s. to 68s.; hempseed, 42s. to 45s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 17s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 9s. to 12s.; white ditto, 6s. to 9s.; tares, 6s. to 6s. 6d. per bushel; English rapeseed, 70s. to 72s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11; rape cakes, £5 10s. to £6 10s. per ton; canary, 43s. to 56s. per quarter; red clover, 47s. to 74s.; white ditto, 60s. to 76s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 7d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 45s. 9d.; barley, 36s. 6d.; oats, 21s. 5½.; rye, 30s. 6d.; beans, 35s. 1d.; peas, 35s. 11d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 45s. 8d.; barley, 36s. 7d.; oats, 21s. 6½.; rye, 32s. 3d.; beans, 35s. 11d.; peas, 36s. 3d.

English Grain sold last Week.—Wheat, 74,542; barley, 35,147; oats, 11,712; rye, 36; beans 3368; peas, 577 quarters.

Tea.—There is a fair average business doing in most kinds of tea, and late rates are supported. The show of samples is large.

Sugar.—Fine raw qualities have changed hands somewhat freely, at full quotations, to 6d. per cwt. more money; but inferior kinds have moved off heavily, at the late decline in value. Refined goods are in request, at 46s. per cwt. for common brown lumps. Crushed and pieces are quite as dear as last week. The stock is 63,215 tons, again t 53,250 tons at the same time last year.

Coffee.—Although the stock is 2000 tons larger than in 1862, the market, generally, is steady, and the quotations are well supported.

Rice.—The demand is inactive; nevertheless, prices rule firm. The stock is 56,353 tons against 38 884 tons in 1862.

Provisions.—The transactions in Irish butter continue limited, at about previous currencies. Fine foreign parcels rule steady, at 106s. to 108s. per cwt. Bacon commands 62s. per cwt for Waterford sizeable on board. Most other provisions are inactive, at barely stationary prices.

Tallow.—The demand is much restricted, and prices are a shade lower. P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 43s. 6d to 43s. 3d., and for delivery during the last three months, 44s. per cwt. The stock is 43,626 casks, against 40,306 casks last year.

Oils.—Linseed oil moves off slowly, at £42 5s. per ton. Rape is selling at from £50 10s. to £54; olive, £49 to £59; cocoanut, £50 10s. to £53 10s.; and fine palm, £33. Amorie is turpentine 110s., and French 90s. per cwt.

Spirits.—There is a moderate sale for rum, at about previous currencies. Proof Leewards, 1s. 5d., and proof East India, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per gallon. Brandy is offering at from 3s. to 11s. 6d.; Hambro' spirit, 1s. 4d.; English ditto, grain, 1s. 9½ to 1s. 10d.; ditto, rice, 1s. 4d to 1s. 5d.; and English gin, for export, proof, 2s. 9d. to 3s. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 to £4 4s.; clover, £3 10s. to £5 15s.; and straw £1 10s. to £1 16s. per load. A slow trade.

Coals.—Best house coals, 16s. 6d. to 17s.; seconds, 14s. to 15s.; Hartleys', 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.; and manufacturers', 12s. 9d. to 14s. 9d. per ton.

Hops.—The demand for all kinds is heavy, at about last week's prices. Mid and East Kent pockets, 70s. to 180s.; Weald of Kents, 60s. to 140s.; Sussex, 70s. to 136s.; and foreign, 65s. to 112s. per cwt.

Wool.—All kinds are a dull inquiry, at barely the late decline in the quotations. The next public sales of colonial wool will exceed 100,000 bales.

Potatoes.—The supplies continue large, and the trade is heavy, at from 45s. to 130s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Markets (Thursday, April 9).—Although only a moderate supply of beasts was on offer in to-day's market, the demand for all breeds ruled somewhat heavy, at Monday's quotations. The best Scots and crosses realised 4s. 10d. per 8 lb. Sheep, the show of which was by no means extensive, moved off slowly, at late rates, and, in some instances, a decline of 2d. per 8 lb. Downs, in the wool, sold at 5s. 10d.; out of the wool, 4s. 10d. per 8 lb. We have to report a very dull inquiry for lambs, at 8d per 8 lb. less money. Prices ruled from 6s. 4d. to 7s. 4d. per 8 lb. Calves advanced 2d. per 8 lb., with a steady inquiry; but pigs and milch cows were very dull. Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; prime large oxen, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 4s. to 4s. 8d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 6d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 8d. to 5s. 10d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.; prime small ditto, 5s. to 5s. 4d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; lambs, 6s. 4d. to 7s. 4d.; suckling calves, 12s. to 20s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 30s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 930; cows, 133; sheep and lambs, 6390; calves, 195; pigs, 300. Foreign: Beasts, 250; sheep, 950; calves, 130.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Only moderate supplies of meat are on offer, and there is a fair business doing, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 8d. to 4s.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.; lamb, 6s. to 7s.; veal, 3s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.; and pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. per 8lb. by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 3.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

G. WADE, Clarence-place, Camberwell, draper.—G. S. CHIRNE, Sheerness, Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery.—W. H. BAKER, Mears, Somersetshire, draper.

BANKRUPTS.

J. D. BENJAMIN, Lemans-terrace, Stepney-green, general agent.—L. LEWIS, Old Broad street, City, general merchant.—F. KATSCH, Clarendon-street, Pimlico, general merchant.—J. COOPER, Southampton-street, Pentonville, coal-dealer.—A. R. WRIGHAM, Nelson-square, Blackfriars-road, merchant's clerk.—J. T. THOMAS, Gloucester-grove West, Old Brompton.—E. S. JAMES, Hammersmith.—W. BILBY, Belvedere, Kent, hairdresser.—S. COMBER, Worthing, livery-stable-keeper.—S. TUCKWELL, Edmonton, musicseller.—W. ROHRS, Wellclose-square, publican.—J. ILLINGWORTH, Epping-place, Mile-end, baker.—C. H. BORER, Brook-street, Ratcliffe, grocer.—MARY FAIRHALL, Beckly, Sussex, farmer.—R. CULLEN, Shepherd's Bush, coal merchant.—T. DURANT, Irwin-street, City, attorney.—J. SIMPSON, Nottingham-place, Whitechapel, late farmer.—C. H. BAUMGARTEN, Water-lane, City, merchant.—W. D. RUCK, Duke-street, London-bridge, provision agent.—H. T. RYDE, Burlington-villas, Paddington, commission agent.—F. CLEMENT, Clapham, butcher.—J. MARSH, Banstead Downs, Surrey, sub-contractor.—J. DAVIDSON, Belvidere-road, Lambeth, baker.—N. H. BRAHAM, Stanley-street, Pimlico, artist.—C. S. HANSON, Wolverhampton, doctor of medicine.—J. WRIGHT, Shrewsbury, draper.—A. CRANE, Wilden, Worcestershire, victualler.—J. BILLINGS, Burslem, Staffordshire, bootmaker.—G. KITCHING, Wells, Somersetshire, farmer.—R. ARNOLD, Newark-upon-Trent, upholsterer.—S. WARD, Nottingham, hosier.—R. S. BRYAN, East Worlington, Devonshire, clerk in cattern.—I. FRENCH, Taunton, Somersetshire, tailor.—J. WALKER, York, farmer.—J. JEFFERY, Halifax, Yorkshire, grocer.—H. FAWCETT, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, timber merchant.—R. BROWN, Leeds, builder.—J. BURGESS, Yarpoerley, Cheshire, farmer.—T. OWEN, Liverpool, licensed victualler.—J. EDMONSON, Preston, oil merchant.—J. SMITH, Manchester, coal-dealer.—R. ROBINSON and M. M. ROOKER, Manchester, merchants.—A. T. COTTERELL, Haverton-hill, Durham, ironmaster.—J. HURST, Bootdale, coal-dealer.—J. FISHER, Cardiff, umbrella maker.—H. BELL, West Hartlepool, grocer.—J. U. DALE, Lowestoft, smackmaster.—J. KING, Horley, Surrey, licensed victualler.—D. ROBINSON, Birmingham, coal-dealer.—W. B. NEAVE, Besthorpe, Norfolk, miller.—J. S. HANNAM, Thuscroes, Yorkshire, farmer.—J. WOODCOCK, Rotherham, fishmonger.—J. JOHNSON, South Shields, engineman.—J. BROOKE, Huddersfield, cornmiller.—W. BARGENT, Basing, Hampshire, butcher.—W. B. FOWLER, Duffield, Derbyshire, coal merchant.—J. HOBSLEY, Ilkeston, Derbyshire, tailor.—F. BURTON, Williton, Somersetshire, cordwainer.—B. J. DRURY, Selsey, Sussex, clerk in holy orders.—T. DISHLEY, Newcastle-under-Lyme, victualler.—ANN WHITE, Ledbury, Herefordshire, beerhouse-keeper.—GEORGE DAVIS, Bishampton, Worcestershire, carpenter.—J. HILL, Leadington, Gloucestershire, haulier.—S. SIDDALL, Leeds, journeyman joiner.—G. B. HANDEOM, Winseringham, Lincolnshire, butcher.—C. POPE, Newport, Monmouthshire, wheelwright.—R. SMITH, Old Weston, Hunts, pigdealer.—J. SCURR, Workington, Cumberland, saddler.—J. FISHER, Newbury, Berkshire, smith.—G. GOWER, Maidstone, Kent, musician.—F. HANDSLEY, Boston, Lincolnshire, potato-dealer.—H. WINN, Lincoln, furniture-broker.—D. HODGSON, Darlington, Durham, wheelwright.—W. H. SLOCOMBE, Plymouth, shopkeeper.—J. SALMON, New Headington, Oxfordshire, and Oxford, printer.—W. H. ANDREWS, Oxford, butcher.—J. EATON, Stretford, Lancashire, commercial salesman.—G. BRADDOCK, Greenside, Yorkshire, stone merchant.—J. DENNANT, Nottingham, chemist.—T. THOMPSON, jun., Nottingham, painter.—G. EVANS, Kenilworth, schoolmaster.—J. ROBERTS, Burnham, Bucks, beerhouse-keeper.—G. HARRIS, Epworth, Lincolnshire, blacksmith.—T. MORRITT, Epworth, Lincolnshire, innkeeper.—T. CHIPPERFIELD, Rutland-street, Stepney, general dealer.—E. HOLDEN, Ilkeston, Derbyshire, saddler.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. REID, Govan, near Glasgow, coal merchant.—D. BAILLIE, Dundee, grocer.—M. THORBURN, Channelkirk, Berwickshire, farmer.—J. ANDERSON, Aberdeen, baker.

TUESDAY, APRIL 7.

BANKRUPTS.

J. H. WHITE, Highbury-vale, Islington, dairyman.—E. H. BUTLER, Church-street, Deptford, rag merchant.—E. BENJAMIN, Bermondsey-street, licensed victualler.—W. HOLDSTOCK, Puxton, Stodmarsh, near Canterbury, farmer.—J. SUMMERSBY, Grange-road, Bermondsey, butcher.—R. SAMLER, Brick-lane, Whitechapel, ink manufacturer.—W. WOODHAMS, Harleford-terrace, Camberwell, clerk in the Customs.—T. D. DAVIS, King-street, Clerkenwell, electro-plater.—J. A. HARDING, Bryanston-street, Portman-square, portrait-painter.—W. H. WEDDELL, Gerrard-street, Islington, clerk in the Admiralty.—REBECCA GREEN, Titchfield, Hants, saddler.—J. NICHOLS, Loman-street, Whitechapel, butcher.—F. E. KEENE, Loughborough-park, Brixton, sheriff's officer.—E. BUSCOE, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, potato-dealer.—R. SPRAWSON, Birmingham, publican.—T. TILDESLEY, Eccleshall, Staffordshire, farmer.—R. CHAPMAN, Humberstone, Lincolnshire, corn merchant.—J. O. CUTTS, Sheffield, electro-silver plater.—J. HUGHES, Machynlleth, Montgomeryshire, draper.—J. KNOWLES, Manchester, boxdealer.—T. ABDALE, Darlington, Durham, builder.—E. WILKINS, Bristol, upholsterer.—J. BURNS, Mangotsfield, Gloucestershire, miller.—H. CLAPTON, Edge-lane, near Liverpool, beerhouse-keeper.—J. ROUGHLEY, jun., Little Brighton, Lancashire, grocer.—S. ROCKLIFFE, Town Green, near Ormskirk, Lancashire, licensed victualler.—W. VINCENT, Kingswinford, Staffordshire, coaldealer.—J. ALLEN, Illogan, Cornwall, miner.—W. CHAFFER, Otley, Yorkshire, plasterer.—J. GIBBS, Coventry, coachbuilder.—J. R. SMITH, West Hartlepool, painter.—J. W. CLAVICOATES, Horncastle, Lincolnshire, cordwainer.—J. GRAHAM, Eden Town, near Carlisle, brewer's cooper.—C. B. MOORE, Bath, provision merchant.—H. COURTEEN, Gloucester, commission agent.—C. MOORE, Gateshead, coaldealer.—J. FROST, Tiverton, bacon-dealer.—W. BROWN, Saffron Walden, Essex, butcher.—A. LINDFIELD, sen., Dover, engineer.—J. H. BURDEN, Belvedere-road, Lambeth, tailor.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

R. FOWLER and J. GOURLAY, Glasgow, mahogany merchants.—J. KERR, Glasgow, painter.—R. MURDOCH, Newmarket of Bannockburn, wright.—J. KERR, Glasgow, dairy farmer.—J. RITCHIE, Glenbervie, Kincardineshire, farmer.—A. SMITH, Thurso, Caithnessshire, carpenter.—J. M'KINNEY, Glasgow, fruit merchant.

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THE RECEPTION AT CAIRO OF THE SULTAN'S ENVOY TO THE NEW PACHA OF EGYPT.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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THE ARRIVAL OF THE SULTAN'S FIRMAN AT THE CITADEL, CAIRO.

WE have already illustrated the reception at Cairo of the Consular Corps by the Viceroy of Egypt on his accession to the Throne. Another ceremony has since taken place—one of some importance, and so thoroughly Oriental in character that it cannot fail to be interesting to our readers. The Sultan's firman is, in fact, the official recognition and acceptance of Prince Ismail Pacha as Viceroy of Egypt. Although the hereditary succession of the members of the family of the great Mohamed Ali has been secured by treaties, still the old custom has been adhered to, and the new Viceroy is officially recognised by Imperial mandate.

Immediately after the accession of the present Viceroy, an Envoy was sent to Constantinople to announce officially the death of the late Viceroy, Said Pacha, and the succession of Ismail Pacha. Upon receiving the intelligence, his Majesty the Sultan at once dispatched an officer of high rank, Wasseim Pacha, with the firman recognising the circumstances in the customary complimentary manner; and inviting the Viceroy to pay his homage at Constantinople, in accordance with old-established usage. The Imperial functionary was received with military honours, and on his arrival at Cairo was lodged in one of the numerous palaces.

Thursday, the 12th ult., was appointed for the public reception of the firman at the citadel. Accordingly, on that day the population of Cairo turned out at an early hour, and the streets leading to the fortress were thronged long before the procession made its appearance. At about 9 a.m. the troops began to move. A strong body of mounted and foot police preceded the soldiery to clear the way, no light task in the narrow streets of Cairo. Close upon the heels of the executive came two fine regiments of Arab infantry, in heavy marching order, followed by some squadrons from different cavalry regiments, the most conspicuous amongst whom were the Cuirassiers of the Guard, clad in chain mail, and mounted on fiery little Arab horses scarcely up to the height of the men and armour they had to carry. The Black Dragoons also attracted much notice, their glittering brass helmets and cuirasses giving them a very martial look.

The troops were followed by a large number of grandees, splendidly attired and mounted upon richly-caparisoned chargers, after whom came Wasseim Pacha, the special Envoy, bearing in his hand the Imperial letter. His Excellency was accompanied by a brilliant Staff and several Pachas blazing in gold lace and decorations. A strong guard of Lancers closed the procession. Our Engraving represents the latter part of the procession entering the grand court of the citadel. The regiments composing the guard of honour are seen forming up in the foregound.

The magnificent mosque of Mohamed Ali, in the background, completes a very interesting and effective scene. The Palace cannot be seen from this point of view, lying more to the left. At its entrance the Viceroy, attended by a large assemblage of dignitaries, received the Envoy, and led the way to the Throne-room, where he took up a position on the dais in front of the throne, having on his right Prince Halim Pacha, and on his left Wasseim Pacha. Down each side of the room were ranged the principal ecclesiastics (Ulemahs) and public functionaries, the clergy taking precedence. The firman then being presented to the Viceroy with the customary formalities, it was handed to one of the Secretaries of State, who read it in a loud voice. The Viceroy made a brief speech in reply. The Ulemahs, or priests, offered up a prayer, the cannon from the fortress saluted, and the ceremony was brought to a conclusion. The whole city was brilliantly illuminated in the evening.

JOHN M'DOUALL STUART, THE AUSTRALIAN EXPLORER.—SEE PAGE 406.

ANNUAL GATHERING OF THE COMUNN NA FEINNE, OR FINGALIAN SOCIETY, AT GEELONG, AUSTRALIA.

THE Comunn na Feinne, whose annual gathering at Geelong we have engraved, is a Highland Society of Australia, instituted in 1856, for the cultivation of the Gaelic language and Highland nationality, philanthropy, archæology, &c. Although so recently established, it boasts a numerous offspring of similar societies in the colony. A very prominent feature of the association is the encouragement of education, for which purpose it holds regular examinations, and offers prizes and medals. Its president is his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., Governor-in-Chief of Victoria, and, by way of encouraging its members in such manly exercises as should fit them, if not "to seek the strife of shields," at least not to shun it when forced upon them, the society holds each January an annual gathering, at which athletic sports and Highland games are practised.

Our Engraving, for which we are indebted to Robert Shirra, Esq., of Geelong, the vice-president of the society, represents the last meeting held on New-Year's Day, summer time there, it will be remembered. We extract the following interesting description from the *Melbourne Argus*:—"The morning certainly threatened so badly that it was expected very few would attend; but as the day wore on, and the wind lost some of its rigour, large numbers of people—and among them many ladies—wended their way to the grounds of the society, at South Geelong. The attendance generally was quite equal to that of the last two years, and the 'Comunn' was well patronised, the extensive ground being remarkably well filled—in fact, all but crammed. The display of 'kilt and philibeg' was perhaps quite as good as we have seen it; but the competition, except for the foot-races, was not equal to that of former years; and, either from the want of 'Glasgow magistrates,' the absence of a hot wind, or some other thirst-provoking cause, the booths were but poorly patronised. The grounds of the society were, as usual, decorated with flags and evergreens, while above all floated from a tall flagstaff the ancient standard of what was once the kingdom of Scotland. The splendid band of the Artillery Brigade was in attendance during the day, and played a number of favourite and fashionable selections of music; while to those who preferred the sound of 'little pigs' squeaking,' there was a tolerable muster of those kilted musicians who draw dulcet strains from a 'blether under their oxter.' The committee met at the Mechanics' Institute at ten o'clock, and proceeded in procession to the grounds, headed by the Artillery band and a company of pipers, who relieved each other alternately. The procession was brought up in the rear by a company of aboriginals, among whom was one lady only, and to whom the committee, with becoming gallantry, had presented a brown print dress, a white bonnet with red flowers, and an ample crinoline, of which she seemed to be remarkably proud, although, from the high wind prevailing and the awkwardness of a new style, she did not manage to wear her trappings so modestly as some of her fairer sisters; and the occasional peeping out of a dirty, black, and by no means handsome foot and ankle, corresponded badly with the extensive head-dress and ample skirt of this black fair one. The games generally seemed to give much satisfaction, although the entries in many cases were light, and the 'gathering' was patronised by a large number of the élite of our society. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the whole day's proceedings was the distribution of the educational prizes to those children of the various schools who had been successful competitors at the late examination under the auspices of the Comunn na Feinne. These were distributed by the Mayor of Geelong, and an appropriate address was delivered to the young folks by the Rev. Mr. Henderson. Taken altogether, the proceedings in connection with the Comunn na Feinne Society may be pronounced a success far beyond what the weather and other causes justified us to expect."

MEETING OF THE HIGHLAND SOCIETY (COMUNN NA FEINNE) AT GEELONG, AUSTRALIA.

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*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTH.

On the 4th inst., at No. 1, Horton-villas, Camden-road, Holloway, Mrs. William Swainson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th ult., at the Cathedral, London, Canada West, by the Bishop of Huron, W. J. J. Warneford, Esq., D.A.C.G., to Margaret Helena, eldest daughter of T. M. Buckley, Esq., of Brookfield, near that city.

On the 27th ult., at Malahide Church, near Dublin, by the Rev. T. Moore, M.A., cousin of the bride, Benjamin Louis Simner, Esq., H. M.'s Military Train, eldest son of A. Simner, Esq., Whitehall, London, and Denbigh, N.W., to Frances Mary, only daughter of William Edward Bolton, Esq., M.R.I.A., granddaughter of the late Edward Bolton, Esq., Brazeel, in the county of Dublin, and Bective Abbey, in the county of Meath, and late Right Hon. Lord Viscount Molesworth. No cards.

On Tuesday, the 7th inst., at the parish church, Scarning, by the Rev. T. Carson, Mr. James Sterling Joice, of East Dereham, to Mary Jane, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Norton, Manor House, Hoe, Norfolk.

DEATHS.

On the 17th ult., near London, Canada West, James Robert Dalton Dewar, Esq., only son of the late Alexander Dewar, Esq., formerly of Winkfield, near Windsor, Berks, in his 43rd year.

On the 6th inst., at Sadborow, Dorset, Colonel Bragge, late 3rd King's Own Light Dragoons, aged 75.

On the 4th inst., at Park Lodge, Streatham, Rebecca, the beloved wife of George Harvey Jay, Esq.

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Ditto, jewelled in six holes, and gold balance	17 17 0

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12 Table Spoons	1 7 0	2 14 0	2 16 0	2 14 0
12 Dessert Forks ..	1 1 0	2 2 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
12 Dessert Spoons ..	1 1 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
12 Tea Spoons	0 10 6	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 8 0

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1 dos. Cheese Knives ..	0 10 0	0 15 0	1 5 0	1 14 0
Pair regular Meat Carvers	0 4 6	0 7 0	0 12 0	0 13 6
pair extra size ditto	0 5 6	0 8 0	0 13 6	0 15 0
pair Poultry Covers	0 4 6	0 7 0	0 12 0	0 13 6
Steel for Sharpening	0 2 6	0 3 6	0 4 6	0 5 0
Complete Service ..	£2 0 0	£3 0 6	£5 2 0	£6 7 0

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6 Table forks ..	0 18 0
6 Dessert spoons ..	0 13 6
6 Dessert forks ..	0 13 6
6 Tea spoons	0 8 0
3 Egg spoons	0 5 0
1 Soup ladle	0 12 0
1 Pair fish carvers ..	0 14 0
2 Sauce ladles ..	0 8 0
1 Mustard spoon ..	0 1 8
Carried forward,	£5 5 8

IVORY TABLE KNIVES.	
Brought forward ..	£5 5 8
1 Gravy spoon	0 7 0
1 Pair sugar tongs ..	0 3 6
2 Salt spoons	0 3 4
1 Butter knife	0 3 6
6 Table knives	0 11 0
6 Cheese knives	0 8 0
Pair of meat carvers ..	0 7 6
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FELIX SULTANA'S CASSOLETTE, an undying Perfume for the pocket, 1s. FELIX SULTANA'S GOLDEN LOCKET, which unceasingly emits a delightful fragrance, 2s.; the same in Solid Fine Gold, beautifully chased and enamelled, 7s. All post-free.—Felix Sultana, Royal Perfumer, 23, Poultry, City, London.

FELIX SULTANA'S PERFUME of the SEASON.—ORANGE BLOSSOM, 3 Bottles, in case, 4s. 3d.; free to any railway station for 57 stamps. Felix Sultana, Royal Perfumer, 23, Poultry, City, London.

RIMMEL'S PERFUME FOUNTAIN, as used in Princess Alexandra's bridal boudoir, forms an elegant adjunct to the drawing-room, ball-room, supper-table, &c. Price from £1 10s.—E. Rimmel, Perfumer, 96, Strand, and 24, Cornhill.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL. This elegant and fragrant Oil is universally in high repute for its unparalleled success in promoting the growth, improving, and beautifying the Human Hair. It is patronised by Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe, whilst its introduction into the Nursery of Royalty and those of the Upper Classes is a sufficient proof of its merits. Price 3s. 6d.; 7s.; 10s. 6d. (equal to four small); and 21s. per bottle. Sold at 20, Hatton-garden and by Chemists and Perfumers.

*** Ask for "Rowlands' Macassar Oil."

HAIR-DYE SUPERSEDED by E. F. LYNCH'S TINTURCRINIS. This truly and marvellous Fluid changes red, light, or grey hair to a beautiful brown or black colour, without injuring or staining the skin, and will never acquire that unnatural tint so much and justly complained of in all dyes. In bottles, 7s. 6d., 14s., and 21s. each. Address 16, Warwick-court, Holborn, W.C.

WHY WEAR GREY HAIR when it can be easily altered to a Light or Dark Colour by ALEX. ROSS'S HAIR DYE? Price 3s. 6d.; sent for 54 stamps.—Alex. Ross, 248, High Holborn, London.

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DR. DE JONGH'S (Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium) LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL, prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men throughout the world as the safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, is incomparably superior to every other variety.

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"For several years past I have been in the habit of prescribing Dr. DE JONGH'S Light-brown Cod-liver Oil, and find it to be much more efficacious than other varieties of the same medicine which I have also employed with a view to test their relative superiority."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is sold only in Imperial half-pints, 2s. 6d.; pints, 4s. 9d.; quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with his stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists and Druggists.

SOLE CONSIGNEES, ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

YOUNG'S 1s. Box ARNICATED WHITE FELT CORN and BUNION PLASTERS. By H. Young, 31, Shaftesbury-place, Aldersgate-street, E.C. The best relief to sufferers. Ask for Young's 6d. and 1s. box; by post 1s. 2d.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is an excellent remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions. 172, New Bond-street, London; and all Chemists.

10,000 PLATES of all the NEW MANTLES and DRESSES for the Season. A single copy post-free on application.—NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

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100 PATTERNS SILKS, POST-FREE, including many novelties in Fancy Chênés, and some great bargains in Moire Antiques. NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

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100 PATTERNS SILKS, POST-FREE, including Plain Coloured Glacés in every shade, bought much under value. NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard (corner of Cheapside).

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100 PATTERNS POST-FREE of all the New Mohairs, Challis, Ophinés, Challets, Grenadines, barege Anglais, &c. New Swiss Striped Petticoats, 4 yards wide, from 4s. 11d. each. 50 Patterns post-free. NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

UNINFLAMMABLE SILK DRESSES. 12 yards for 18s. 6d., or 1s. 6½d. per yard, all colours. Warranted all pure silk. Patterns post-free. NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

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100 PATTERNS SILKS, POST-FREE. All the New Coloured Silks for Spring, plain and figured, from 1 guinea the Dress. FIFTY PATTERNS BLACK SILKS, post-free, from 1 guinea the Dress. "Noire Impériale" dye. At NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

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DO YOU WISH YOUR CHILDREN WELL DRESSED?—Boy's Knickerbocker Suits in Cloth, from 12s. 9d.; Useful School Suits, from 12s. 9d. Patterns of the Cloths, Directions for Measurement, and 45 Engravings of New Dresses, post-free.—NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

SPRING SILKS. Patterns free. New Colours in Checks and Stripes, £1 7s. 6d. for 12 yards. New Colours in Rich Cords, £2 17s. 6d. for 12 yards. New Chêné Walking Silks, small pattern, 3s. 11½d. per yard, any length. JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

ORCHARD and CO. (late Hodge, Lowman, and Orchard), ARGYLL HOUSE. All the New Spring Novelties, Silks, Fancy Dresses, Shawls, and Mantles. The Royal Shawl (Registered), 2½ to 8 guineas. Exquisite Ball Dresses, from 1 guinea. Elegant Opera Mantles, from 1 guinea. Brilliant and Rich Moire Antiques, from 3½ guineas. The Prize Family and Table Linens and Carpets from the Exhibition on sale at ordinary prices. The Mourning Rooms are replete with the richest materials. Orchard and Co., 256, 258, 260, 262, Regent-street.

SUMMER CURTAINS and CHINTZES. ORCHARD and CO., Argyll House (late Hodge, Lowman, and Orchard), have this season greatly increased their usual variety. This department of their Furnishing Warehouse has for very many years been celebrated for taste and elegance of design. Recently received, a large importation of the Beautiful SWISS CURTAINS at exceedingly moderate prices. Orchard and Co., 258, 260, 262, Regent-street.

NEW BLACK DRESSES for Mourning. Norwich Tamataves, 5s. 11d. Strong Double Barèges, 8s. 9d. The Black Crystalisé, 10s. 9d. Drap de Paris, 14s. 9d. Patterns free. To ensure a reply and the dispatch of patterns the same day, it is positively necessary that all letters be addressed to the Crystal Warehouses. NICHOLSON and AMOTT, Crystal Warehouses, 61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard.

NEW SPRING DRESSES. Patterns post-free. Genuine Mohairs, 2s. 11d., 12 yards. Norwich Tamataves, 5s. 11d., 12 yards. Rich French Mohairs, 8s. 11d., 12 yards. The New Crystalisé, 12s. 9d., 12 yards. Rich French Dresses, 18s. 9d., 12 yards. The New Waldemar Dress, 14s. 9d., 12 yards. The New Drap de Belgique, 18s. 9d., the extra length. The New Popeline d'Avril, 25s. to two guineas. To ensure a reply and the despatch of patterns the same day, it is positively necessary that all letters be addressed to the Crystal Warehouse. NICHOLSON and AMOTT, Crystal Warehouses, 61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard.

NEW SPRING SILKS. Patterns post-free. Rich Checked Silks, 18s. 6d. Full Dress. Brilliant Black Glacé Silks, £1 1s. 0d. French Fancy Silks, £1 3s. 6d. The New Pelisse, £1 5s. 6d. Plain Foreign Glaces, £1 10s. 0d. Five hundred Dinner Silks, Handsome and Rich in Quality 2 guineas. Richest Brochés Poult de Soies, £2 5s. 6d. Corded and Gros de Suez Silks £2 12s. 6d. Rich Moire Antiques, £2 18s. 6d. Lyons Pompadours, 3½ guineas. Richest Chenés and Brochés Silks, four to five guineas. The New Crystalisé, in all shades, 5½ guineas. To ensure a reply and the despatch of patterns the same day, it is positively necessary that all letters be addressed to the Crystal Warehouse. NICHOLSON and AMOTT, Crystal Warehouses, 61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard.

THE late Earl CANNING'S COLLECTION of INDIA SHAWLS.—The excitement caused by the sale of the above celebrated shawls has in no way abated, and that the utmost anxiety prevails among persons desirous of having a Cashmere equal in quality and pattern is favourably demonstrated by the numerous applications to Messrs. FARMER and ROGERS, of Regent-street, for permission to inspect their enormous variety of INDIA SHAWLS. Intending purchasers would do well to visit this establishment, where they are certain of meeting with Cashmeres, equal in every respect to the late Earl Canning's, at nearly one-half the price they realised at the late sale.—India Shawl Warehouse, 171, 173, 175, and 179, Regent-street.

JAMES LOCKE and CO., 117 and 119, Regent-street.—New Materials for Spring Dresses, Skirts, &c. New Shawls and New Mantles and Jackets in great variety. Patterns sent post free.—The Scotch Warehouse, 117 and 119, Regent-street.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES, when entering London on Saturday, the 7th of March, wore a robe of Irish Poplin, her Majesty's favourite colour, manufactured for the occasion by WM. FRY and CO., of 31, Westmoreland-street, Dublin, who beg to announce that they will FORWARD PATTERNS of IRISH POPLIN, including that worn by her Royal Highness, post-free

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GREAT SALE of PARIS KID GLOVES. JAMES BOOTY, 30, Edgware-road, W., has bought the entire Stock of Mdme. Pernet's Paris Glove Warehouse, No. 58, Connaught-terrace, who has retired from the trade. The goods are all perfect, and are now on Sale at the following low prices:— No. 1, 1s. per pair; No. 2, 1s. 6d. per pair No. 3 (very best), 2s. per pair. Colours various. Sample Pair can be had for two extra stamps.

SILKS and FANCY DRESSES. Messrs. BEECH and CO., The Beehive, 63 and 64, Edgware-road, London, W., have now on sale upwards of Five Thousand Pounds' worth of the above Goods, which, for extent of variety, novelty, and cheapness, cannot be surpassed. For the convenience of Ladies in the Country, Patterns post-free. N.B.—Just received, 200 pieces of Lyons Black Glacé Silks, which will be offered considerably under value.

AT PETER ROBINSON'S, 200 pieces of Self-coloured French Glacés, at £2 14s. 6d., comprising 39 new shades of colour. P. R. has also just completed, at Lyons, some very heavy negotiations with three eminent Fancy Silk manufacturers; and will offer at the same time some very elegant Chenè Silks, three-quarters of a yard wide, at £3 18s. 6d. the Full Dress of 12 yards. A lot of very handsome Plaid Silks, at £3 7s. 6d. Full Dress, 12 yards, ¾ wide. Rich Pompadours, sprigged with small flowers, £1 15s. 6d. Full Dress, 12 yards. Check Poult de Soies, at £1 15s. 6d. Fancy Figured Silks, both sides alike, at 2 guineas. Very Rich Cordelille French Glacés, £2 7s. 6d. Black ground jewelled Pompadours, £2 7s. 6d. Several pieces of very pretty small-figured Silks, both sides alike, at £2 19s. 6d. Patterns free.—Peter Robinson's, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

NOW ON SALE, AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF RICH FOREIGN DRESSES, perfectly New Fabrics and the highest Novelties of Fashion, prominent amongst which are the following:— The "Drap de Thibet," 14s. 6d. to 21s. Extra Full Dress. The "Coutil de Chine Uni," 1 guinea. The "Coutil de Chine avec Soie," 22s. 6d. Full Dress. The "Popeline de Printemps," 25s. to 31s. 6d. " The "Popeline de Soie," 35s. to 48s. 6d. " The "Popeline de la Reine," 55s. to 63s. " Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

SEVERAL HUNDRED PIECES OF RICH BROCHÉ WOOL GRENADINES, at 16s. 6d. the Extra Full Dress, usually sold at from 1 guinea to 25s.

A CHOICE VARIETY OF FRENCH ORGANDIE MUSLINS, Printed Piques, and Cambrics, from 6s. 6d. to 17s. 9d., Full Dress.

AN ELEGANT COLLECTION OF RICH SILK GRENADINES, suitable for Dinner or Summer wear, in most brilliant colours, from 16s. 6d. to 50s. the Full Dress. Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

Upwards of 5000, commencing at 1 guinea, SPANISH and FRENCH LACE SHAWLS, purchased during periods of inaction in the manufacturing districts, and are now offered at considerably lower prices than they can usually be sold at. Some very Elegant Styles in NEW VELVET JACKETS, for Walking Dress, suitable for early Spring. New Jackets, for indoor wear, in early Spring Cloths. New Waterproof Cloaks, commencing at 1 guinea. The largest Showrooms for Mantles and Shawls in the Kingdom. PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

PARIS KID GLOVES, 700 doz. François (best), 1s. 11½d. per pair; free 24 stamps. Ladies' and Gentlemen's. PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108 Oxford-street.

BLACK SILKS.—A Spécialité. This Week and During the Month will BE SOLD A MANUFACTURER'S STOCK. The best value ever submitted.

Rich Figured Black Silks	.. from	£1 10 0 to 5 guineas.	
Plain Glacé Silks	.. .. ..	.. 1 10 0	ditto
Ducapes	.. .. ..	.. 1 8 6	ditto
Rich Poult de Soies (excellent wear)	..	2 12 6	ditto
Royals and Radsimorts	..	2 8 0	ditto
Rich Antiques	.. .. ..	.. 3 3 0 to 10 guineas.	
Half-mourning Silks	.. ..	.. 1 8 6 to 5 guineas.	

Patterns free. Also a large variety of made-up Silk Skirts in new and pretty designs, from 3 to 10 guineas. At PETER ROBINSON'S Family and General Mourning Warehouse, 103 and 104, Oxford-street, London.

BLACK BARÈGE—A SPÉCIALITÉ L'INUSABLE, A new Patent Black Barège, Obtained a Prize Medal at the International Exhibition for its beauty of finish and great strength. This new and most useful wearing fabric is manufactured in quite plain, and also in pretty fancy, patterns, and the material embraces two most desirable objects—"lightness and strength," never before attained to such perfection at so moderate a price. Patterns free. Also a variety of new Organdines, Grenadines, Zybelines, Crape Balsarines, and other makes of barèges. Address PETER ROBINSON, Family and General Mourning Warehouse, 103 and 104, Oxford-street.

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FOR DINNER, DRESS, &c., FORD'S LYONS VELVET JACKETS, at 2 to 5 guineas. Illustration free.—No. 42, Oxford-street, London.

NOW READY, FOR SPRING, FORD'S GLACÉ SILK JACKETS at 21s., 31s. 6d., 42s. Patterns, &c., free.—No. 42, Oxford-street, London.

NEW PATTERNS IN FORD'S CACHMERE JACKETS, beautifully braided, at 14s. 9d. to 42s. Illustrations, &c., free.—No. 42, Oxford-street, London.

IN CLOTH AND CACHMERE, FORD'S HALF-GUINEA JACKETS, Various shapes. T. Ford, 42, Oxford-street, London (near Newman-street).

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42, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON. FORD'S WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS, with Hood and Sleeves, are warranted to resist many hours' rain.

ILLUSTRATIONS, &C., FREE. FORD'S GLACÉ SILK SKIRTS, at 3 guineas, ready for immediate wear.—No. 42, Oxford-street, London.

FORD'S RIDING-HABITS, from 3 to 8 guineas. Ladies' Riding Trousers, 21s. per pair. Measures required:—Round waist, and waist to feet. T. Ford, Habit and Jacket Maker, 42, Oxford-street, London.

NOTICE TO LADIES. REMOVAL of BAKER and CRISP from 221 to 198, Regent-street (opposite Conduit-street).

GRAND SALE of SILKS, SHAWLS, and DRESSES.

GRAND SALE of LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING, &c.

GRAND SALE of CHILDREN'S FROCKS, ROBES, &c.

GRAND SALE of CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

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PATTERNS and SAMPLES POST-FREE.

All the above at Baker and Crisp's new and extensive premises, 198, Regent-street, opposite Conduit-street. Selling-off 50 per cent under the usual price. N.B. 2000 Black Spanish Shawls, 12s. 9d., worth 25s. 6d.

MARRIAGE TROUSSEAUX and INDIA OUTFITS.—CHRISTIAN and RATHBONE respectfully solicit an inspection of their extensive and recherché STOCK, combining Parisian taste with the excellence and durability of material for which their house has been noted for upwards of seventy years. Christian and Rathbone, 71, Wigmore-street W.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE of rich brocaded and plain SILKS, valuable LACE, EMBROIDERIES, and HANDKERCHIEFS, beautiful India and French SHAWLS, fancy DRESSES, GRENADINES, MANTLES, &c.

SEWELL and Co, having purchased of the Commissioners in Liquidation in Paris, at a large discount from the cost price, the whole of the remaining portion of the superb stock of Messrs. Bonnet Thomas Frères et Cie., of the ANCIENNE MAISON DE LISLE A PARIS, will offer the same on MONDAY, the 13th instant, and following days. The sale will commence at Ten o'clock. COMPTON HOUSE, Frith-street and Old Compton-street, Soho.

RICH SILKS, COURT COSTUME, ETC. GRANT and GASK are now exhibiting most superb novelties in Rich Silks, elaborately embroidered with Chenille, Crystallisés, Satins, Moire Antiques, &c.; also a Manufacturer's Stock of the richest Brocha and Chene Silks, which will be sold at 3½ guineas the Robe. A large lot of Fancy Silks, quite new, in all the new shades of colour, from 37s. 9d. to 2½ guineas the full Dress of 14 yards, wide width. The Departments for Shawls, Mantles, made Skirts, Evening Dresses, Organdie Muslins, French Piques, &c., contain also the most select novelties for the season. Court Trains, Wedding Trousseaux, &c., completed on the premises, by experienced dressmakers, on the shortest notice. N.B.—Just received, a few specimens of the beautiful Norwich Shawls, such as were presented to the Princess Alexandra. Patterns forwarded to the Country. 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, Oxford-street; 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street.

BLACK GLACE SILKS (warranted to wear) AND FOULARDS. GRANT and GASK are offering for Sale the whole of the first-class Stock of an eminent Manufacturer, consisting of upwards of 1000 pieces of the new GROGRAIN, BLACK GLACE, and GENERAL MOURNING SILKS, which will be sold from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 10d. per yard, being at fully one-fourth under present value; also 600 pieces of very best quality FOULARD SILKS, at 29s. 6d. the Full Dress of twelve yards, extra wide width; or any length cut at 2s. 4½d. per yard. These were previously sold at 2s. 6d. per yard. Patterns forwarded to the Country. The MOURNING DEPARTMENT (No. 58, Oxford-street) contains every requisite for Family and Complimentary Mourning. 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, Oxford-street; 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street.

MESSRS. SWAN and EDGAR have the honour to announce that the STOCKS in the various departments of their business are now fully assorted, with every novelty for the present Season.—Piccadilly and Regent-street.

VALENCIENNES LACE made with genuine linen thread, scarcely distinguishable from the real French, very durable, yet sold at one-tenth of the price. Samples post-free. BAKER and DOWDEN, Upper Eaton-street, Eaton-square, S.W.

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BABY-LINEN, one-third less than usually charged. Every requisite for the Infant. Cloaks, Hoods, and Robes, newest styles, and lowest possible prices.—SCOTT and THOMSON (late Nunn), the Juvenile Dépôt, 250, Regent-street (adjoining the Circus, Oxford-street). Price-lists free by post.

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING of best make at moderate prices. A stock always on hand of Chemises, Nightdresses, Petticoats, Morning Robes, &c. Price-books by post. Address "Ladies' Department," WHITELOCK and SON, 166, Strand.

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LADIES' WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS and RIDING-JACKETS, Gentlemen's Overcoats and Inverness Capes. Patterns of materials and prices sent post-free. J. B. and W. PHILLIPS, 37, High-street, Shrewsbury.

FORD'S RIDING-HABITS. — CAUTION. Wm. Ford and Co., Habit-makers to the Queen, have no connection with any person of the same name. Established 25 years at 10, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, London.

SHIRTS.—FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS. The superior fit and quality of these Shirts are well known. Six for 30s., 36s., and 45s. Youth's Eureka Shirts, real good quality, Six for 22s., 24s., 26s., and 28s., according to size. A measure and instructions for measurement sent post-free.—R. Ford and Co., Patentees, No. 38, Poultry, E.C.

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SHIRTS.—Morning and Evening Shirts of every description, fitting with precision and ease, at moderate prices. Directions for self-measurement and patterns sent on application.—CAPPER and WATERS, 26, Regent-street, London.

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STEEL COLLARS AND CUFFS.—White as linen, cleaned in a moment! For Ladies' High Dresses and Gent's Woollen Shirts their convenience renders them indispensable. Can be had by post from patentee, C. F. Atkinson, Sheffield. Ladies' or Gents' Collar, 22 stamps; Pair of Cuffs, 34 stamps. Sold by J. H. YEATMAN, 158, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; and 91, Regent-street, W.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Uniforms, Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. G. HYAM, 10, Beak-street, Regent-street, W.; or, Parcels being sent, the utmost value in cash immediately remitted. Established 1830.

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EBARD'S NEW BOUDOIR GRAND PIANOFORTES, at 130 guineas, having been now brought to perfection, can be hired, with the option of purchase, at
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SECONDHAND PIANOFORTES. CHAPPELL and CO. have a large Stock of SECONDHAND PIANOFORTES for Sale, by BROADWOOD, COLLARD, ERARD, &c., &c., at very reduced prices. Also, new Instruments of every description.—Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

PIANOFORTES at CHAPPELL'S.—The largest Stock in London, by Broadwood, Collard, Erard, &c., for Sale or Hire.—50, New Bond-street.

ALEXANDRE'S DRAWING-ROOM MODEL HARMONIUM, the best that can be made, price 60 guineas; other varieties at 25 and 35 guineas. Illustrated Catalogues of Pianofortes and Harmoniums upon application to
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

SIX-GUINEA HARMONIUM by ALEXANDRE, with five octaves, two footboards, and in oak case. These instruments are lower in price and superior to all other cheap harmoniums. Descriptive lists on application to
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

SECONDHAND HARMONIUMS, by ALEXANDRE, nearly (if not quite) as good as new, at greatly-reduced prices, at CHAPPELL'S, 50, New Bond-street.

ALEXANDRE'S PRIZE EXHIBITION MODEL HARMONIUM, for the CHURCH; 13 stops, 4 rows of vibrators, and Venetian swell, worked by the heel of the right foot, in oak case, 32 guineas. A large assortment may be always seen at CHAPPELL and CO.'S, 50, New Bond-street.

THE SICCAMA FLUTE.—Old System of Fingering, with important improvements.—These celebrated instruments are now solely manufactured, at prices varying from 6 to 18 guineas, by S. ARTHUR CHAPPELL, 214, Regent-street, from whom detailed price-lists may be obtained.

ANTOINE COURTOIS' CORNETS-à- PISTONS.—These celebrated instruments, used by every professor of eminence in the kingdom, are made solely for S. ARTHUR CHAPPELL, No. 214, Regent-street, from whom price-lists and drawings may be obtained.

BOOSEYS' MINIATURE PIANOFORTE, price 17 guineas, in Walnut or Mahogany (English make).—This beautiful little Instrument, by far the cheapest Piano before the public, is manufactured of the very best materials, and in the durable and substantial manner that distinguishes English pianos. It has the full compass, great brilliancy, as well as an excellent touch, and is calculated to last as long as an Instrument four times higher in price. The MINIATURE PIANOFORTE is admirably adapted for the schoolroom, study, or boudoir, and, from its strength and small size, is particularly suitable for the cabin of a ship or an extreme climate. Illustrated prospectus upon application to Boosey and Sons, 24, Holles-street, London, W.

BOOSEYS' MINIATURE PIANOFORTE. "We have had occasion to examine a new description of Pianoforte manufactured by Boosey and Sons, which combines quality and cheapness in a degree which has not previously been even attempted." "When heard it creates such surprise as would be caused by a child discoursing most eloquent music" with the voice of a full-grown man. It has a rich, brilliant tone, quite strong enough to fill the largest drawing-room; and the whole mechanism of the instrument seems to be firm and durable. "No piano, at so small a price, has ever before been presented to the public."—Vide ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Feb. 28, 1863.

PRATTEN'S SEVEN-GUINEA PERFECTED CYLINDER FLUTE, old system of fingering. This Instrument, the result of many years' experiments, possesses all the reputed advantages of the cylinder flute on Boehm's and other principles, without changing the familiar fingering of the old 8-keyed flute, in addition to which, through Mr. Pratten's ingenious improvements in its construction, the manufacturers are enabled to produce this instrument at one third of the expense of any cylinder flute hitherto sold.
An illustrated prospectus may be had on application to the manufacturers, BOOSEY and SONS, 24, Holles-street.

EVANS' PEDAL ATTACHMENT (Patented), price 15 guineas, converts any Harmonium or Organ into a Pedal Instrument, with full-size pedals; compass 2½ octaves. The pedals can be attached or detached in two minutes. The instrument to which the attachment may be applied requires no alteration whatever. The value of this invention to organists and students requires no comment. An illustrated prospectus may be had upon application to the Manufacturers, BOOSEY and CHING, 24, Holles-street, London, W.

EVANS' ENGLISH HARMONIUMS gained the Prize Medal at the International Exhibition.
BOOSEY and CHING, 24, Holles-street, London.

EVANS' COTTAGE HARMONIUMS at 6 guineas, and School Harmoniums at 10 guineas.
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EVANS' ENGLISH HARMONIUMS, for Churches, Drawing-rooms, &c., with one or two rows of Keys, and made in every possible variety. Prices from 8 to 140gs. Illustrated Prospectus may be had on application to the manufacturers.—BOOSEY and CHING, 24, Holles-street, London.

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THE LATE SIR TATTON SYKES, BART.

WE once heard a Yorkshireman asked what were the three things most worth seeing in his county? His reply was "York Minster, Fountain's Abbey, and Sir Tatton;" and then, feeling that he had given too much prominence to ecclesiastical architecture, he added that he should like to take out the Abbey and name Voltigeur. Among all the men of mark to which Yorkshire has given birth he could have selected none that were more completely the county type than the old Baronet of Sledmere. His hospitality, his high-bred courtesy, his devotion to sporting and agriculture, and, above all, his steady belief that there was "no place like home," had long passed into a proverb; and hence it was no wonder that both foreigners and woldsmen liked to "stand well with him." The premier county, with its own peculiar associations, could alone have moulded his character. No Parliamentary ambition or Belgravian pleasures could lure him from it for more than a few days at a time, and at long intervals. The Campagna and the Champ de Mars had no attractions for him in comparison with Knavesmire and Doncaster Moor; and in his heart of hearts "The Statty Fair," sung in character, ranked before Mozart or Rossini. In his dress he was faithful to "the old style"—top-boots, drab breeches, black single-breasted frock-coat, and frill; and his quaint ways and sayings were handed down as cherished traditions. When it was called forth, his Quakerlike terseness of retort was such that even Jerrold might have envied; and the most homely illustrations fell from his lips with a point which no other tongue seemed to give them. When a politician, whose opinions had been rather erratic, thought fit to rally him on still retaining his antiquated coat, he replied, "Yes, my Lord; but you've changed your coat so often I didn't know you." And when he playfully congratulated the bride of a very long courtship, he told her that she "must not be like John Brown's mare, which took a deal of catching and was not worth much when she was caught."

He was the son of Sir Christopher Sykes, the second Baronet, by the daughter of William Tatton, Esq., of Withenshaw, Cheshire, and grandson of the Rev. Mark Sykes, D.D. His years of study were spent at Bishopthorpe, Westminster, and at Brasenose College, Oxford; and, after a short legal education in London, he went back north, to take part in a banking-house at Hull, to which town his family originally belonged. Here his future sheep tastes soon developed themselves, and the Bakewell ewes which he purchased at Holmpierrepont formed the nucleus of the flock whose blood he preserved so pure, although rather at the expense of size, for nearly seventy years. Under the fostering care of the East Riding his horse tastes soon began to crop up. At twenty-one he owned a racer, and two years after he won the first race for himself, on Hudibras, at Malton. He was nearly sixty when he last wore silk, and his enthusiastic love of a mount, his long easy seat, and fine hands and patience, are still remembered by veterans from Bibury to Aberdeen. He understood hounds quite as well as horses, and was as particular about their legs and feet. Mr. Conyers used to get the young draught every year, and declared that no amount of field or road work tired them. For nearly forty years he was an M. F. H., the first part of the time in conjunction with his brother, Sir Mark, who died in 1823; and the Carter family transmitted the horn from father to son as the Leedhams have done at Mr. Meynell Ingram's, and the Smiths were wont to do at Brooklesby.

Although not equal in size to some on the Continent, his stud was far in advance, as far as numbers went, of any in the United Kingdom; and when the foaling was over there were, latterly, not far short of 400 thoroughbreds in the Sledmere paddocks or placed out to grass.

THE LATE SIR TATTON SYKES, BART.

All the best blood of the day has been represented there, from Whalebone downwards; and his Camillus, Comus, and Cervantes, and latterly his Sleight of Hand and Hampton mares formed the great strength of the stud. With the exception of a few of the culls, which went to York December Fair, he did not sell fillies, but kept them to fill up gaps in his brood-mare regiment, which grew larger and larger every year; and thus mares, perhaps fit to win an Oaks or St. Leger, never looked through a bridle, while the chance of reputation for his sires was seriously diminished. However, it was his fancy, and among his colts there was a very fair number of winners. For Grey Momus, and his very inferior brother, Grey Milton, as yearling and foal he received 1000 guineas from Lord George Bentinck; and in 1861 five of his yearlings averaged 386 guineas. None of his sires paid him better than Rifleman and Daniel O'Rourke, the former especially; and his bold 3000-guinea stroke for Fandango was his last public bargain. He never bred a winner of any of the three great races; but his blood was third for the Derby with Grey Momus in Phosphorus's, and second with Black Tommy in Blink Bonny's year.

The yearlings which were not sold during the York August meeting, where they were first sent in 1855, were often kept on till four years old, and then Mr. James Hall or some other of the largest hunter buyers took them.

His fondness for horses did not monopolise his attention; good hedges, ponds, and farm-buildings were a great point with him; and no one did more towards reclaiming the wolds, which his father had found in almost primitive bleakness, and in encouraging his tenants to farm well. The schools also, and the churches which he reared all over his property, and the works of charity which, in conjunction with her ladyship, who died in 1861, he did so silently and so well, have made for both an enduring memorial.

Beyond the loss of one eye and the failing sight of the other, he had known no illness or decay, so to speak, till within the last six or seven months. Some of his friends then saw symptoms at Doncaster which made them feel that his seventy-eighth visit there would never be paid, and an attack of bronchitis, in November, gave him a severe shake. He died at Sledmere, after a short illness, on March 21, at the age of ninety years and seven months, and is succeeded by his eldest son, the present Sir Tatton Sykes.

Our Portrait of Sir Tatton Sykes is from a photograph by the new process of Mr. Eastham, of Manchester.

ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL, MALTA, THE SICK QUARTERS OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALFRED.

THE Royal Naval Hospital at Malta, which we have this week engraved, was built in 1730 as a residence for the Prior of Bight, an Italian, from whom the point of land on which it is situated and the adjoining bay take their names, and a member of the last order of chivalry, the Knights of Malta. The building was occupied for a short time by Napoleon Bonaparte during his stay at Malta; and some of the old Maltese living in the neighbourhood still point out the room in which the "Great Captain" slept.

Subsequently it fell into partial ruin, until it was purchased, with the adjacent grounds, by the English Government, when it was restored, two wings added, and the whole completed and fitted up as a naval hospital in 1833, under the supervision of the present Director-General of the Navy Medical Department, Sir John Liddell. During the last three years, under the administration of the present Deputy Inspector-General, Dr. Armstrong, it has been much improved.

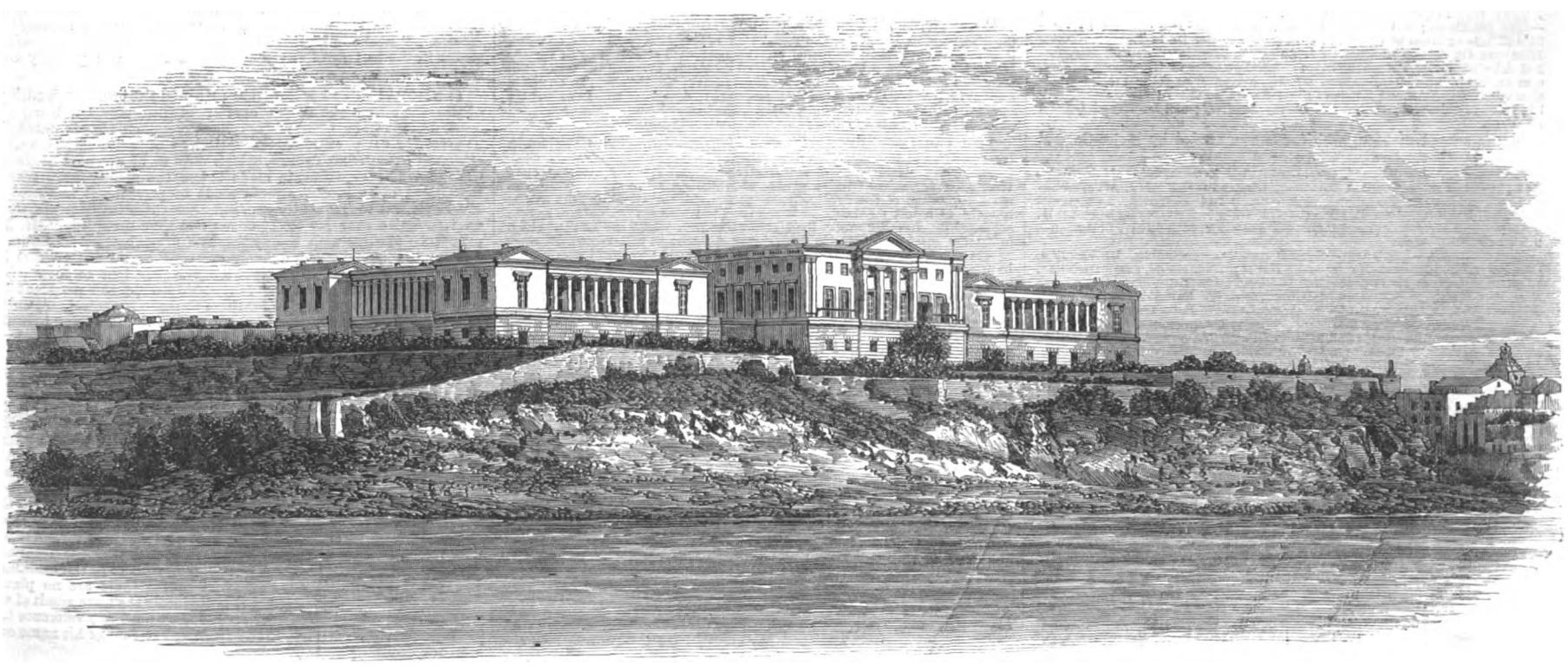
The original or centre building contains the chapel, the quarters for the medical storekeeper, and two assistant-surgeons; the Deputy Inspector-General having a beautiful and commodious residence on the margin of Renella Creek.

The wings afford accommodation for the sick men and officers of the fleet, and are exemplary for their thorough ventilation, comfort, and cleanliness. The hospital received the laudatory approval of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who recently honoured the establishment with a visit; of Dr. Sutherland, the chief sanitary authority of the army, and many others.

The hospital stands on the left of the grand harbour on entering, on a high point of land, and presents an imposing appearance. Its gardens, the boundaries of which are washed by the clear blue Mediterranean, are bright with sunshine and flowers, and materially assist in promoting the complete recovery of the convalescents.

As an hospital it possesses many advantages, both of site and construction. It has spacious and pleasant corridors, which shield the patients from the too great heat of the summer midday sun and from the wet and inclemency of winter. The wards are about 30 ft. in height, and to each patient is allowed 1800 cubic feet of air.

The room occupied by his Royal Highness was in the left or west wing of the hospital. Its windows commanded an extensive and cheerful view of the grand harbour Valetta, on the opposite side, and of the busy scene between.



THE ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL, MALTA, THE SICK QUARTERS OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALFRED.

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THE VOLUNTEER FIELD-DAY AT BRIGHTON.

THE town of Brighton is becoming so much accustomed to an Easter Monday review that, although it does every honour to the occasion and extends a cordial welcome to the fine volunteer army which on that day assembles in its neighbourhood, it does so with a coolness and composure which contrasts strangely with its excitement of two years ago. There is nothing extraordinary in this. We are such creatures of habit that a condition of war itself becomes after a while not only tolerable but a positively pleasurable excitement, the absence of which is regretted. It will be remembered that, after the south side of Sebastopol was taken, men, long accustomed to hearing the pinging of bullets in their close neighbourhood and the whiz of larger projectiles disturbing the air about them, would not only take no pains to avoid but were positively known to go out of their way for the enjoyment of running the gauntlet of spots swept by the Russian fire.

It is well for us, however, that a sight like that which was presented on the downs at Brighton on Monday last should have become so familiar as to attract but little excitement. It is a good sign for the safety of the country when it has become possible to transport 15,000 men to a spot fifty miles from where they slept the previous night, to pass them through the phases of a mimic battle, and to bring them back to their homes the same day in time for a late supper. If ever the "big ship" come—may it be long first—when a fleet of hostile transports shall be known to threaten our shores, the recollection that it is possible to turn play into earnest, and that, owing to the almost perfect railway system of coast railways, our reserves may as well be at London or Gladstone as within a few miles of the actual spot where a landing may be attempted, will be found a very welcome and reassuring one. It will be a still more gratifying reflection then, perhaps, than it is now, that we are no longer dependent for safety upon a standing army, which must always be limited in numbers, but that we possess in the volunteer force troops who are fast becoming disciplined as they are already armed, and who, while they are content to reduce themselves to the inflexible military standard of machines, retain the somewhat valuable quality of being intelligent ones.

Among the volunteers themselves a still greater disposition than usual was evinced to take advantage of their Easter outing to acquire not only the pomp and circumstance of glorious war, but a knowledge of its more prosaic incidents. For instance, parties of volunteers marched from London to the scene of action, in full marching order; while others, mistrusting their pedestrian powers, left town on Saturday morning, and took up their quarters at [illegible] themselves during their stay into regimental messes. [illegible] perhaps, of this, but owing still more to the increased [illegible] by the late extension of the south coast railways [illegible] diffusion in the transport of the volunteers [illegible] the first corps to arrive at Brighton [illegible] Court, who had paraded in the [illegible] and found themselves seated at an [illegible] and Queen Hotel before the majority [illegible] left their beds. After their arrival the trains [illegible] discharging their living cargoes under the [illegible] Murdo and Colonel Luard safely and [illegible] by ten o'clock the whole infantry force, [illegible] about 16,000 men, were at their places of rendezvous ready, [illegible] signal should be given, to fall in and march to the scene of [illegible] about half-past eleven the various battalions began to move [illegible] the streets, crowded with spectators, to the racecourse. It [illegible] that the marching past and saluting the General in [illegible] would precede the fight, and the cavalry and [illegible] by the Hon. Artillery Company being already formed [illegible] the way so soon as the first infantry column appeared [illegible] General Lord William Paulet, C.B., commanding, [illegible] of Chichester (Lord Lieutenant of the [illegible] Earl of Cardigan, and other personages of distinction, [illegible] following officers composed his general Staff:—Colonel [illegible], C.B., Inspector-General of Volunteers; Colonel C. Morris, [illegible] Colonel R. G. A. Luard, Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. [illegible] Lieutenant-Colonel G. Hume, and Lieutenant-Colonel [illegible] Assistant Inspectors of Volunteers.

[illegible] will be found to be a list of the volunteer corps upon [illegible] although not given in the order in which the marching past took place:—

The whole infantry force—which, so far as it was possible to [illegible], numbered about 16,000 men—was divided into two divisions. The first division was commanded by Major-General Russell, and was constituted in the following manner:—

First Brigade.—Lieutenant-Colonel Thorold, commanding; Captain Baldwin, 21st Regiment, Major of Brigade. 1st Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod of M'Leod—1st Middlesex Engineers; 1st Tower Hamlets; 1st City of London. 2nd Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. H. Lindsay—11th Middlesex. 3rd Battalion, Major H. B. Farnall—1st Administrative Battalion, Kent. 4th Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel G. Warde—1st City of London Brigade. 5th Battalion, Major W. L. Grant—1st Middlesex (Victoria); 18th Middlesex.

Second Brigade.—Lieutenant-Colonel Viscount Bury commanding; Captain Morgan, 55th Regiment, Major of Brigade. 1st Battalion, Major J. M. Corrie—4th Middlesex; 37th Ditto; 13th Tower Hamlets. 2nd Battalion, Major Varner—26th Middlesex (London Irish). 3rd Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Whitehead—39th Middlesex; 46th Middlesex (Havelock's). 4th Battalion, Major Hill—21st Middlesex (Civil Service); 26th Middlesex; 30th Ditto; 38th Ditto; 43rd Ditto.

Third Brigade.—Lieutenant-Colonel Viscount Ranelagh commanding; Major Templer, Dorset Rifle Volunteer Corps, Aide-de-Camp; Captain Wavell, 41st Foot, Major of Brigade. 1st Battalion, Captain Atherley—2nd Middlesex (South). 2nd Battalion, Major Bowyer—20th Middlesex. 3rd Battalion, Lieutenant Colonel Sir J. V. Shelley—46th Middlesex; 2nd City of London; 4th Ditto. 4th Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Somerset—40th Middlesex (Central London Rifle Rangers). 5th Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Wood—16th Middlesex; 36th Ditto.

Fourth Brigade.—Lieutenant-Colonel Bigge commanding; Captain Jones, 20th Regiment, Major of Brigade. 1st Battalion, Major A. L. Irvine—1st Surrey (South London); 10th Surrey; 21st Surrey. 2nd Battalion, Major Sir H. Fletcher—2nd Administrative Battalion, Surrey; 12th Surrey; 13th Surrey. 3rd Battalion, Major M. Beresford—7th Surrey; 19th Surrey. 4th Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Cole, C.B.—2nd Surrey; 4th Surrey; 5th Surrey; 8th Surrey; 11th Surrey; 23rd Surrey.

Fifth Brigade.—Lieutenant-Colonel Brewster commanding; Captain M'Lean, Rifle Brigade, Major of Brigade. 1st Battalion, Major A. B. Richards—32nd Middlesex; 3rd City of London. 2nd Battalion, Captain Lysley—23rd Middlesex (Inns of Court). 3rd Battalion, Major De la Rue—4th Tower Hamlets; 6th Tower Hamlets. 5th Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Capper—2nd Administrative Battalion, Essex. 5th Battalion of Garrison Artillery, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Sturdee, composed as follows:—1st Administrative Brigade, Hants Artillery; 2nd Sussex Artillery; 4th Sussex Artillery; 2nd Middlesex Artillery; 2nd Surrey Artillery; and 1st City of London Artillery.

In the second division, which was commanded by Major-General Sutton, were the following troops:—

First Brigade.—Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Radstock commanding; Major Shaw, R.A., Major of Brigade. 1st Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Wilkinson—2nd Administrative Battalion, Middlesex. 2nd Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Bathurst—19th Middlesex. 3rd Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Penton—39th Middlesex (Finsbury). 4th Battalion, Major J. W. Bridgman—9th (West) Middlesex.

Second Brigade.—Lieutenant-Colonel Dunsmure commanding. 1st Battalion, Captain T. Faunce—1st Hants; 2nd Hants; 16th Hants. 2nd Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel L. Conran—3rd Administrative Battalion, Hants. 3rd Battalion, Major Sir J. Simeon—1st Administrative Battalion, Isle of Wight. 4th Battalion, Captain H. Ford—2nd Administrative Battalion, Hants.

Third Brigade.—Lieutenant-Colonel Moorsom commanding. 1st Battalion, Major A. A. Crofton—3rd Administrative Battalion, Sussex. 2nd Battalion, Major T. Gaisford—1st Administrative Battalion, Sussex. 3rd Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. H. Gage—1st Administrative Battalion, Cinque Ports. 4th Battalion—2nd Administrative Battalion, Sussex.

Fourth Brigade.—Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Elcho commanding; Major the Hon. W. Colville, Rifle Brigade, Major of Brigade. 1st Battalion, Major Sir D. Baird—15th Middlesex (London Scottish). 2nd Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Walker—2nd, 8th, and 9th Tower Hamlets. 3rd Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Earl Grosvenor—22nd Middlesex (Queen's), 1st Battalion. 4th Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Lord G. Fitzgerald—22nd Middlesex (Queen's), 2nd Battalion.

The cavalry and artillery, whose rendezvous was behind the Grand Stand, were brigaded as follow:—

The Cavalry Brigade.—The 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Drysdale, C.B.; the 1st Hants Light Horse, under the command of Captain Bower; and a detachment of Light Cavalry of the Hon. Artillery Company to act as orderlies.

The two Artillery Brigades were under the control of Colonel Ormsby. The First Brigade, commanded by Lord Truro, consisted of the Hon. Artillery Company's Horse Artillery, two 6-pounders; and Field Battery, four 6-pounders. 1st Middlesex Artillery, four 18-pounders; and 3rd Middlesex Artillery, four 18-pounders. The Second Brigade, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Estridge, consisted of the 1st Sussex Artillery, four 6-pounders and six 18-pounders; 3rd Sussex Artillery, four 18-pounders; and 4th Cinque Ports Artillery, two 18-pounders. Total, 30 guns.

The marching past presented, as usual, many subjects of interest to professional as well as to non-military observers. A year had passed since the same corps had undergone similar criticism. But in that time, although much improvement might have been observed, nothing like deterioration was visible, and the crack regiments of 1862—the Inns of Court, the London Scottish, the City of London, and the Robin Hood Rifles—were not found to have lost their pre-eminence in 1863. Their appearance was greeted by the onlookers with a welcome which, while it was denied to none, broke out into greater enthusiasm as particular favourites marched past. The Artists' and London Scottish corps took a large share of the honours of the reception; the 1st Hants Light Cavalry, whose appearance and drill have met with Colonel M'Murdo's express approbation, were warmly received; while the sight of Lord Ranelagh riding at the head of his brigade raised a perfect storm of applause.

But the great feature of last Monday's review was the large force of artillery present. The fight, indeed, upon this occasion was to a great extent a duel of great guns. In addition to the Hon. Artillery Company, who brought six guns upon the field, the whole of the Middlesex Artillery, with their eight 18-pounders, the four 6-pounders, two 18-pounder guns of the 1st Sussex Artillery, and four of the Cinque Ports Artillery were present. The 18-pounder guns were each drawn by six horses—those of the Middlesex Artillery being supplied from Pickford's stud, while the guns of the Sussex and Cinque Ports Artillery were drawn by plough horses and driven by country carters in smock-frocks, who encouraged the steeds to emulate the celerity of the Hon. Artillery Company's movements.

The invading force was commanded, as before, by Colonel Brewster, of the Inns of Court Corps, to whom, in addition to to his own troops, were allotted the Garrison Brigade, 32nd Middlesex, 3rd London, 4th and 6th Tower Hamlets, and 2nd Administrative Battalion, Essex, with two batteries of artillery. The gallant Colonel, who throughout played a losing game with the greatest pluck and gallantry, was supposed to have landed upon the coast and to be marching upon Brighton, when he was met by a superior hostile force. At once taking every possible advantage of his situation, Colonel Brewster intrenched himself in the orchard and outbuildings of a large farmhouse known as Woodendean, which became the key of his position, and otherwise disposed his men so as best to meet the withering fire of heavy guns that was directed upon him. To storm Woodendean Farm became then of imperative importance, and, falling to the lot of Lord Elcho, that gallant officer at once led his brigade to the task before him, and, after a long and doubtful contest, forced the Inns of Court from their shelter and into a position where they were exposed perilously to the fire of the artillery and the constant charges of the cavalry arrayed against them. The infantry force, compelled to retreat, kept their faces steadily to their foes, and gave ground slowly, step by step. During the retreat the Hanks Light Horse are said by a contemporary to have placed themselves in imminent peril. Passing between two of the square in a headling charge, and cutting at the bayonets as they galloped by with all the exuberance of a real contest, they came at last upon the 3rd London, who reserving their fire until the cavalry were close upon them, poured in a tremendous volley at point blank, which would have emptied every saddle. With this the hardly contested fight may be said to have come to an end, Colonel Brewster, satisfied with the stand he had made, retiring in the direction of the railway station so slowly and warily as to baffle every effort of the enemy's cavalry who hung persistently upon his flank to convert his orderly retreat into a rout.

So terminated the Easter Monday review of 1863. The railway authorities exerted themselves so effectually that, with no very important exception, the volunteer troops were conveyed to their homes with as much punctuality and expedition as they had in the morning been transported to the scene of action. It is satisfactory, indeed, to be assured that the railway companies could, with equal ease and certainty, have transported fifty thousand men to the same spot.

In conclusion, we need scarcely add our meed of compliment or praise to the great national force which on Monday last undertook, as a pastime of peace, labours which they will be just as ready to undergo if need be as part of the graver exercise of war. The very existence of our volunteers goes far to render any more serious exercise of their fighting qualities unlikely; but it is no small gratification to us, who have so much to lose, to be assured, upon the faith of official reports, that, in one branch of the service alone, we have numbers and skill enough available to enable us to dispense with the services of regular troops. Of the artillery alone who made so gratifying a display at Brighton it is said that there are 25,000 volunteers ready in case of need to take charge of the guns in any existing fortifications, and that with a few weeks notice and drill as many more, equally efficient, would be forthcoming.

In our next Number we propose to illustrate several striking incidents of last Monday's review.

The Jubilee Festival of the London Orphan Asylum (Clapton) will be celebrated on Wednesday, the 15th inst., by a banquet in the Merchant Taylors' Hall, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge in the chair. The purpose of the jubilee commemoration is the admission of one hundred orphans to the benefits of the asylum during the year.

A letter from Weimar states that a valuable discovery has just been made there in the archives of the Ernestine branch of the house of Saxony. It consists of a great number of letters, hitherto unknown, some written by Luther, and others addressed to him. M. Burckhardt, the keeper of the archives, is occupied with the publication of those documents, which principally relate to religious subjects.

Among our list of the bridal presents made to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, three very beautiful patented figured silk shawls, manufactured by Clabburn, Sons, and Crisp, of Norwich, and given by them to the Mayor and Corporation of Norwich for presentation to her Royal Highness, should have been mentioned. These shawls, for which the manufacturers received a first-class medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1855, and a medal from the International, were intended to serve the purposes of a bridal shawl, a full-dress shawl, and one for daily use.

From Mr. Hyde Clarke, says the *Athenæum*, we have news of the discovery, at Samos, of the foundation of the famous Temple of Juno. Excavations have been conducted on the spot by Professor Strack for the Berlin Museum. Nothing of value turned up for the Prussian Collection, but the diggings laid bare a great number of columns of the Heræum, renowned in ancient time as one of the seven wonders, so as to develop to a large extent the form, size, and character of the temple. The bases of the columns are found about 12 feet below the surface; they are numerous and of gigantic size.

THE COMING STRUGGLE AT CHARLESTON.—The Charleston correspondent of the *Mobile Register* writes as follows:—"The struggle, when it comes, will certainly be of a fearful character. It will be the shock of tremendous forces, the relative powers of which are yet untried. The long-mooted question of the fighting value of the ships against batteries will be brought to a test more conclusive than any to which human warfare has yet subjected it. In other words, the Monitor ironclads which the Yankees claim to be the most impenetrable vessels ever constructed will necessarily come within point-blank range of the most numerous and powerful batteries that have ever yet been used in a single engagement. We have good reason, too, to believe that our guns will be managed with admirable tact and precision. The more important batteries are manned by the South Carolina regulars, for whom the credit is claimed, and I think justly, of being the most expert and practical heavy artillerists in the Confederate army. The forts are well officered, and General Ripley, who has made the study of heavy ordnance a specialty for years, and whose excellence in that particular branch of military knowledge is an admitted fact, will himself take command at Fort Sumter as soon as the enemy makes his appearance. It is scarcely possible that any floating thing can breast unharmed the concentrated storm of heavy metal from the guns of Sumter, Moultrie, and Battery Bee, the three principal works commanding the throat of the harbour. Nor can the peril of running this terrible gauntlet be diminished by an attempt to pass under cover of the darkness, as has been the case at Vicksburg and New Orleans. So tortuous and intricate is the channel leading to the forts that the most experienced pilots of the harbour would not venture to bring in a vessel by night, under the conditions which the enemy cannot escape, viz.—without light or landmark to guide the way. Even when the blockade-running vessels leave the harbour it is always necessary to aid their exit by previously-arranged lights (shaded) and signals; so that it is reasonably certain that the attacking ironclads must either enter in open day or incur the imminent hazard of getting aground upon one of the most treacherous bars on the Southern coast, which seldom yields a vessel when once it has grasped the keel. But if, perchance, despite of many channel, multiplied torpedoes, and the combined batteries of the forts, some of the nine Monitors should chance to get into port, they would still have to encounter a concentrated fire of other batteries, which, as the Yankee papers have learned from contrabands, 'line the shores of the interior of the harbour.' And then will come the 'tug of war' which will determine the possession of the honoured old city."

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

COFFINS IN THE HUMAN FORM.

ATTENTION has lately been drawn to several remarkable instances of buried in coffins of the human form—a mode of sepulture in England of considerable antiquity. Double leaden coffins—not of plain lead, but folded in a very curious, handsome manner—occur in the Anglo-Saxon era; and at Farley Castle are some adapted to the form of the body, like the cases of mummies, and bearing on the upper part the figure of a human face in flat relief.

REMAINS OF DR. W. HARVEY. "LAPT IN LEAD."

A leaden coffin of this description was, early last year, discovered at Worcester Cathedral, and described to the British Archæological Association by Mr. George Godwin, F.R.S., F.S.A. At the same meeting Mr. Pettigrew, V.P., exhibited a drawing of the coffin of Dr. W. Harvey, the discoverer of the Circulation of the Blood, whose body, in the olden phrase, is "lapt in lead." Harvey died in 1657. "He was buried," says Mr. Pettigrew, in his excellent memoir in "The Medical Portrait Gallery," "in a vault belonging to his family, built by his brother Eliab, at Hempstead, in Essex, where a handsome monument is erected to his memory." Aubrey attended his funeral, and says,—"Hee helpt to carry him into the vault; that he is lapt in lead, and on his breast in great letters Dr. William Harvey." This statement is perfectly correct, and Harvey's coffin is to be seen in the vault along with other members of his family. The shape is curious: it resembles that of an Egyptian mummy, being of the human form without the appearance of the arms. It is entirely of lead; there is no wooden cover, and literally on the breast is the name of the deceased, as described by Aubrey, with the addition of the date of his decease—"The 3rd of June, 1657, aged seventy-nine years." The letters in which the inscription is written resemble those to be met with on various leaden pumps, cisterns, &c." We have, by permission of Mr. Pettigrew, engraved the sketch of Harvey "lapt in lead." [illegible] Mr. Syer Cuming, at a subsequent meeting of the British Archæological Association, referred to other instances in which leaden coffins have been found of human form. These were of James IV. of Scotland, buried at the monastery of Sheen in 1513; of Mary, Countess of Arundel, in the chapel formerly belonging to the College of the Holy Trinity at Arundel, in 1557; of Henry, Prince of Wales, in a vault on the north side of Henry VII.'s Chapel at Westminster, in 1612; and of Thomas Sutton, the founder of the Charterhouse, who died in 1611. This example is very singular; for on its upper part is a mask with a square Egyptian beard [illegible] cases, having an Osirian representation.

CHELSEA BUN HOUSE, described in our [illegible] has given name to one of Miss Manning's novels, published in 1851.

TREASURE-TROVE.—In the recent goldfinding in East Sussex, reported in our Journal of last week, the most noteworthy circumstances are—1, that the gold was first sold by the finders as old brass, but was recognised as gold by a cabman who had been a gold-digger in California; 2, that the magistrate had no jurisdiction in the matter, the power of making the investigation being vested, according to 4th Edward I., in the Coroner. The concealment of treasure-trove from the Sovereign was formerly a capital offence. At the present day it is a misdemeanour, punishable by fine and imprisonment.

THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.—In the report of Mr. Bazalgette, engineer, descriptive of designs for the Thames Embankment (north side), we are glad to see that the water-gate at the end of Buckingham-street is to be introduced; but Mr. Bazalgette is in error in attributing this gate to Inigo Jones; it is the work of Nicholas Stone. There is now some chance of this beautiful, very characteristic, and picturesque structure being restored, after many years' neglect.

LONGEVITY.—For some time past the obituary of the *Times* has recorded some rare instances of old age. On March 31, the deaths, among others, of six persons, whose united ages amounted to 519 years, or an average of 86 years and 6 months for each; five being women, the youngest being 82, and two numbering 91 years each. The gentleman was 84. In the obituary of April 1 the deaths of seven persons are given whose united ages amounted to 611 years, or an average of 87 years 3 months and 12 days; and again the ladies take the lead, there being four to three of the opposite sex, the youngest being a man (82), and the eldest a lady, reaching the great age of 91 years.

EASTER CUSTOM.—At Twickenham was [illegible] served the custom of dividing two great cakes in the church on Easter Day, which, being looked upon as a superstitious practice, it was ordered by Parliament, in 1645, that the parishioners should, instead, buy with the money loaves of bread for the poor of the parish; accordingly, one pound's worth of penny loaves is distributed to poor children on the Thursday after Easter. They were formerly thrown from the church tower, to be scrambled for.

BOSCOBEL OAKS IN HYDE PARK.—The trees from two acorns from the Boscobel tree, which were planted by Charles II. in Hyde Park, grew at the north side of the Serpentine, just where the road turns off by the magazine towards Bayswater. For many years they were fenced in, but one only now remains; the other, much decayed, was removed in 1854.—Davis's *Memorials of Knightsbridge*.

THE LAST MOMENTS OF EMINENT PERSONS form a very interesting portion of historical biography. "The reason," says Addison, "I take to be this: because there is no other *single* circumstance in the history of any single person which can possibly be the case of *every one who reads it*."

The ROYAL SOCIETY last year attained the two hundredth year of its existence, the Royal charter of incorporation being dated April 22, 1662, by Charles II. The second charter is dated 1663. The society early exercised the privilege of claiming the bodies of criminals executed at Tyburn, which were to be executed at Gresham College. The experiments made before the society were generally repetitions of researches already made in private; it is stated that Mr. Boyle was so frequently engaged upon these experiments that he used to write over his street-door when thus occupied, "Mr. Boyle cannot be spoken with to-day." The first charter, in Latin, has ornamented initials, and a finely-executed portrait of Charles II. in indian-ink. The charter empowers the president to *wear his hat* while in the chair; and the fellows addressed the president bare-headed till he made a sign for them to put on their hats, customs now obsolete. The *hat* also formerly played an important part at the Society of Antiquaries; the strict form of admission being by the president or presiding officer placing upon his head a cocked hat, holding the society's iron-gilt mace in one hand, and with the other welcoming the new fellow.

CHANGE OF NAME.—In the debate upon this subject, in Parliament, on the 17th ult., Sir George Grey stated the following to be the usage at the Home Office in dealing with applications for the change of name, there being no written law on the subject:—About two hundred years ago, the practice of applying for permission to change names arose; and in 1783, in consequence of the frequency of those requests, it was deemed necessary to put some check on them. A regulation was, therefore, made that all cases should be referred to the College of Arms. That reference is not, however, necessarily decisive, as it is intended only for the information of the department. That usage has been universally adopted, subject to the modification introduced by Sir Robert Peel, that where there are no plausible grounds for an application, and it is obviously the mere result of whim or caprice, it should be at once declined, without any reference to the College of Arms, leaving it to the applicant to change his name on his own responsibility.

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THE OTTOMAN EXHIBITION BUILDING, CONSTANTINOPLE.

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PRESENTS TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

THE BOUQUET AND HOLDER PRESENTED BY THE LADY MAYORESS.

THE bouquet presented by the Lady Mayoress to Princess Alexandra, as her Royal Highness passed the Mansion House on her way through the City on the 7th ult., was made to represent the Danish colours, and was composed of roses, carnations, stephanotus, with moss-rose buds peeping up between white lilac and lilies of the valley. It was arranged by Mr. Harding, of Maddox-street.

The holder is of cornucopia form, and reflects much credit on its manufacturers, Messrs. Garrard and Co. It is ornamented with the rose of England, composed of rubies and diamonds; with the harp of Ireland, formed of diamonds; and with the thistle of Scotland, composed of rubies and diamonds. The holder bears the following inscription:—"Presented to H.R.H. the Princess Alexandra of Denmark by Grace Rose, Lady Mayoress of the city of London, March 7, 1863."

Our Engraving of the bouquet and holder is from a photograph taken by the London Stereoscopic and Photographic Company.

PRESENT FROM THE LADIES OF LIVERPOOL.

The ladies of Liverpool presented to her Royal Highness a cross composed of eleven fine brilliants, weighing one hundred grains, with a loop of three smaller brilliants attached to a necklace of fine oriental pearls, having a diamond clasp. This gift was presented by 845 ladies, who subscribed over £1000. It was purchased of Mr. Mayer, Liverpool.

ROYAL BRIDECAKE.

One of the Royal bridecakes was prepared by Mr. Bolland, of Chester, and was a splendid specimen of confectionery art. It was made in three tiers of cakes. Around the base were festoons composed of the Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock, intwined with the Royal and Danish arms. On the tiers were placed alternately reflectors and figures of seraphs with harps, also satin flags with miniature likenesses of the Prince and Princess. The whole was surmounted by a temple embedded in orange-blossoms and silver leaves, upon the summit of which was placed a Cupid supporting the Prince's coronet and a plume of ostrich feathers. The cake was of colossal proportions, standing nearly five feet high.

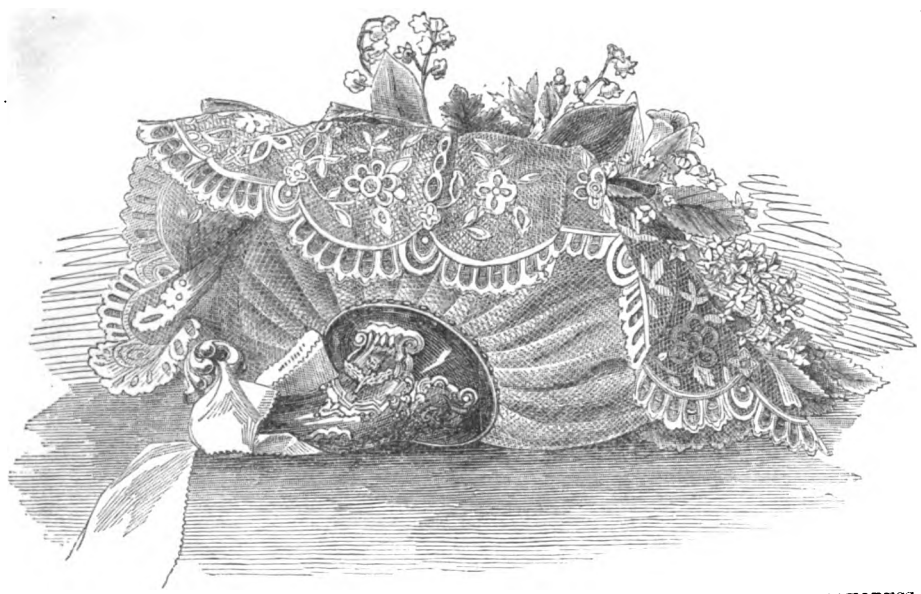
ROYAL WEDDING-CAKE MADE IN CHESTER.

THE MAGAZINES.

Blackwood for this month is, as usual, very well worth reading as a whole, and, as usual, comes out with one article which throws the rest into the shade. The exceptional performance this time is "The Yeang Tai Mountains, and Spirit-writing in China," which contains a most curious (unfortunately not first-hand) account of "Spiritualism" as the omniscient Celestials have practised it for ages. Like Mr. Home, the mediums are very particular that the séances shall take place after dark, and that the spectators shall attend "in a proper frame of mind." But in one respect they have greatly the advantage of Western necromancers, inasmuch as the messages are written down through the agency of persons *ignorant of the art of writing*. This is, indeed, something like demonstration, and we trust our mediums will see the propriety of emulating it, since, on the hypothesis of direct supernatural interference, it can manifestly make no difference to the spirit whether the hand he guides belongs to an instructed or an uninstructed person. The accompanying ceremonies seem to be of a really romantic and poetical character, very different to our vulgarities. The entire paper is entertaining and instructive. We learn, for instance, that Hong-Kong means "fragrant streams" (query steams?). The rest of the magazine is simply critical. "Sensation Diplomacy in Japan" is merely a review; so is the paper on Sir James Graham; so is that on Spedding's Bacon, the work of an able writer, but disposed to bear too hardly on Bacon both as a philosopher and a man; so is "The Inexhaustible Capital." But here Mr. Story's genial book has fallen into congenial hands, and the article is very lively and amusing. The novelette, "Mrs. Clifford's Marriage," is wound up in a style to justify warm praise and sanguine expectations of the author. The dullness of "Caxtoniana," on the other hand, manifests that the Pisistratus vein of Sir E. Bulwer's comprehensive, but not very profound, intellect is totally worked out, and that the sooner he betakes himself to some other department the better for his reputation and his readers.

Fraser is below the mark this month, and indebted for so much brilliancy as it has to the capricious coruscations of Mr. Ruskin. Remembering how bitterly this gentleman's economical crudities were assailed not long since in this very magazine, it seems passing strange that it should now be the medium of publishing greater extravagances than he ever ventured to proclaim from the Hill of Corn. So, however, it is; and we must listen with what patience we may to a vindication of slavery as "not a political institution at all, but an inherent, natural, and eternal inheritance of a large portion of the human race;" the entire context being so loosely worded as to render it impossible to discover whether Mr. Ruskin intends a paradox or a truism. The advocate of bondage is naturally enamoured of despotism—"the government by the wise few of the ignorant many"—as in the case of the Royal Academy, we suppose. The other papers are mostly uninteresting, except the telling reply to Laing's "England's Mission in the East." The nascent novel, "Late Laurels," though somewhat verbose, is not wholly unpromising. The humour of the paper on "Notables" appears to us forced, but has one capital story of a Provost's wife, who "expressed a desire that her husband should die during his tenure of office, 'It wad be sae grand to hear a' the toon's bells set a-ringing.'"

The *Cornhill* is excellent this month. Our admiration of its writer's magnificent intellect rises with every chapter of "Romola;" a most imposing display of mental power in an aspect of stateliness, rather than in the intensity or acuteness which constitutes its most ordinary manifestation in these days. There is almost a "Grandison" air about this noble work, something which repels popularity by half fatiguing, half intimidating, the ordinary reader. It is the literary counterpart of Ingres' paintings or Gluck's music; and, compared with Mr. Trollope's pleasant negligence, it is as a Queen's throne to an easy-chair. Mr. Trollope has seldom been more rambling and desultory than in his present story, but he is all the more lifelike, and one has much the same sort of pleasure in skimming his clever pages as in turning the leaves of a photographic album. Face chases face; the apparent cohesion is merely the work of the binder; but every feature is from life. "A Run through the Southern States" is a singularly graphic and genial paper, the work of a British officer, too old a campaigner to be put out of temper by petty inconveniences, and whose varied experience of life seems to have divested him pretty effectually of the shell of prejudice in which the British tourist is most commonly ensconced. Like all military men who have visited the States, he speaks most highly of the universal civility and goodwill of the people, North and South, but lends no countenance to the bombastic descriptions of Southern military organisation which an exile from society is still trying to force upon an incredulous public. According to his account, Federal and Confederate soldiers are very much alike—brave enough, and well-drilled, but with hazy notions of *meum* and *tuum*, and a native jocosity and independence which are perpetually carrying them beyond the bounds of discipline, as martinets understand it. "Oaths" is one of those long, casuistical papers peculiar to the *Cornhill*; while "Life in a Barrack" and "Corpulence" belong to that better class of agreeable essays, crowded with information pleasantly disguised, of which this magazine has also almost a monopoly. The "Roundabout Paper" cannot have taxed Mr. Thackeray's powers very severely. The poetry is decidedly queer this month, and the illustrations are not much better.



BOUQUET AND HOLDER PRESENTED TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES BY THE LADY MAYORESS.

Macmillan is also in great force. The best contribution, and, indeed, the gem of the magazine literature of the month, is M. Goldschmidt's beautiful story of Danish life, instinct with pure feeling no less healthy than delicate. Next in point of merit we must place the racy Highland sketch by John Bull, junior, whom it is easy to identify with an author of deserved popularity. It is a pleasure to read anything so redolent of animal spirits and the innocent enjoyment of country life. Mr. Hare's seasonable suggestions for the government of the metropolis will command attention, as proceeding from a practical thinker and philosophic statesman. Dr. Hamilton contributes some highly characteristic *marginalia* from volumes acquired at the sale of Lord Macaulay's library; and Miss Muloch supplies a most kindly and sympathetic, as well as interesting, account of the "Jewish free-schools at Spitalfields." "Sunken Rocks," after being long a dead-weight upon the magazine, kindles all at once into interest We seem likely to assist at a domestic tragedy of the most painful nature, wrought out between the aspiring Vincenzo on the one hand and his well-intentioned but bigoted and stupid little wife on the other. Mr. Ruffini's Rose is a perfect counterpart to Rosie in "The Newcomes," and seems created to illustrate Mr. Thackeray's favourite maxim that virtue may, under certain circumstances, be more mischievous and intolerable than villany itself. The lines entitled, "Be just, and fear not," posed us entirely till we discovered that they emanated from the Dean of Canterbury; that the said dignitary believes exactly what he ought, not one scruple too much or too little, and that he was thanking Heaven for these gratifying circumstances with a suspicious smack of self-righteousness and a fervour so intense as to be quite ludicrous.

Everything in the *Dublin University* is agreeable, but also mediocre, unless we except the essay on Irish ballad poetry, which contains several specimens of those laughably grotesque and pedantic, yet really lyrical and not wholly unpoetical, compositions of which "The Groves of Blarney" affords the best-known type, and which could only have arisen in a country where the spoken language was virtually, from its unfitness to express the habits of thought, a foreign tongue to the majority of the population. One of these pieces, however, "Gra-ma-chree," is in a totally different vein, and is as exquisite an example of deep simple feeling as could easily be found. Another is astonishingly, though absurdly, like Campbell's well-known ballad, "Light rued false Ferdinand to leave a lovely maid forlorn." Mr. Irwin's elegant poetical contribution enriches our language with a new word. A certain river, according to him, runs *woogling*.

Bentley's Miscellany presents nothing worthy of remark; nor does *Good Words*, albeit a marvellous sixpennyworth, altogether attain its average standard of excellence.

We hope the conductors of the *Churchman's Family Magazine* are not going to try how far substantial dimensions, excellent paper and print, and, generally, admirable illustrations, will reconcile the public to habitual inferiority in the literary department. "Besides, you have views on Church matters with which I fear I could scarcely coincide," may be a very natural speech in the mouth of the Bishop of Oxford, but comes very oddly from that of Thomas à Beckett.

London Society is, as usual, light, frothy, and palatable, lavishly and excellently illustrated; and this month almost every paper refers, directly or indirectly, to the Royal marriage. It is practically a ladies' magazine, and deserves recommendation as decidedly the best of its class.

THE THEATRES.

EASTER AMUSEMENTS.

On the whole, the Easter season at the theatres and other places of amusement commenced with spirit, and in a manner highly creditable to the different managements. Many of the theatres were open during Passion Week, or part of it. Among the latter we may mention the HAYMARKET, on account of Mr. Sothern's benefit, which took place on Wednesday. In addition to the character of Lord Dundreary, Mr. Sothern also appeared as Windsor Brown, in Mr. Maddison Morton's farce of "Away with Melancholy," and gave so many new points to the part that no longer any doubt can exist that this eccentric actor is capable of an extensive range of characters, and we may reasonably entertain the hope that we may yet witness him as an illustrator of the drama generally.

DRURY LANE.—Mr. Falconer, with an enterprise which does him credit, reproduced on Monday his very successful drama of "Peep o' Day," on a scale commensurate with the capacities of the national theatre. The occasion formed the 347th time of its performance. The reproduction presents many new points, both in regard to the cast and the getting-up. In regard to the former we may state that Mr. S. Calhaem is substituted by Mr. Charles Verner as Barney O'Toole, and that Mr. Lorraine supports the part of Harry Kavanagh with spirit and dignity. Miss Cleveland deserves especial welcome as Kathleen, and Mr. Graham, as Black Mullins, was characteristic. The scenery, by Messrs. Grieve and Telbin, is excellent. For the afterpiece the farce of "Magic Toys" was selected, in which Miss Lydia Thompson proved as attractive as usual.

HAYMARKET.—A new candidate for popular favour made her appearance on Monday at this theatre. The comedy of "Much Ado About Nothing" was performed, and the character of Beatrice sustained by Miss Louisa Angel. This young lady is, perhaps, too young for a part of so much weight and point, yet she contrived to make her mark in it, and, notwithstanding her apparent juvenility, impressed the audience most favourably. Mr. Howe performed Benedict, and Miss Ellen Terry Hero, with considerable effect. After the play followed a farce, called "Mr. Buckstone at Home," written

CROSS AND NECKLACE PRESENTED TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES BY THE LADIES OF LIVERPOOL.

by Mr. Stirling Coyne, as an introduction to an extensive panorama, painted by Mr. Telbin and his son, and Mr. T. Grieve. The introduction is nearly as extensive as the panorama, being filled to repletion with allegorical characters, representing the different classes of drama, and sometimes individualising the dramatis personæ, forming a complex totality, abundant in that species of facile wit for which the writer is celebrated. Mr. Braid and Mr. Coe were especially happy in their imitations of Mr. C. Kean and Mr. Fechter. The panorama represents the tour of the Prince of Wales in the East, and connects itself with his recent marriage at Windsor, and is accompanied with music selected from David, Rossini, and Beethoven. Among the prominent scenes are Cairo, the Grand Mosque; the Temple of Isis at Philæ; Jerusalem, including the Mosque of Omar, Mount Zion, the Golden Gate, and the Mount of Olives; the Ford of the Jordan; the Dead Sea and the mountains of Kuruntul; Nazareth, with the Latin Convent; the Sea of Galilee (viewed from the Castle of Safed),

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and Mount Hermon. More elaborate combinations also were effected, such as the courtyard of a house in Damascus, with a crowd of Mohammedans listening to an Arabian improvisatore; the ruins of the Temples of the Sun and of Jupiter, at Baalbec; Beyrout, with Lebanon in the distance; and Constantinople, as seen across the Golden Horn. These pictures were undertaken at the suggestion of Mr. Buckstone, and will bring much credit and profit alike to him and the artists engaged. Their beauty and their appropriateness to the time will certainly conduce to their having a prolonged run.

PRINCESS'.—After the drama of "Aurora Floyd," which still continues exceedingly attractive, two new pieces were produced on Monday. The first was a farce, by Mr. Maddison Morton, called "Killing Time," and afforded opportunity for the appearance of Mr. George Vining, who has become Mr. Lindus's partner in the management of the theatre. The action of this little piece is almost confined to Miss Sedgwick and Mr. Vining, and turns on the fact of its having rained at Tunbridge-wells for six weeks. Lady Miliscent Mayduke, suffering from ennui, gladly calls in a stranger who is seeking shelter from the rain, and amuses herself with his conversation; but when she seeks to get rid of him finds it difficult. However, it turns out that he is the man whom she is appointed to marry; and so a happy conclusion is suddenly put to the little dilemma. The farce was succeeded by a burlesque by Mr. H. J. Byron—founded on the poem of "Don Juan," the ballad of "Lord Bateman," and the legend of "Lurline"—and entitled "Beautiful Haidee! or, the Sea Nymph and the Sallee Rovers." The new scenery, by Mr. F. Lloyds, is admirably painted, and the artist was more than once summoned before the curtain. The piece itself is a clever piece of patchwork from the poem, the ballad, and the legend above mentioned, abounding with puns and parodies. It is effectively acted by Miss Murray, as Lord Bateman; Miss Hudspeth, as his tiger; Mr. C. Seyton, as Lambro, Haidee's father; Mr. G. Belmore, as Desperado, the pirate; Miss M. Oliver, as Haidee; and Miss Helen Howard, as Coralie, a sea-nymph. The burlesque was perfectly successful.

OLYMPIC.—A new classical burlesque by Mr. F. C. Burnand, called "Acis and Galatea," was produced on Monday. To those who recollect Mr. Macready's getting-up of this subject description is needless. The management have adopted the most striking effects of that marvellous production. Of the acting it is impossible to speak too highly. Miss Hughes, both in her singing and speaking, was admirable; and Miss Annie Kemp, an American actress, showed herself to be a well-practised artiste. Much commendation is also due to Miss J. Taylor, as Phyllis, whose pursuit of him Acis treats with so much indifference. The scenery is painted by the Messrs. Telbin and Grieve with their usual power. The amount of fun elicited from this pastoral subject is perhaps the most noticeable element in the production. It is certainly wonderful both in its scope and persistency.

STRAND.—Mr. Byron, on Monday, placed on the boards of this small but elegant theatre a new version of an old subject, under the title of "Ali Baba; or, the Thirty-nine Thieves, in accordance with the author's well-known habit of *taking one off*." The story is too well known to require more than the intimation that the production was an unquestionable success, and will command frequent audiences.

ST. JAMES'S.—Mr. William Brough, too, has taken a well-known subject for his Easter extravaganza, which is called "The Great Sensation Trial; or, Circumstantial Effie Deans." The new scenery, the new costumes, and the effective company, including Miss Mary Wilton and Mr. James Rogers, were more than sufficient to secure a satisfactory success. The make-up of the latter for Effie Deans is one of the most remarkable things on the modern stage.

SADLER'S WELLS.—This theatre presents a new phase in the resumption of the legitimate drama, to be supported by Mr. Herman Vezin and Mrs. Charles Young. On Monday the performance commenced with "As You Like It"—the part of Rosalind being effectively rendered by the above-named lady. It is to be hoped, now that a competent lead has been given to the company at this house, that some efforts worthy of its reputation under Mr. Greenwood's management may be made, and some portion of their legitimate glory restored to these boards. In no other way can this theatre, from its peculiar situation, be rendered successful.

SURREY.—The management here has provided an Easter entertainment suitable to the season and most acceptable to the audience. It is a new sensation drama, most complicated in its plot and startling in its incidents. The title is "Jessie Ashton; or, London by Day and Night;" and we are told that the drama is founded upon fact, and that the heroine actually passed through the adventures and perils that are represented in its various scenes. To follow the plot thoroughly is almost impossible, but the main incidents are sufficiently obvious. Jessie Ashton is beloved by the Squire of Greenwood's brother; but the Squire, determined that the marriage shall not take place, causes her to be carried off by a ruffian. She is saved, however, by an apparently dumb woman named Bianca, the sister of Signora Cesarini, who, in connection with the Squire's steward, Martin Bloodrath, had years ago attempted her murder. In due time we find Jessie seeking refuge under the dark arches of the Adelphi, where she is attacked by Phil Boulter, the villain who had undertaken her abduction; but she is delivered from his clutches by Ernest Reardon, her lover. Having become barmaid at the Golden Tankard she detects Phil in a robbery; but the rascal sets fire to the house, and again the fair one is rescued by Ernest. We are then introduced to the signora at a casino, where the lady contrives to poison a Captain De Vere with a cup of sherry-cobbler. Martin Bloodrath has also an enemy in his brother Joseph, who had been convicted for the attempt on the life of Bianca, though innocent of the crime, and has escaped from transportation. And now Jessie and Ernest are about to be married, when the Squire reveals the fact that Jessie is Ernest's sister, having been changed for himself at nurse. Soon after Jessie is accused of murder, Bianca having stabbed Cesarina, and Jessie being suspected of the deed. However, the dumb woman, by her signs, ultimately contrives to make her confession understood. Meanwhile Ernest enables Jessie to escape from prison, and the heroine encounters Phil Boulter on London Bridge and knocks him down with the oar of a boat; but he fires a pistol, which, striking the boat, renders it needful that Jessie should be again saved by her lover. Then ensues a struggle for life and death between Martin and Joseph; but the little daughter of the latter, who has been brought up by the former, interposes and effects their reconciliation. Such is this surprising drama, which has been placed on the boards with great care, and illustrated by scenery of the well-known localities of Westminster Bridge and Lambeth which deservedly commanded applause. The performance was energetically supported by the company engaged, and may fairly be regarded as a Surrey success.

At the GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION Mrs. and Mr. German Reed, with Mr. John Parry, appeared in a new entertainment, called "A Charming Cottage." Mr. Andrew Halliday has furnished the book, which is perfectly satisfactory, and brought out the talents of these popular exhibitors to the greatest advantage. It was followed by "Mrs. Roseleaf's Little Evening Party," in which Mr. John Parry, as usual, was triumphantly successful.

We have also Mr. Arthur Sketchley at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, whose "Quiet Morning" and "Mrs. Brown's Visit to the Play" continue to amuse a fashionable circle of admirers. In connection with the hall, we may likewise mention the Christy's Minstrels, whose entertainments were presented on Monday and Tuesday.

Mr. Henri Drayton has been very successful at the POLYGRAPHIC HALL with his new musical and pictorial entertainment of "Federals and Confederates," in which he gives his peculiar views of the American quarrel with considerable spirit. We may dissent from his opinions, but we not the less acknowledge the skill and cleverness of the delineation.

Mr. Edmund Yates has introduced an amusing novelty in his "Invitations" to the EGYPTIAN HALL. It is called "Twenty Minutes with a Medium," and forms altogether a capital exposé of the pseudo-spiritual manifestations which are so attractive to the numerous class of minds who revel in illusion and delight in mystery.

In the DUDLEY GALLERY Mrs. Fanny Kemble renewed, on Monday, her "Shakspearean Readings" to a fashionable and appreciative audience.

ANOTHER NEW THEATRE.—The spirit of enterprise now sets in in the theatrical direction; and, as Mr. Boucicault has shown to the monied interest that theatres are among the most profitable of investments, more than one adventure of the kind may reasonably be expected. Accordingly we find that, in addition to the new theatre in the Haymarket, another is proposed in Holborn, for the erection of which a company has been formed and the site secured. The building will nearly front Chancery-lane, and be of the most spacious and elegant construction. It is intended to be built of iron. On this head the directors in their prospectus state that "at the late fire at the Plymouth Theatre its salvation from utter destruction may be attributed to the fact of its having an iron roof of peculiar formation." This they think a good reason for having their intended theatre entirely constructed of iron. A restaurant will be attached to the building, so that at any time refreshments of every description may be obtained within it. All the Continental inventions for facilitating the business of the stage will be adopted, and every improvement that can be suggested in the system of lighting, ventilating, and warming the interior.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. S., Orleans.—The game played by correspondence between the clubs of Nantes and Orleans shall appear.

I. K., Paris.—We shall endeavour to find space next week.

A. I. D.—It cannot be solved in the way proposed.

Dr. L.—In the solution of Problem No. 941, Black's first move should be *P to Q 6th*, not P to K 6th.

KATE, Heidelburg, T. C. U., R. B.—Your problems are under consideration.

W. D., Walstead.—1. If, in Problem No. 994, Black play, 1. P to Q 6th, White replies with 2. B to K R 6th, and mates easily in two more moves. 2. You are mistaken in supposing mate can be effected in any other way than that proposed by the author.

WARRIOR.—You must look again attentively at the diagram and you will soon see your error.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 996, by Amateur, S. W. V., I. K., Charles, Box and Cox, Civis, T. D. S., C. M., Larry, H. P., N. C., Josiah B., Caroline, Try-again, Ellipus, Ernst, Garryowen, Percy, Q. E. D., Felix, Conrad, N. G., R. B. W., I. Simpson, Query, D. D., G. W., F. R. S., A Subscriber, Omar, Delta, H. F. N., Dereyon, Tubbs, Omicron, Cantab, D. C., Manxman, Loo, I. T. G., Sampson, F. R. S., Rector, Andrew, Stanley, T. B. N., Miles, Gamma, N. R. S., Softy, Old Joe, A Clerk, Volunteer, Sigma, I. G. L., 1863, Toby, Argus, Victoria, Oberon, I. Corser; M.P., Travellers' Club; Derwent, C. Smyth, LL.D., John Gilbert, R. Twysden, Etonensis, Barney, D. C. L., Copt, Druid, S. P. Q. R., Iota; R. E., Brompton Barracks; Wee Pawn, Procyon, A. Stephens, Pioneer, Lucy, Alexander, F. Roydon, Dryasdust, Pip, Gorilla, Admirer, Wilfred, A. Z., Beta, Fox, Omega, E. L., Posno, Agincourt, Tydvil, L. H., Dr. Law, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 997.

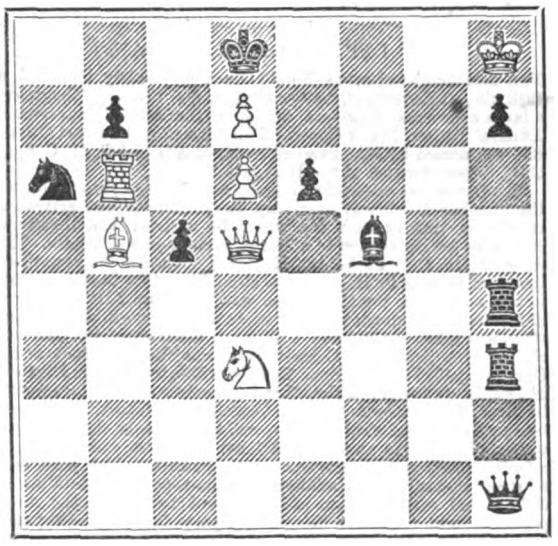
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K Kt 3rd	K to B 5th or (*a*)	answers with 2, B takes P (ch), and mates in two more moves. Again, if Black play 1, B to Q 2nd, the reply is, 2. Q to K Kt 8th; 3. Q to Kt 5th (ch); 4. Q takes P. Mate.)	
2. Q to Q 3rd	P takes Q		
3. B to Q B 6th, and mate next move.			
a 1.	P to K 4th	2. B to K Kt 5th.	Any move.
(If Black play 1, Kt to Q B 6th, then White		White mates obviously in two moves.	

PROBLEM NO. 998.

By the Rev. G. M'ARTHUR.

One of the prize problems in the late contest.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN NEW ORLEANS.

A beautiful little Game between Mr. P. MORPHY and Mr. C. MAURIAN; Mr. Morphy giving the odds of his Q Knight.

(Remove White's Q Kt from the Board.) Irregular Opening.

WHITE (Mr. P. M.)	BLACK (Mr. C. M.)	WHITE (Mr. P. M.)	BLACK (Mr. C. M.)
1. P to Q Kt 3rd	P to K 4th	20. P to Q Kt 4th	Q to Q 4th (ch)
2. B to Q Kt 2nd	Kt to Q B 3rd	21. K to Kt sq	P to Q 6th
3. P to K 3rd	P to Q 4th	22. B to Q B 3rd	R to K B 2nd
4. P to K Kt 3rd	P to K B 4th	(If he had ventured to capture the Queen White would have mated him in three or four moves.)	
5. Kt to K R 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd		
6. B to Q Kt 5th	B to Q 3rd		
7. P to K B 4th	Q to K 2nd	23. R to K 8th (ch)	R to K B sq
8. Castles	Castles	24. Q to K 7th	Q to K B 2nd
9. P to Q B 4th	P to Q R 3rd	25. Kt to K Kt 5th	Q takes Q
(This mistake involves the loss of a piece.)		26. R takes Q	Kt to K B 3rd
10. B takes Kt	P takes B	27. Q R to K sq	P to Q R 4th
11. P takes K P	B takes P	28. R takes Q B P	K R to K sq
12. P to Q 4th	B to Q 3rd	29. Q R to Q sq	P takes P
13. P to Q B 5th	Q takes P (ch)	30. B takes Kt	P takes B
(The attempt to save the Bishop calls forth some very ingenious skirmishing on both sides.)		31. Kt takes K R P	R to K 3rd
		32. Q R takes Q P	B to Q R 3rd
14. K to Kt 2nd	B to K 2nd	33. Q R to Q 7th	B to Q B 5th
15. R to K sq	Kt to K Kt 5th	34. P to Q R 4th	
(Well played.)		(An excellent move.)	
16. B to Q B sq	Q to Q B 6th	34.	P takes P in passing
17. B to Q 2nd	Q takes Q P	35. R to K Kt 7 (ch)	K to R sq
18. R takes B	Q takes Q B P	36. Kt to K B 8th	
19. Q to K 2nd	P to Q 5th	and Black resigns.	

A lively Gambit between the Rev. G. M'DONNELL and one of our best Players.

(Allgaier-Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. M'D.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. M'D.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	16. Q to K R 2nd	B to K Kt 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	17. P to K B 4th	
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	(Had he taken the K B Pawn, Black would have won a piece by taking Bishop with Bishop, since White could not retake without losing his Queen.)	
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th		
5. Kt to K 5th	P to K R 4th		
6. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K R 3rd	17.	B to K B 3rd
7. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd	18. Q takes K R P	Castles on Q side
8. Kt to Q 3rd	P to K B 6th	19. P to K 5th	Kt to K B 4th
9. P takes P	B to K 2nd	20. Q takes K Kt P	Kt takes Q B
10. B to K 3rd	B takes P (ch)	21. P takes B	K Kt to Q B 5 (ch)
11. K to Q 2nd	Kt to Q B 3rd	22. K to B sq	Q to K 6th (ch)
(The customary move is to take the K B Pawn with Pawn; but playing out the Q Kt thus is perhaps equally good.)		23. K to Kt sq	Kt to Q 7th (ch)
		24. K to B sq	Kt takes B (double ch)
12. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K 3rd		
13. P to Q 5th	Kt to Q R 4th	25. K to Kt sq	Q to Q B 8th (ch)
14. B to Q Kt 3rd	B to Q 2nd	26. R takes Q	Kt to Q 7th
15. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd		Mate.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1317.—By M. EMIL FEYERFEIL, of Vienna.

White: K at K Kt 2nd, Q at Q Kt sq, R at K 2nd, Bs at K B 7th and Q B 5th, Kt at K B 3rd; Ps at Q 2nd, Q B 3rd, and Q Kt 6th.

Black: K at Q 6th, B at K 6th, Kt at Q B 7th; Ps at K B 5th, Q 4th, Q B 3rd, and Q Kt 2nd.

White, playing first, gives mate in three moves.

No. 1318.—By F. THOMPSON.—(This statagem was one of the competing problems in the late Tourney.)

White: K at Q R sq, Q at K R 4th, Bs at K B 7th and Q Kt 4th, Kts at K Kt 6th and K B 6th; Ps at K B 3rd, Q 7th, and Q Kt 2nd.

Black: K at K B 4th, Q at Q B sq, Rs at K R sq and Q R 3rd, Bs at Q Kt sq and Q Kt 8th, Kts at K R 4th and K R 7th; Ps at K 3rd, Q Kt 4th, and Q R 4th.

White to play, and give mate in four moves.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

MR. GLAISHER'S NINTH SCIENTIFIC BALLOON ASCENT took place on the 31st ult., in Mr. Coxwell's great balloon, at the Crystal Palace. The results of his previous ascents in July, August, and September last having shown the inaccuracies of the theory of the law of a uniform rate of decrease of 1 deg. of Fahrenheit scale of temperature for every increase of 300 ft. in height, the British Association, in October, voted £200 to be expended in further experiments, to begin in the spring, and, if possible, during an easterly wind. Accordingly, on the above-mentioned day, "the balloon," says Mr. Glaisher, in his letter to the *Times*, "left the earth at 4h. 16m. p.m., the temperature of the air being 50 deg. At 4h. 25m. we were one mile high, with a temperature of 33½ deg.; the second mile was reached at 4h. 35m., with a temperature of 26 deg.; the third mile at 4h. 44m., when the temperature was 14 deg.; and at 3¾ miles high the temperature was 8 deg. A warm current of air was met with and the temperature rose to 12 deg. at 4h. 58m.; at 5h. 2m. we passed out of this current, and when 4¼ miles high the temperature was just zero of Fahrenheit's scale. In descending, the temperature increased to 11 deg. at about 3 miles high, 5h. 38m.; then a cold current was met with, and it decreased to 7 deg. We soon passed through it, and the temperature increased to 18½ deg. at 2 miles high, to 25½ deg. at 1 mile high, and to 42 deg. on the ground, which was reached at 6h. 30m. The air was dry before leaving the earth; it became very dry at heights exceeding 2 miles, and at heights exceeding 4 miles the temperature of the dew point was fully minus 40 deg."

THE REMAINS OF A FOSSIL TORTOISE, of a new species, discovered by M. Lennier, of Havre, were described by M. Valenciennes at a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. A remarkable distinction in this tortoise is its possessing nine ribs, all those hitherto known having but eight. M. Valenciennes therefore names it Palæochelys Novemcostatus. Descriptive details are given in the *Comptes Rendus* of the Academy.

THEORY OF THE PRODUCTION OF STEEL.—M. Charles Sainte-Claire Deville, at a recent meeting of the French Academy of Sciences, commenting on the researches of M. Caron, says that the latter confirms the important remark due to Karsten, that in attacking, by acids, steel not tempered we obtain as a residuum a graphitous matter, which does not appear in the case of tempered steel. He also confirms, on the other hand, the experiments of M. Regnault, which establish that non-tempered steel possesses a density considerably greater than that of tempered steel. This double conclusion is in perfect concordance with the results of numerous experiments, published by M. Deville himself, which had for their object the study of the peculiar physical and chemical properties which may determine in a body an abrupt cooling or the abnormal proportion of latent heat which results from them. Amongst other facts, M. Deville had shown that different bodies in this respect appear to form two clearly distinct categories, some, such as sulphur, selenium, silicium (or rather its compounds, silica and the silicates, and the experiments of M. Jacquelain, in accordance with those of Lavoisier and Silliman, authorise in the highest degree the addition of carbon), are subfusible and susceptible of acquiring by tempering the vitreous and amorphous state. Other substances, such as lead, tin, bismuth, and probably the metals in general, present after a slow or abrupt cooling the same molecular state, characterised by a density sensibly constant. "Now," says M. Deville, "if I do not deceive myself, the results obtained by M. Caron may be explained by considering the iron and carbon as belonging respectively to these two categories."

THE ABSORPTION OF GASES BY CHARCOAL is the subject of a paper by Dr. R. Angus Smith (so eminent for his method of testing the purity of the atmosphere) in the new number of the *Proceedings of the Royal Society*. His observations show that—1. Charcoal absorbs oxygen so as to separate it from common air, or from its mixtures of hydrogen and nitrogen, at common temperatures; and, 2, that charcoal continues this absorption for at least a month, although the chief amount is absorbed in a few hours, sometimes in a few seconds, according to the quality of the charcoal. 3. It does not absorb hydrogen, nitrogen, or carbonic acid for the same period. 4. Although the amount absorbed is somewhat in the relation of the condensability of the gases by pressure, this is not the only quality regulating the absorption of oxygen at least. 5. When it is sought to remove the oxygen from charcoal by warmth, carbonic acid is formed, even at the temperature of boiling water, and slowly even at lower temperatures. 6. Charcoals differ extremely in absorbing power and in the capacity of uniting with oxygen, animal charcoal possessing the latter property in a greater degree than wood charcoal. 7. Nitrogen and hydrogen, when absorbed by charcoal, diffuse into the atmosphere of another gas with such force as to depress the mercury three-quarters of an inch. 8. Water expels mercury from the pores of charcoal by an instantaneous action. 9. The action of porous bodies is not indiscriminate, but elective. Dr. R. Smith, in his "Theoretical Considerations," says:—"The elective nature of porous bodies may be closely allied to three properties—the condensability of the gases, the attraction and perhaps inclination to combine, and the capacity of combination. Chemical affinity is supposed to involve an attraction which is purely chemical. We have no proof of any such attraction as a separate power; we have only a proof of the combination. Attraction may exist without the power of combining chemically, or without, in other terms, chemical affinity, which is only known by combination. The previous attraction has never yet been shown to be of two kinds; and it seems more in accordance with Nature to diminish than increase the number of original powers."

THE HONEY-BEE.—In the *Annals of Natural History* for April we have the translation of part of a paper on "The Geographical Distribution and Varieties of the Honey-Bee," by Dr. A. Gerstäcker, of which we give a few points:—Latreille, Brun, and other writers considered that our common bee, as distinguished from the Italian bee, is indigenous to the north of Europe. An opposite opinion is also very generally held. The latest writer on the subject (Von Berlepsch) says that our bee is demonstrably indigenous in the hot countries of the Old World, where an almost perpetually serene sky enables it to work throughout nearly the whole year; and that, at a very early period, human civilisation carried it into northern localities, where it is compelled to remain in its dwelling, contrary to its nature, for several cold months. It has no winter sleep like other allied insects indigenous to the country. Dr. Gerstäcker, however, after examining the arguments adduced, considers that we must still regard the question of the origin of the honey-bee as in a state of complete uncertainty. We must refer our apiarian friends to his memoir for many very interesting details, amongst other matters showing the intimate connection of the bee with the ancient mythology, especially with that of the Greeks, who put a high value on this insect. It is remarkable that the bee was either altogether omitted from the animal worship of Egypt, or at least played a very subordinate part in it. It is generally thought that the bee was introduced from Egypt into Greece. Dr. Gerstäcker considers that this supposition can neither be confirmed nor refuted absolutely, and that, independently of the high antiquity of the bee in Greece, the difference between the Egyptian and Greek races of bees is such that one could hardly be observed from the other. It appears probable that the culture of the bee in Italy was introduced from Greece, and thence throughout the empire. Dr. Gerstäcker gives also many interesting particulars respecting the distribution and habits of the bees of the East, Africa, &c., collected from the works of ancient and modern travellers.

THE WELWITSCHIA, a singular plant, is the subject of an illustrated memoir by Dr. Joseph Hooker, which has appeared in the new part of the *Transactions of the Linnæan Society*. The first notice of Welwitschia was sent to Sir W. J. Hooker by Dr. Frederick Welwitsch, its discoverer, in a letter from Loanda, in South Africa, dated Aug. 16, 1860, which was soon followed by the dispatch of specimens to Kew. This singular plant never possesses more than the same two leaves, although it seems to be very long-lived. These leaves appear to be the cotyledons, which, instead of fading, as is usual, and giving place to ordinary leaves, are permanent, and attain to a length of six feet and a breadth of two. They are hard and leathery, and, in the course of time, split into longitudinal strips. They spring from a groove situated between the crown and stock of the plant, and lie flat, or nearly so, upon the ground. This is the only example of a "perennial flowering-plant which, at no period, has other vegetative organs than those proper to the embryo itself; the main axis being represented by the radicle, which becomes a gigantic caulicle, and develops a root from its base, and inflorescences from its primary end, and the leaves being the two cotyledons in a very developed and specialised condition." The venation of the leaves is "parallel and free, like that of monocotyledons, in general appearance; but there is a total absence of lateral vascular communications between the bundles," as in many conifers.

THE DISCOVERY OF ALLOTROPIC PHOSPHORUS is generally attributed to M. Schrötter, of Vienna, about 1845. We now learn from M. Nickles, in the new scientific periodical *Les Mondes*, that M. Kopp stated, in 1844, in the *Comptes Rendus* of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, "that in preparing the hydrated ether of iodine—by means of alcohol, phosphorus, and iodine—there remained an inert residuum in the form of a red powder. When well washed this substance was insipid, inodorous, and readily acted on by the oxygen of the atmosphere. It was a red modification of phosphorus. It could be dried in the sand-bath without sensibly oxydising, but was with difficulty freed from the last traces of humidity. When submitted to dry distillation it was transformed into ordinary phosphorus." In 1845 Berzelius confirmed M. Kopp's experiments. This was doubtless the "amorphous" phosphorus of Schrötter; but M. Kopp did not then see that this form of phosphorus could be obtained by M. Schrötter's method—viz., by submitting ordinary phosphorus to a higher determinate temperature, and that, when so obtained, it was not poisonous, and could therefore be successfully employed in the manufacture of the safe lucifer matches.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.—On Thursday next, the 16th inst., Professor Ansted will commence a course of nine lectures "On the Relations of Geology with Allied Sciences." Professor Marshall will resume his lectures on "Animal Mechanics," on Tuesday; and Professor Max Müller his lectures on "The Science of Language" on Saturday. The Friday evening discourse will be given by Mr. Frank Buckland, "On the Culture of Fish."

MEAN DENSITY OF THE EARTH.—In a memoir on this subject by M. Faye, read at a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, the following valuations, from pendulum experiments, are given:—4·39 by Carlini and Plana, at Mount Cenis; 4·71 by Maskelyne, Hutton, and Playfair, at Schehallien, in Scotland; H. James, at the same place; 5·41 by Reich, 5·43 by Cavendish, and 5·6 by Baily, by means of the torsion balance; and 6·55 by Airy, at the summit and bottom of a coal mine.

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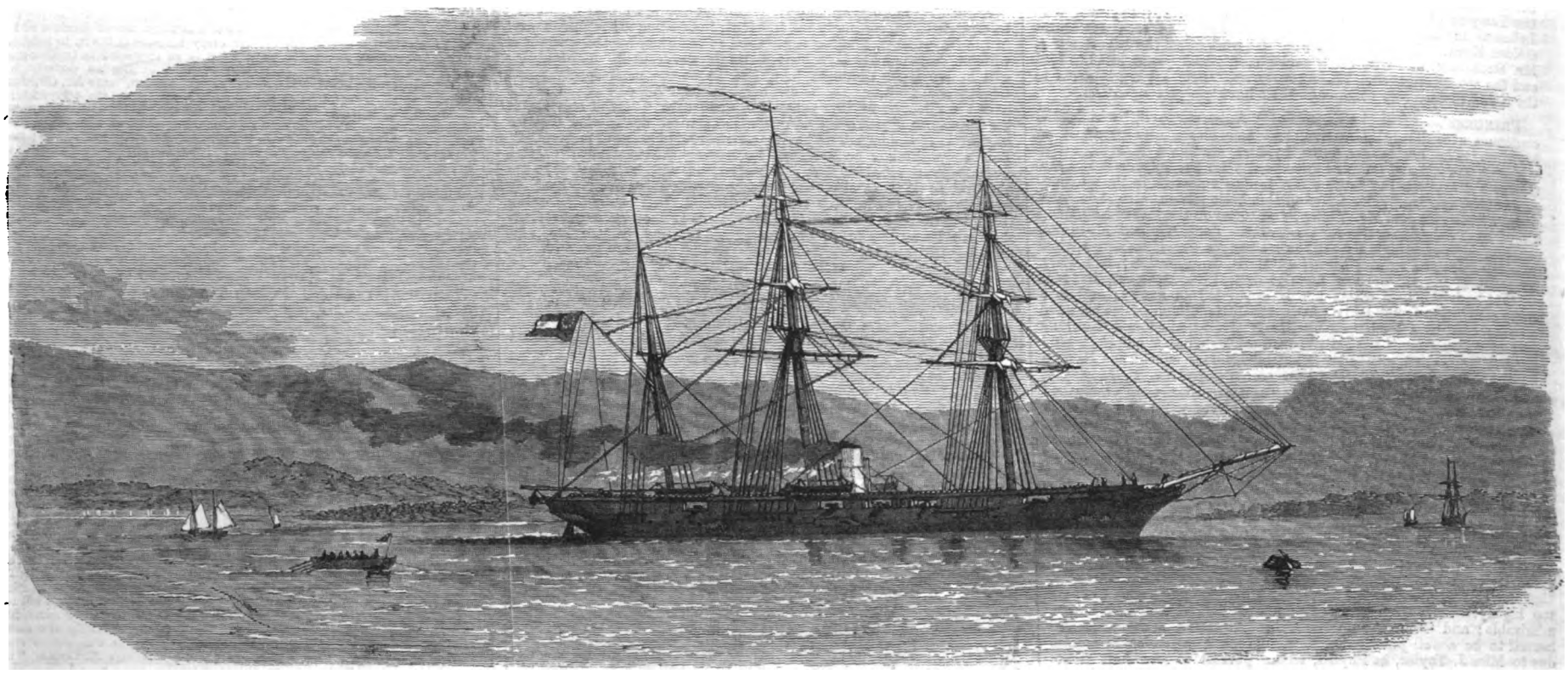


THE ALABAMA AT PORT ROYAL, JAMAICA.

THE ALABAMA AT PORT ROYAL, JAMAICA.

OUR Engraving represents the Alabama as she put into Port Royal, Jamaica, for repairs after her sharp and decisive engagement with the United States' gun-boat Hatteras. Our Correspondent, a young officer of her Majesty's ship Challenger, to whom we are indebted for the sketch from which our Engraving is taken, has also forwarded us a spirited account of the engagement as narrated to him by one of Captain Semmes' officers. "The Alabama," writes our Correspondent, "was trying to break the blockade off Fort Galveston, and came suddenly upon the Yankee fleet at anchor. She immediately put about, but not before she was espied and a large gun-boat was after her; but, being a good sailer, she kept her position without any material distance being gained or lost on either side. However, when Captain Semmes thought he was sufficiently clear of the Yankee fleet, he determined to shorten sail and fight his pursuer. So, 'easing his sheets a little,' to use their own words, up comes this gun-boat, *only* a vessel of 1200 tons, with eleven guns, with a hail, 'Ship-ahoy! What's your name, and where bound?' Of course, the Alabama was all ready prepared, and Captain Semmes answered the hail with 'Alabama, and bound to the ——!' and a broadside. The action lasted seventeen minutes, at the expiration of which time the captain of the Yankee vessel, the Hatteras—for that was her name—hailed for quarter, saying that she was sinking, and that he wanted assistance. They saved 101 men and 17 officers; but there is every reason to believe that some must have perished, but how many Captain Semmes never could find out, as a strict silence was kept by the Federals on the subject. The Alabama came in here under French colours; but at eight next morning she displayed the Secessionist flag. She came in on the evening of the 20th of January, and started again on the 25th of same month, after having coaled, revictualled, and repaired damages. She was struck in five places; three may be seen in the Sketch I send you. They present a jagged appearance. One little incident speaks greatly against the efficiency of the Yankee shells, one of which was found in the Alabama's stokehole, after the action, with the fuse burnt down; but instead of there being powder in the shell it was full of black sand. The action was fought at seventy yards' distance, the Alabama being under sail, while the Yankee was under steam. They landed all their prisoners on the afternoon of the 22nd."

LAUNCH OF THE OCEAN.

THE armour-plated screw-frigate Ocean was safely launched on the 19th ult., at Devonport, by her builder, Mr. Peake, in the presence of a large concourse of persons, including the Admiral-Superintendent, Admiral Tucker, Major-General Hutchinson, and Colonel Owen, C.B. She was named by Mrs. Symonds, wife of Admiral T. M. C. Symonds, C.B., Superintendent of the Dockyard.

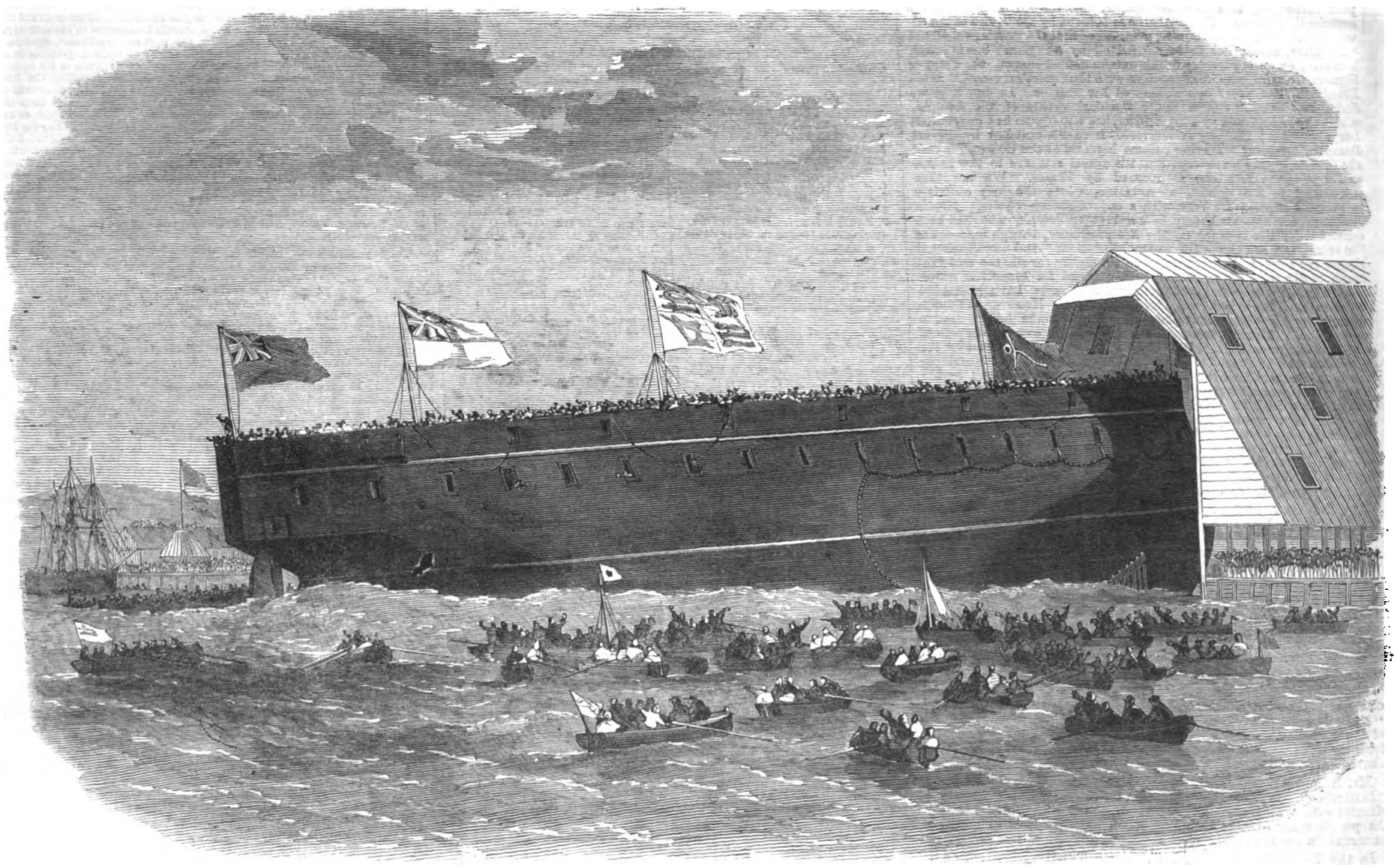
The Ocean was originally designed as a 100-gun ship. However, by the time her frame was nearly up the Admiralty had arrived at the conclusion that as such she would be useless; and therefore sent orders for her conversion to a 35-gun armour-plated frigate. The first duty of Mr. J. P. Peake, the Master Shipwright, on receiving these instructions, was to lengthen the slip 27 ft. The Ocean was then cut in two amidships, the fore section was hauled up 20 ft., and five pairs of frames were inserted. The original framework of the stem and stern was taken down, and both were made sharper. The Ocean is classed with the Prince Consort, Caledonia, Royal Alfred, and Royal Oak, all of 4045 tons burden. The three first named will have engines of 1000-horse power; in the other two engines of 800-horse power will be fitted. She is of quite a different construction from the Warrior class, being a two-bowed ship. Her stern, in fact, is as sharp as her bow, which bevels off to an edge. All her ports are embrasured, which affords a much greater protection to the gunners. The ports will also be strengthened with an additional thickness of iron plating. She is to be plated with six rows of plates—one row above the maindeck ports, 3 ft. wide; one row between the ports, 3ft. 10in. wide; and four rows under the ports, 3 ft. 1 in. wide. The lower edge of armour-plates will extend to 5 ft. 4 in. below her load water-line. The number of plates will be 275, of which 168 will be of a parallel thickness—viz., 4½ inches, and will be fixed on the midship part of her; and the remaining 112 will be fixed at the bows and stern, and will taper from 4½ to 3 inches in a distance of 40 feet from bow and stern, except in the less exposed parts—viz., under the buttocks, where it will be reduced to 1½ inch thick. The total weight of the plates is nearly 935 tons. Her upper deck beams are of iron, on which are placed a ¾ iron plate, and then an oak deck on the top. She has also an iron rudderhead. She has no knee or figurehead, but will be fitted with carved work both on bows and stern. The following are her principal dimensions:—

	Ft.	In.
Length between the perpendiculars	273	0
Length of the keel for tonnage	232	8½
Breadth extreme	58	5
Breadth for tonnage	57	2
Breadth moulded	56	4
Depth in hold	19	10
Draught of water when ready for sea,—forward	24	7
Ditto .. .. .. aft	26	0

The number and power of her guns will be as follow:—On her main deck she will carry twenty-four 68-pounders, 95 cwt.; and eight 110-pounders, 82 cwt., Armstrong. On her upper deck, three 110-pounders, 82 cwt., Armstrong.

The Ocean will be barque rigged. Her lower masts and bowsprit are being made of iron at Chepstow. The mainmast will be 83 feet long, 37 inches diameter, and will weigh about 20 tons; foremast, length, 77 feet 6 inches, diameter, 36 inches; mizenmast, 67 feet 8 inches, diameter, 24 inches; bowsprit, 25 feet outboard, diameter, 36 inches.

Her engines are being made by Messrs. Maudslay Sons and Field, of Lambeth, and are collectively of 1000-horse power (nominal); the cylinders are 92 inch diameter, with a 4-feet stroke of piston.



LAUNCH OF HER MAJESTY'S IRON-CLAD FRIGATE OCEAN AT DEVONPORT.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1863.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1199.—VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE CZAR'S PROCLAMATION OF PARDON.

Is it owing to a clearer apprehension of the difficult work cut out for his Government by the Polish insurgents, to a desire of forestalling the pressure of Western diplomacy, or to a personal leaning to clemency, that Alexander II. of Russia has seen fit to publish a manifesto offering an amnesty to "all Poles in the kingdom who shall lay down their arms and return to their allegiance by the 13th of May," and declaring his Imperial intention "to open a new epoch of political life, based upon the rational organisation of administrative local self-government?" Perhaps the fact is due in part to each of the above causes; but, whatever may have conduced to it, the fact itself is one of primary significance.

It may be reasonably doubted whether the amnesty, the publication of which signalised the Russian Easter Sunday, will exercise any conciliatory influence upon the hostile relations of the parties now engaged in strife. Documents of this kind seldom weigh much with men who have taken up arms in vindication of their national rights—unless, indeed, they are addressed to a people who have consciously lost their last chance of success. The Poles have not yet been so decidedly worsted and demoralised, in their ostensibly unequal struggle with Russia, as to put them under any very strong temptation to commit themselves once more to the tender mercies of a Government, which could discern no moral objection to resort to a process of kidnapping for the purpose of consigning the whole liberal political manhood of Poland to a living tomb. The recollections which crowd the last thirty years are not such as will plead eloquently with the Poles for their acceptance of proffered pardon. The mere proposal to blot out the present, that the future may be as the past, is not at all likely to stir, in the hearts of the insurgents, intense yearnings, nor to kindle brilliant hopes. This generation—the people now in actual rebellion against foreign domination—never once tasted Russian clemency, know not what it is, and therefore cannot have any fond thoughts of it, as an asylum to which it would be desirable to return. The ruler never thought of so using his undisputed power as to gain the sympathy of the ruled. Poland has not, within the memory of the living,

THE LONDON SCOTTISH VOLUNTEERS AT THE BRIGHTON REVIEW—SEE PAGE 428.

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been suffered to see Russia in any light but that of a gaoler devoid of every trace of humanity. She can hardly be expected, therefore, to cast herself at her tyrant's feet at the first vague promise of forgiveness.

Nor does the foreshadowing in this manifesto of "administrative local self-government" assume either a definite or an attractive form. "We have already laid the foundations of this in the institutions which have been granted"—so the telegram summarises the text of the document—"the efficacy of which has not yet been put to the test. It is our desire to maintain those institutions, while reserving to ourselves the right of proceeding with their future development, according to the requirement of the age and of the country." Words like these, in the mouth of Russia, can hardly be characterised as delusive, for they will deceive nobody. The most elucidatory comment upon them will be found in the course pursued by the Imperial Government towards Poland from 1830 down to the present moment. Paper Constitutions, the efficacy of which has never yet been tested, and which are to be developed according to what may be an autocrat's notion of the requirements of the age and country, can hardly be considered a bait at which a people in full revolution will be eager to rise. Their utter uselessness has been too well attested by experience to warrant their being readily or highly appreciated in the dim prospect. Not a syllable can be discovered in this announcement calculated to bind the Czar to anything beyond his own good pleasure. The exceptions to his amnesty are so drawn as to place every Pole who accepts it at the bare mercy of the offended Government, and the promise of administrative local self-government is so light in substance and so nebulous in form that it may easily be dissipated by the first serious attempt to reduce it to a fact. The expatriation of Count Zamoyski; the military slaughter of unarmed crowds in the act of prayer and praise in the churches at Warsaw; the midnight execution of a conscription, justly stigmatised by civilised Europe as a proscription; the appointment of General Berg to supreme authority; and the uncontrolled barbarity of the Russian soldiery in Poland, have raised a tempest the reverberations of which will probably prevent any such indistinct utterances of mercy as those of the Imperial manifesto, from making the smallest impression upon those to whom they are addressed.

But, while the amnesty is likely to have but small influence upon the future of this terrible struggle, it throws a flood of light upon the present position of it. It is a revelation which turns into certainties a number of suspicions. The insurrection that was to have been stamped out "in ten days" by order of the Emperor, but which is now asked to extinguish itself within thirty days, cannot be so trifling an affair as the official pen has so frequently described it. From the fact that the manifesto is addressed, not only to all Poles in the kingdom, but also to those of the western provinces, it is clear that the conflagration spreads in an alarming manner. Lithuania, Podolia, and the Ukraine appear to be in as disturbed a state as any part of the Duchy of Warsaw. Ninety thousand men have hitherto been able to do but little towards the pacification of a wide extent of country swarming with guerrilla bands which can almost everywhere find shelter in marsh and wood. The Autocrat of all the Russias is powerful, but even he cannot do as he will with impunity. That the Polish insurrection is telling upon his fears we may gather proof from this proclamation; that it is formidable enough to justify those fears, evidence is pouring in from various quarters.

We can hardly think, however, that the astute counsellors who surround the Emperor cherish the faintest hope that an insurrection which gains head in spite of fire and sword will succumb to the grant of an amnesty. Possibly they may have deemed it worth while to try the chance of severing all connection between the combatant and non-combatant portion of the Polish population. But is it not far more consistent with our knowledge of Russian statecraft to regard this ostentation of clemency as mainly intended to stifle the protest of the Western Powers? An amnesty is probably what the Czar was well aware would be pressed upon him by Austria, France, and England; administrative local self-government would be the extent of the change recommended by the two last-mentioned Powers. The proclamation is an answer beforehand to diplomatic interference — cleverly takes the wind out of its sails—shuts it up, as it were, to future silence and inaction. The less ground there was for supposing that the Poles would avail themselves of this offer of mercy, the more reason there was for parading it before the eyes of Western Europe. "See," exclaims the Czar, "it is not my will to prolong this lamentable contest. I am ready to do all that a Sovereign may do, without a surrender of his honour, to bring back my rebellious subjects to their allegiance. I am anxious to give effect to the engagements made by Russia in the Treaty of Vienna." We know not how the protesting Governments can meet this bland profession. It cuts from under them all ground for international complaint. It baffles their interference by a nominal withdrawal of the causes of it. It is a clever countermove by which the diplomacy of St. Petersburg seeks to checkmate that of St. James's and the Tuileries. We will not go the length of affirming—for, of course, we are not in a position to prove—that it never had any other object; but we fear that, in all human probability, it will have no other result.

A diplomatic victory, however, may be too dearly purchased. Neither France nor England, nor even Austria, will be at a loss to comprehend the real character of this move; nor is it the least likely to impose upon the insurgent Poles. Russia has yet to learn that governments gain no permanent strength from the triumphs of chicane, however perfectly it may answer its immediate purpose. To be technically right, but morally wrong, will satisfy no instincts but those of semi-civilisation. Possibly, the result of these over-ingenious tactics may not answer the expectation with which they seem to have been resorted to. Governments never relish being outwitted. If the impression produced upon the English and French Cabinets by the Czar's manifesto should be that it was designed rather to baffle the remonstrant Powers than to pacify the people of Poland, the Emperor's position will be not a little weakened thereby. Half his chances consist in the reverence entertained for his Imperial pretensions by more enlightened Potentates. That reverence once broken down, he runs the danger of being roughly called to account. Europe has long had strong inducements to meet with displeasure the encroachments of Tartar barbarity upon her settled civilisation. Her forbearance has been great. Her respect for the Empire has had in it a dash of superstition. But if once she gets into her head the suspicion that she is being hoodwinked as well as gravely inconvenienced, it will not be long before the Emperor will be compelled to swallow the bitter fruits of the diplomatic legerdemain of his statesmen, and Russians perhaps may have even greater calamities to deplore than the restoration of the ancient kingdom of Poland.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Queen Victoria has forwarded, through Lord Cowley, a letter of thanks to the Emperor for the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour sent to the Prince of Wales.

It is asserted that the Prince and Princess of Wales will visit the Emperor at the Palace of Fontainebleau about the middle of May.

The races at the Bois de Boulogne on Sunday were honoured by the presence of the Emperor and Empress. The course was crowded by an immense number of smart equipages and thousands of pedestrians.

According to a letter from Paris, the Emperor entertains the idea of offering himself, either before or after the completion of his work on Cæsar, as candidate to the Academy.

Paris telegrams state that Prince Napoleon will start on his much-talked-of journey to Egypt on Monday. The Greco-Roman villa built by the Prince in the Avenue Montaigne, Paris, is advertised for sale in the *Moniteur*. The price named is 900,000f. (£36,000).

A State banquet was given at the British Embassy, Paris, on Wednesday week, by Lord and Lady Cowley, in honour of the marriage of the Prince of Wales. All the chief members of the Corps Diplomatique, the Ministers of the Emperor, and other high functionaries were present, to the number of sixty or seventy persons. In the evening the hotel of the Embassy was brilliantly illuminated, and an evening reception took place, for which invitations were issued to about 1500 persons, including amongst them many English residents, the clergy, professional men, and others.

An Imperial decree has been published, proroguing the Corps Législatif to the 30th of April.

On Sunday the new Archbishop of Paris took the usual oaths, between the hands of the Emperor, in the chapel of the Tuileries, in the presence of the Ministers of State and Public Worship.

On Thursday week was celebrated, at the British Embassy at Paris, the marriage of Captain Robert Eustace Robertson, of the 60th Rifles, with Lady Katharine Legge, sister of the Earl of Dartmouth.

Amongst a large influx of foreign visitors at present in Paris are Signor Ratazzi and his newly-married wife, the Princess de Solmes. The lady, it will be remembered, is a Bonaparte, of the Lucien branch.

Count d'Aure, Inspecting Equerry to the Emperor, has just died at the palace of St. Cloud.

A new illustrated weekly paper, *Le Moniteur Illustré*, is about to be started, it is said, in Paris. MM. Leon Godlan and Edmund About are among the contributors.

"The recoinage of silver money," says the *Salut Public* of Lyons, "which is about to take place in France, is to be applied to two-franc, one-franc, fifty-centime, and twenty-centime pieces. The standard for this new issue of coin will be 835 thousandths of pure silver. This is rather inferior to the old standard, but has been adopted to prevent the carrying away of French silver money by the Belgians, Germans, and Swiss, who collect it and sell it abroad at a premium. The emission of new coin is fixed at 250,000,000f.

A short note written and signed by Martin Luther, and bearing the date of 1531, was sold last Saturday in Paris for 500f.

Workmen are actively engaged in preparing two large rooms at the Louvre, on the side towards the colonnade, formerly occupied by the Spanish Museum, to receive the paintings of the Campana Collection. Workmen have likewise been employed for some days in taking mouldings of the sculptured ornaments of the long gallery of the Louvre, to serve as models in the outside decorations of the new buildings of the Tuileries.

The French Minister of War has authorised several French officers to proceed to Madagascar to give instruction to the troops of King Radama II.

The *Gazette de France* announces that the pupils of the School of St. Cyr have opened a subscription in favour of Poland. Numbers are leaving Paris for Poland almost daily, to take part in the insurrection. Among these are French as well as Poles, and it appears they are all well supplied with money.

SPAIN.

The new Premier, the Marquis de Miraflores, has made his Ministry's profession of political faith in the Cortes. The new Administration will, he said, be "Liberal-Conservative" and "Constitutional," and it will "propose a definite solution of the question of constitutional reforms." In foreign affairs it will preserve neutrality, but will maintain the dignity of Spain.

PORTUGAL.

The Chambers have been prorogued till the 20th of May.

It is reported in Lisbon that Prince Auguste is to be married to one of the Princesses of Brazil.

ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel has commenced a tour in his provinces. On Thursday week his Majesty arrived at Florence, accompanied by three of the Ministers, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm, the town being decorated for the occasion.

A circular has been issued by the Minister of Justice, calling upon the public prosecutors to "keep a vigilant watch upon the subversive tendencies of the Federalist and Radical press."

The Chamber of Deputies is occupied with the debate on the Budget of the Minister of the Interior.

TURKEY.

The Sultan reached Cairo on Wednesday week. Besides visiting the Pyramids, he has paid a high mark of respect to the Viceroy of Egypt by offering up prayers at the sepulchre of his great predecessor, Mehemet Ali, and by paying a visit to the tomb of Said Pacha. The Sultan has also given a proof of his liberal ideas by conferring on the chiefs of the Jewish, Greek, Catholic, and other religions the rank of high officer of one of the Turkish orders, his Majesty observing on the occasion that he made no distinction upon the score of religious belief.

Fuad Pacha has proposed the creation of an Ottoman militia, or national guard, in which all classes of the Sultan's subjects, of whatever religion, shall be liable to serve, and the idea has so far commended itself to his Majesty that the *iradé* sanctioning the force has issued, and a commission will shortly be named to agree upon the organisation and superintend the embodiment of the new landwehr.

AMERICA.

By the arrival of the Inman steamer Etna we have telegrams from New York to the morning of the 4th inst.

WAR NEWS.

The Federal accounts of the partially successful attempt of Commodore Farragut to pass the Port Hudson batteries have at length seen the light. The Hartford, the flagship, accompanied by the Albatross, advanced to the attack, followed by five other steamers. The Port Hudson batteries opened upon them, and an engagement ensued, which lasted from ten o'clock at night until daybreak on the next day (Sunday). The Hartford and the Albatross passed safely. All the other vessels were driven back, except the steamer Mississippi, which grounded immediately opposite Port Hudson, and was blown up by order of her commander. Sixty of her crew were killed or missing. Upon the other vessels ten men, including Commander Cumming, were killed and thirty wounded. Confederate accounts state that only two men in the Port Hudson batteries were wounded. Fears are entertained by the Federals lest their two isolated vessels fall a victim to the three steam-rams in the possession of the Confederates.

The canal opposite Vicksburg is abandoned, the Confederate cannon commanding two-thirds of its length.

General Sherman's expedition to the rear of Haines' Bluff, by way of Sunflower River, has returned to Young's Point, having failed in accomplishing its object. The obstructions placed in the river, and sharpshooters along the shore, rendered an advance impracticable.

The Federal General Gilmore reports that he encountered a body of 2000 Confederates in Southern Kentucky, and drove them in confusion across the Cumberland River. He took 400 prisoners. His own loss only amounted to thirty.

The Confederate General Forrest reports that he visited Brentwood, in Tennessee, burnt the bridge, took all the property and arms, and captured 800 prisoners, including 35 officers. Brentwood is nine miles from Nashville and Franklin.

The correspondence of the New York *Evening Post* states that the Federal soldiers in the occupation of Pensacola burned the town when ordered to evacuate it by Colonel Dyer, their commanding officer. Both men and officers are represented to have been in a state of great demoralisation. Colonel Dyer in vain attempted to stop the work of destruction.

The privateer Florida has captured and burnt the ship Star of Peace, from Calcutta, for Boston. The Florida has also captured another American schooner. She was chased by the Vanderbilt, off Barbadoes, but escaped.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

President Davis is reported to be suffering from an abscess in the eye, by which it is feared he will lose his sight. He lost the sight of one eye some years ago.

The people of the Confederate States are suffering from want of food, while yellow fever has appeared in the extreme south of Louisiana. It is feared that it will appear in New Orleans, which has been free from it since 1858.

The Charleston *Courier* reports the arrival and departure of a number of steamers, and asserts that, notwithstanding the blockade, Charleston is enjoying a larger direct foreign trade than she ever had before.

WASHINGTON.

President Lincoln has appointed the 30th inst. as a day of fasting, prayer, and self-humiliation.

The captain of the captured steamer Peterhoff has laid the facts attending her capture before Lord Lyons, who, it is reported, will make a formal demand upon the Government for the release of the vessel and indemnity to the owners.

The American Congress has carved a new territory out of Oregon, Dacotah, and Washington, to be called Idaho. It embraces 4 degrees of latitude and 13 degrees of longitude. It is very rich in mineral wealth. A very few years ago no white man resided within the territory. It now contains a numerous mining population.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The New York Legislature has passed a bill providing that only foreign creditors should receive interest on the State debt in coin; others will be paid with paper.

The State election of Rhode Island has resulted in the success of the whole Republican ticket.

General Butler was received by the "Loyal League" at the New York Academy of Music, on the 2nd inst. The address was delivered by the Mayor. General Butler, in his reply, advocated the extermination of the "rebels," the confiscation of the estates of the planters and their partition among the soldiers of the Union. He was particularly bitter against British Government and aristocracy, and said that at the time of the Trent affair it was, perhaps, wise not to provoke England; but he thanked God the country was now getting into a condition to remember that case. He advised retaliation for the depredations of the Alabama and the Florida, and recommended that non-intercourse with England be proclaimed, so that not an ounce of food from America should get into an Englishman's mouth until those piracies were stopped. He also advocated the prohibition of the export of gold to England.

THE PACIFIC STATES.

An engagement has occurred on the Bear River, Washington Territory, between 200 Federal troops and 500 Indians. After four hours' fighting nearly the entire band of Indians was killed, 420 of them being left dead on the field. This band of Indians had murdered many miners and emigrants on the overland route.

During the month of March 200 gold, silver, and copper mining companies were formed in San Francisco to develop the mines in California, Nevada, and North-Western Mexico. Their nominal capital was over 80,000,000 dols.

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

Sunday last being the Russian Easter Sunday, an Imperial manifesto was published granting a full and entire amnesty to all Poles in the kingdom who shall lay down their arms and return to their allegiance by the 13th of May. The same term for laying down their arms and giving in their submission is also fixed for the insurgents in the western Polish provinces. The only exceptions are with regard to ordinary crimes, and to such offences as have been committed by the army. The manifesto further announces that the institutions granted to the Polish people shall be maintained, and, after practical experience, shall be developed according to the necessities of the age and the country. The manifesto says:—"The obligation rests with us to preserve the country from the return of disorders, and to open a new epoch of political life, based upon the rational organisation of administrative local autonomy. We have already laid the foundations of this autonomy in the institutions which have been granted, but whose efficacy has not yet been put to the test. It is our desire to maintain these institutions, while reserving to ourselves the right of proceeding with their future development according to the requirements of the age and of the country."

All accounts agree in stating that the proffered amnesty has been a complete failure. The Polish Revolutionary Government has issued a proclamation declaring that the insurgents will not lay down their arms until the independence of Poland shall have become accomplished. Without a dictator, or a commander-in-chief, or any such central military authority, the insurrection continues to spread throughout almost every province of Poland. The chief activity appears to be in the government of Augustowo, bordering on the east of the Prussian provinces. Though the fighting still goes on in Sandomir and Lublin, where Langiewicz chiefly operated, yet in the more northern districts the flame is becoming stronger. Without relying too much on the individual telegrams, we may reasonably conclude, from the general tenor of the intelligence they give, that all through Poland there is open resistance to the Government, and that all classes are engaged in a fierce and not unsuccessful struggle for liberty. Perhaps the most important fact mentioned is that the Committee of the Revolutionary Government in Wilna has issued a manifesto calling upon the inhabitants to rise in insurrection, and declaring that Lithuania and Little Russia are inseparable parts of Poland. In consequence of this manifesto it is said that the peasantry and the younger nobility have taken up arms against the Government. Letters from Vienna state that the agitation is increasing in Galicia. Committees in aid of the Polish insurgents carry on their operations publicly. The movement is directed by a central council, the members of which are unknown.

The municipality of St. Petersburg have presented an address to the Emperor similar in spirit to that tendered by the nobility. The municipal address expresses entire devotion to the Sovereign and a desire to preserve the integrity of the empire.

The despatches from the English, French, and Austrian Governments on the Polish question have been presented to the Russian Cabinet. An answer is not expected for several days.

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The *Moniteur* of Monday, in its bulletin, says:—"The Austrian Government having displayed views upon the Polish question in conformity with those of the Western powers, an understanding has been established between the three Courts for acting in concert towards the Cabinet of St. Petersburg."

The Paris papers speak variously respecting the manifesto of the Czar. *La France* and the *Nation* find in it the commencement of the satisfaction accorded to the wishes of the Powers. The *Patrie* says:—"The diplomatic action of the Powers is engaged, and will be carried out without being arrested by the feeble obstacle which an ill-disguised ruse seeks to throw in its way." The *Siècle* does not think that the manifesto will satisfy either Poland or the Powers. The *Temps* has an article to the same effect. The *Opinion Nationale*, in an article signed by M. Guéroult, says:—"France will never allow herself to be misled respecting the value of the Russian amnesty."

The Government of Prussia has issued a rescript, according to which the Polish refugees on Prussian soil are to be sent back to Poland, or, where that is not practicable, they are to be arrested and imprisoned in a fortress.

Rumours assert that the Swedes are positively demanding action of a definite kind on behalf of Poland. A Stockholm journal attacks the Ministry for lukewarmness in the affairs of Poland, and calls for an energetic action in the interest of Sweden herself. Russia is believed to be peculiarly indignant at the attitude of the Swedish people. Indeed, it is said that the Russian Ambassador at Stockholm has peremptorily demanded explanations from the Swedish Government, and threatens in the case of not receiving a satisfactory reply to demand his passports.

Langiewicz has declared to the authorities that he can no longer be bound by his parole. It is expected that he will, therefore, be placed under a stricter guard.

AUSTRALIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MELBOURNE, Feb. 24.

THE past has been rather an exciting month in our local political world, but outside the colony our doings are comparatively unimportant, save and except the lessons which our political conduct (or, as is too often the case, our misconduct) is so well calculated to teach. Mr. Duffy, the Minister of Lands and Survey, has been charged by one of the Democratic papers with a gross breach of faith in the administration of his department. It was stated that, to favour a well-known squatter, named Hugh Glass, Mr. Duffy caused alterations to be made in the survey maps of a valuable part of the country, by which malpractice Mr. Glass became the possessor of nine miles of land on the banks of the River Loddon, without a single reserve for the benefit of the public. The matter was brought before the Assembly in a series of questions, to which Mr. Duffy gave what appeared to be satisfactory replies, in which his own conduct, as well as that of the officers in his department, was amply vindicated.

In deference to the views of the Duke of Newcastle, the Governor's Salary Reduction Bill has been reconsidered by the Assembly; and by another bill, which has been read a second time, the salaries of future governors of the colony have been fixed at £10,000 a year—the present occupant of the office, Sir Henry Barkly, being guaranteed the amount now paid him (£15,000) as long as he is continued here.

The intercolonial cricket-match, between New South Wales and Victoria, was this year played in Sydney, which won by 83 runs, under circumstances, however, not very creditable to her cricketers or to her people. It is stated that during the second day's play, when the tide of fortune seemed to have turned in favour of Victoria, a dispute occurred, when the mob rushed on the ground and ill-treated the Victorian Eleven, the consequence of which was that two of their best men refused to play out the game, and immediately took steamer for Melbourne. The remaining nine played out the match, but of course lost it.

Our volunteers have again been under canvas—this year on the banks of the Barwon, near Geelong. Their conduct was highly creditable and soldierlike, and showed the marked improvement which is taking place in their discipline.

There have been severe floods in New South Wales, which have done a great deal of damage.

In Queensland, which suffered so much from dry weather during the summer, there have been extensive floods, cutting off communication between the different towns in the interior.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The sum of £125 has been forwarded to the Lord Mayor by her Majesty and the Prince of Wales for the relief of those who had suffered by the casualties on the night of the illuminations.

Mr. Mark Lemon has consented to give a dramatic reading in aid of the funds of the Printers' Almshouses, in the large hall of the Whittington Club, on Saturday, May 2.

The great scullers' race for the championship of the Thames took place on Tuesday, between Robert Chambers, of Newcastle, the champion of last year, and George Everson, of Greenwich. Chambers won easily.

On Thursday morning Cardinal Wiseman opened and consecrated a new Roman Catholic church in Hatton-wall. The church, which is a handsome and convenient structure, is dedicated to St. Peter.

Easter Term commenced on Wednesday. In consequence of a recent bereavement, the Lord Chancellor did not give his customary breakfast, and the Courts proceeded to business early in the morning.

The second exhibition of spring plants and flowers this season at the gardens of the Botanic Society, Regent's Park, was held on Saturday last. The chief feature of the show consisted of azaleas, of which there were many fine and new varieties. There was a numerous attendance.

The thirty-fifth anniversary festival of the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum was celebrated on Wednesday at the London Tavern; the chair was occupied by Henry Edmund Gurney, Esq., and the general company numbered many old and zealous supporters of the charity. A number of ladies took part in the celebration. The subscriptions amounted to £1350.

At a numerous meeting of the Royal Thames Yacht Club on Wednesday, presided over by Lord William Lennox, Lord Alfred Paget was unanimously re-elected commodore amidst great applause. The office of vice commodore, vacant by the death of Mr. Richard Green, was voted, by a large majority, to Sir Gilbert East; and the office of treasurer to Mr. S. Cave.

Sir George Grey has given notice that he intends, on Tuesday next, to move for leave to bring in a bill for the amalgamation of the city of London police with the metropolitan police. Ward meetings have been held in various parts of the City to protest against the proposed amalgamation. In every case resolutions were passed in accordance with the object of the meetings, and the speeches were, uncompromisingly, for the maintenance of the independence of the City.

Lord Fermoy, M.P., presided on Tuesday evening at a meeting in the Vestry Hall, Marylebone, called to express sympathy with Poland. Mr. Harvey Lewis, M.P., Sir Robert Clifton, M.P., and Mr. Cox, M.P., were present. The first resolution, which charged the Russians with a systematic violation of the Treaty of 1815, and urged that proper steps should be taken to restore Poland to her place in the family of nations in Europe, was carried; as were others urging the Government to action on behalf of Poland.

The third of the spring flower shows announced this year by the council of the Royal Horticultural Society took place on Wednesday in their gardens, South Kensington. The azaleas were resplendent in every variety of colour; there were also some fine roses, cinerarias, pansies, auriculas, and some pretty and delicate ferns. Among the more distinguished visitors were the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary of Cambridge.

From papers officially published on Wednesday, it appears that Professor Airy, the Astronomer Royal, and Admiral Washington, of the Admiralty, both object to the lines of railway that are projected to cross Greenwich Park. There are two lines contemplated, which pass within a few hundred feet of the Observatory, and these gentlemen declare that any railway passing within a thousand feet of the Observatory would disturb the operations. They therefore recommend that both the lines should be opposed.

Last week the births of 2180 children—1131 boys and 1049 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1975.——The mortality of London continues to be unusually high for the season. In the week that ended last Saturday the deaths recorded were 1610. In the weeks of ten years 1853-62, corresponding with last week, the average number, with a correction for increasing population, was 1324. The deaths of ten nonagenarians were returned in the week. The greatest age was 96 years, at which two deaths occurred.

The London Orphan Asylum, Clapton, held its jubilee commemoration festival on Wednesday, at Merchant Taylors' Hall. During the half-century this noble charity has been the means of affording maintenance, education, and clothing to nearly 3000 fatherless children; and the managers have determined to commemorate the jubilee by electing 100 orphans within the ensuing twelve months to the benefits of the institution. This large addition to the charge upon the institution will entail an expenditure of £6000, independently of the cost of the adaptation of the building for the reception of the increased number of inmates, which is estimated to cost between £3000 and £4000. The charity has already disbursed about £362,276, and there are at this moment 437 orphans under its protection. The report for the present year records the gratifying fact that the efforts of the institution are cordially recognised and appreciated, and that the ordinary revenue, derived from bequests and subscriptions, is fully equal to that which has been received in past years. The company numbered over 300—his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge presiding. The subscriptions announced amounted to £920.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues in good health. Her Majesty drove out in a carriage-and-four on Saturday last, accompanied by Princesses Helena and Beatrice, attended by the Duchess of Athole, and Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge on horseback.

On Sunday the Queen, Prince Alfred, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Prince Louis of Hesse, and the ladies and gentleman in waiting, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise, walked and drove in the grounds of the Castle.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, walked and drove in the grounds. This was the anniversary of the birthday of Princess Beatrice. His Royal Highness Prince Arthur arrived at the castle from the Ranger's Lodge, Greenwich Park, and returned the same evening.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Helena, drove out in a carriage-and-four. Their Royal Highnesses Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice went to London and visited the Zoological Society's Gardens.

The Marchioness of Ely has succeeded the Duchess of Athole as Lady in Waiting to the Queen. Lord Cremorne and Captain Sir W. Hoste have succeeded Lord De Tabley and Lieutenant-Colonel Kingscote as Lord and Groom in Waiting. Major-General Seymour has succeeded Lieutenant-General the Hon. C. Grey as Equerry in Waiting.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales walked and drove in the vicinity of Sandringham on Friday and Saturday last. On Sunday the Prince and Princess, with their suite, attended Divine service at Sandringham Church. The Rev. Dr. Stanley officiated. The Rev. G. B. Moxon preached the sermon. It is expected that the Prince and Princess will leave Sandringham today (Saturday) for Windsor on a visit to the Queen, after which they will take possession of their London residence, Marlborough House. Sandringham Hall will be immediately unroofed, and workmen, under Messrs. Holland and Son, will proceed with the extensive additions decided upon.

Admiral Seymour, Commander of her Majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert, has been on a short visit at Sandringham.

PRINCESS LOUIS OF HESSE.

The following bulletin of the health of Princess Louis of Hesse, signed by Drs. Locock and Farre, has been issued:—

Windsor Castle, April 13, 1863.

Her Royal Highness Princess Louise of Hesse has had a most favourable recovery. The infant Princess continues well. No further bulletins will be published."

His Excellency the Belgian Minister and Mdme. van de Weyer and family have arrived at their new residence, in Grosvenor-square, from New Lodge, Windsor Forest, for the season.

The Countess d'Apponyi has issued cards for a dance at the residence of the Austrian Embassy on Tuesday next.

The Earl and Countess of Derby came to town on Saturday from Tunbridge Wells. The noble Earl has greatly improved in health.

The Earl of Sheffield met with a severe accident from the kick of a horse at the volunteer review at Brighton on Easter Monday. His Lordship is going on well.

Viscount Palmerston has returned to London from his seat, Broadlands.

Lady Chelmsford has issued invitations for an assembly on Thursday, the 23rd inst., and for a dance on the 4th proximo, at the family residence in Eaton-square.

The Hon. Sir F. W. Grey is suffering from an attack of measles, taken from his sister, Lady Mary Wood. Both Sir Frederick and her Ladyship are progressing satisfactorily towards convalescence.

Sir Robert Peel, M.P., arrived in town on Saturday from Nice. Lady Emily is expected home in about a fortnight.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has quite recovered from his recent accident.

The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, M.P., and Mrs. Disraeli return to town on Monday from their seat in Buckinghamshire.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The members of the Convocation of the Province of York have been sitting for the dispatch of business during the past week.

The Bishop of Rochester preached on Easter Monday on the occasion of the reopening after restoration of Rochford parish church.

The Mayor of Ipswich (Mr. G. C. E. Bacon) is restoring the Church of St. Mary Tower in that town, at a cost of £7000.

The Head Mastership of the Malvern Proprietary College has been conferred upon the Rev. Arthur Henry Faber, M.A.

The foundation-stone of the new Church of the Holy Trinity at Hove, near Brighton, was laid last week.

The fine old Church of St. Nicholas, at Great Yarmouth, is to be restored.

It has been determined to enlarge the parish church of Cheltenham, so as to accommodate 2000 persons.

The parish church of St. Giles-in-the-Wood, Torrington, was reopened on Thursday week, after having been all but rebuilt. A new chancel has also been added, the old one being incorporated in the nave.

The Rev. W. H. Podmore, M.A., Assistant Curate of St. Mary's, Hulme, Manchester, has been appointed Organising Secretary to the National Society for the diocese of Manchester.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishops of Durham, Llandaff, and Ripon, will hold their next ordinations on the 20th of September; the Bishop of London, on the 31st of May; and the Bishop of Rochester, on the 21st of June.

The Rev. Henry Lloyd Oswell, of Leighton, Salop, has had presented to him a handsome library clock on his leaving the neighbourhood; and the Rev. J. B. Buchanan, Incumbent of Herne Bay, upwards of £50, the third offering which he has received.

The Bishop of Lincoln has engaged to preach in French, at the French Protestant Episcopal Church in Bloomsbury-street, on Sunday next (to-morrow), in the afternoon. The right rev. preacher will advocate the cause of the French Protestant Charity School in Westminster.

The Lord Bishop of Bombay held an ordination in the cathedral church of St. Thomas, Bombay, on Sunday, March 1, when four missionaries connected with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts were ordained, one to the office of priest, and three to the office of deacon.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the members and friends of the Church of England's Young Men's Society was held on Tuesday evening at Exeter Hall—Mr. John Macgregor in the chair. The report detailed at some length the progress of the society during the past year, and stated that the number of young men who had become members during that period amounted to, in London, 900, and in the country 2000—making a total of nearly 3000. The receipts had been £242, being about £10 in excess of the expenditure. The report concluded with an earnest appeal for support.

The second general meeting of the friends of the West Connaught Church Endowment Society was held in the Rotundo, Dublin, on the 6th inst. There was a large and respectable attendance. The report stated that the society had received an increased amount of contributions last year. The sum of £2500 had been allocated for the endowment of a district called Derrygimla, in West Connaught, and they only required £1000 in order to endow another district called Castlekerke. There were, however, twenty other districts in West Connaught which stood more or less in need of similar endowment, and about £50,000 was required to effect this desirable object. The meeting was addressed by his Grace the Lord Primate of Ireland, who presided; the Rev. W. C. Plunket, honorary secretary; the Right Hon. J. Whiteside, the Earl of Clancarty, and Dr. Gayer.

A grand festival, in connection with the cathedral, is to be held at Cologne in October next. The King and Queen of Prussia, and the Crown Prince and Crown Princess, have accepted invitations to be present.

The project has been revived of making either a canal or a railway across the Isthmus of Kraw, in Siam, and so shortening the transit between India and the far East.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE opened on Saturday last with an eclat which promises a brilliant and successful season. Mr. Mapleson is showing himself an able and spirited lessee. The first sign of good management was apparent on entering the theatre. It is entirely "renovated"—newly painted, decorated, and rendered in many respects more commodious and comfortable, as well as more elegant, than it has been these many years. As the performance proceeded, it was seen that similar attention had been paid to the world behind the curtain. All the scenery was new, much of it was beautiful; and everything belonging to the spectacle was rich and gorgeous. The house was crowded to the doors, and the audience comprehended the élite of the aristocratic company now in London. When the splendidly-dressed occupants of the boxes rose during the National Anthem the coup-d'œil was dazzling. The opera chosen for this occasion was the "Trovatore"—a piece certainly sufficiently "hackneyed," to use the word usually applied to it. If this word means that the "Trovatore" has been more frequently performed, and is consequently better known to the public, than any other production, old or new, of the musical stage, then the word is perfectly correct. But if it means that the piece is "weary, stale, and unprofitable," then it is entirely erroneous. That the opera is not stale is proved by the crowds who flock to it whenever it is announced. That it is neither weary nor unprofitable is proved by the enthusiasm which it excites whenever it is well performed, and by the ample sums which it brings to the treasury. Mr. Mapleson, therefore, did well in selecting it for the opening of his theatre. Titiens, the reigning Queen of Song, appeared in all the power and splendour of her genius. Giuglini shone as the greatest of living tenors. Alboni was the finest representative now on the stage of the wild and picturesque gipsy; and our countryman Santley made good his claim to contend successfully with the greatest Italian baritones on the opera stage. To enter into details respecting an opera so universally known, or performers so familiar to the public, would be superfluous and idle; and we shall therefore only say that Verdi's chef-d'œuvre never was more magnificently performed, and never had a more triumphant reception. A serenata in honour of the nuptials of the Prince and Princess of Wales, written by Mr. John Oxenford, and composed by Mr. W. G. Cusins, was introduced between the second and third acts of the opera, but with less success than ought to have attended the performance of a work of such great and unquestionable merit. Mr. Oxenford is well known as one of our most elegant poets; and, in the poem of this serenata, though a *morceau d'occasion*, the felicity with which he wove the flowers of fancy into a chaplet for the Royal pair was worthy of his name. The music, too, from the pen of one of the most distinguished among our young and rising composers, was akin to the poetry in melody, freshness, and grace. Yet it failed to produce the expected effect; and it was easy to perceive why this was the case. In the first place, its production was too late—the excitement caused by the Royal marriage had subsided. In the second place, the manner of its production was not judicious. It was stuck between two acts of the opera, which was thus interrupted at the most interesting point; a thing which displeased the audience before a note of it had been performed. Nobody was provided with books of the words, and it was evident, when the piece unexpectedly began, that very few people had any idea what it was or what it was about. The performance was in every respect excellent. Mdlle. Titiens, Signor Giuglini, and Mr. Santley, who sang the solo parts, were earnest in their exertions; the chorus was strong and effective, and the orchestra did justice to the composer's fine instrumentation. But no poetry, no music, no performance, could contend with such disadvantageous circumstances. The work, however, has been published, and its merit will be recognised by every one competent to judge into whose hands it may come; and several of its morceaux—especially the duet sung by Titiens and Giuglini, the trio for the three solo voices, and the ballad sung by Santley—will be found delightful things for the concert or the drawing-room. On Tuesday evening the opera at this theatre was the "Puritani." In the character of Elvira Titiens displayed all her powers as an impassioned and impressive actress; and Giuglini sang with incomparable beauty, the part of Arturo being one of his finest characters.

We have already given an account of the opening of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA. On the second night a new singer, Mdlle. Fioretti, appeared in the character of Elvira, in the "Puritani." This lady is of high Continental reputation, and is not unworthy of it. She is a most accomplished singer, gifted with a voice of no great power, but of exquisite sweetness and perfect truth of intonation. Nor has she great power as an actress, but she has much intelligence and feeling, and is always interesting and pleasing.

Miss Carlotta Patti has been engaged by Mr. Gye, and appeared on Thursday at a concert, of which we shall next week give some account.

The MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, interrupted by the Easter holidays, have been resumed with their wonted success. The concert of Monday last was altogether excellent, and derived a special interest from the appearance of Vieuxtemps, the great Belgian violinist, after an absence from England of several seasons. He is as great as ever, and we have never heard him play more beautifully. The concerted pieces were Haydn's delightful quartet in E, No. 47; Beethoven's quartet in C, the third of the Rasowmoffski set; and the same composer's grand trio in B flat, op. 97, in which Mr. Hallé was the pianist. M. Hallé also played Beethoven's pianoforte sonata in G, op. 29, in his usual finished and masterly style. The singers were Miss Banks and Miss Eyles, both of them deservedly favourites of the public. St. James's Hall was crowded, as usual.

The MUSICAL UNION had the first matinée of its nineteenth season on Tuesday at St. James's Hall. Our musical readers are well acquainted with this institution, as we have recorded its proceedings during the whole period of its existence. It continues to be under the management of its able founder, Mr. John Ella, by whom its concerts are carried on with undiminished spirit and success. The programme of Tuesday's performance consisted of the following pieces:—Mozart's quartet in E flat, No. 4; Mendelssohn's duet in D, for the piano and violoncello; Spohr's double quartet in E minor; and a pianoforte solo of Chopin. The violins were Sainton, Ries, Pollitzer, and Watson; the violas, Webb and Hann; the violoncellos, Piatti and Paque; and the piano, Hallé. The hall was crowded, and the audience, as usual, was aristocratic and fashionable.

"PRIZE OF HONOUR" WINNERS AT POISSY.

THE twentieth show at Poissy came off on the 1st inst., and was attended with more success in its way, as an exclusively French exhibition, than the Great International of 1862. Most beautiful spring weather favoured the preparations, and the labours of the judges were terminated on the evening of March 31. As on the last occasion, M. Lefebvre de Sainte Marie, Inspector-General of Agriculture, was the president of the juries; and amongst the jurors were M. Le General Baron de Béville and the Count de Bouillé, both distinguished breeders of cattle, and M. de Saint Germain, Count H. de Kergorlay and the Marquis de Torcy, members of the Corps Législatif. The most prominent position in the show of the present year was accorded to the thoroughbred Durham oxen and to the Durham crosses with French breeds; while the Devon, Hereford, and Scotch cattle had but few representatives. The pure French breeds mustered well in the different classes, and the Charolais, Nivernais, and Limousin races contained some of the heaviest animals in the show. The most weighty beast was a giant five-year-old Garonnais, fed by Mr. Martineau, of the department of Gironde. This immense beast, by the side of which even Mr. M'Combie's ever-memorable ox would have been dwarfed, stood 5 ft. 9 in., and weighed 1210 kilos. (2666 lb. or 333¼ st.); but its colossal proportions procured it no favour from the jury, who might well be startled at the amount of offal in perspective.

The prize of honour for the best beast in the yard fell to the lot of M. Tiersonnier, the well-known breeder of the department of the Nievre for his Durham-Charolais ox, which we engrave. Its age was thirty-four months, and its weight 900 kilos. (1980 lb. or 247½ st.)

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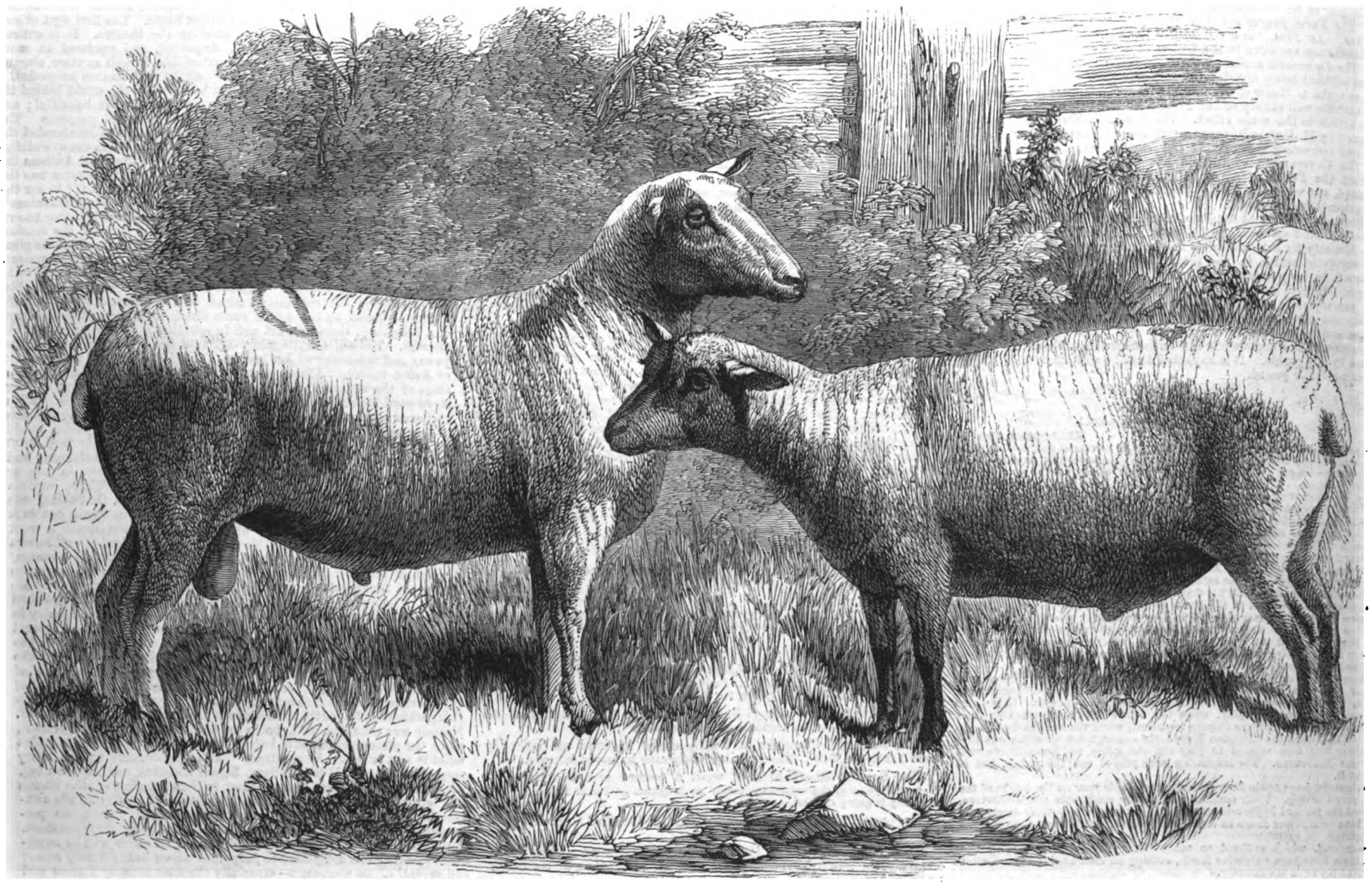
POISSY CATTLE SHOW.



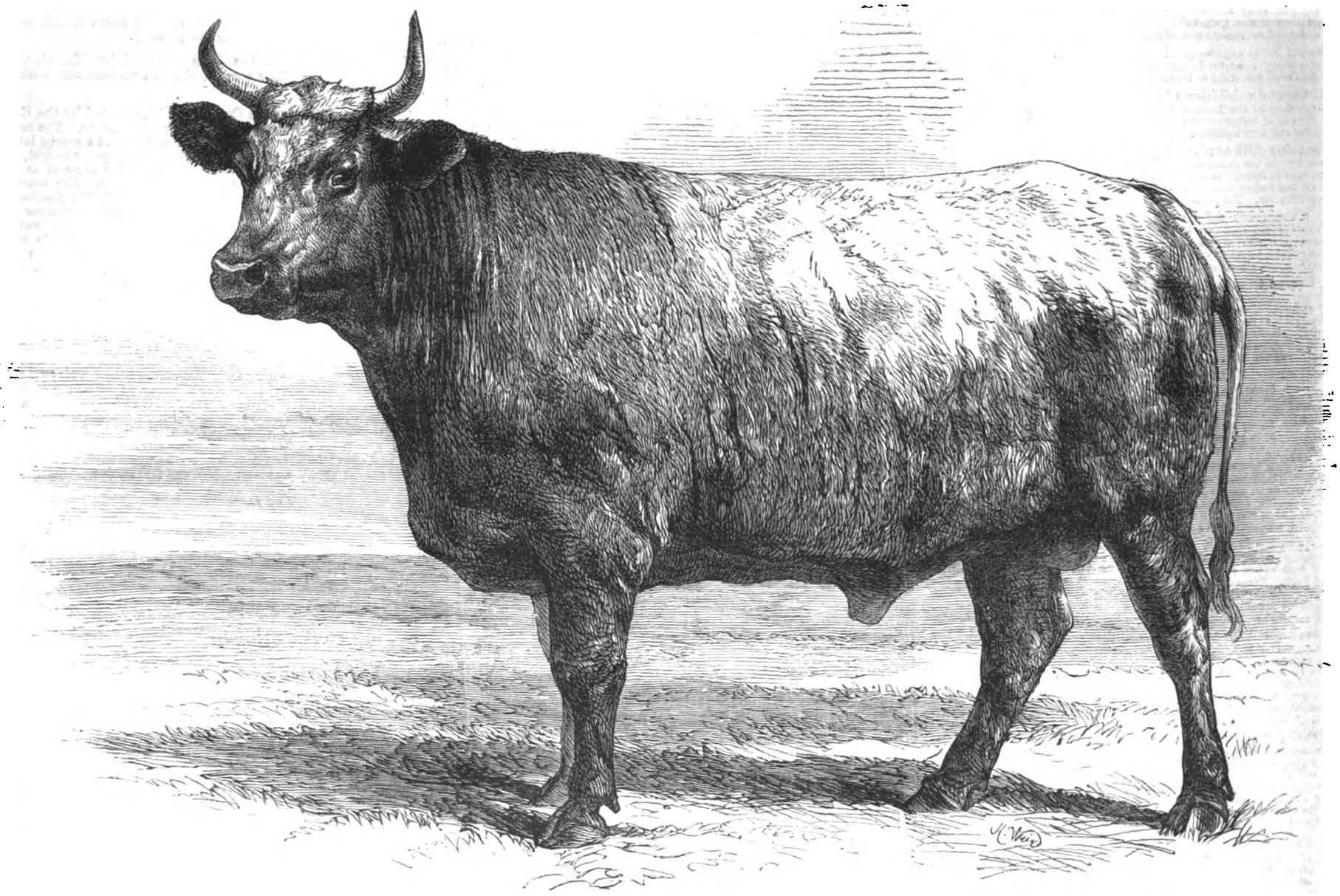
PRIZE OF HONOUR (COTSWOLD-BERRICHON) SHEEP, EXHIBITED BY M. LALOUEL DE SOURDEVAL.

This fine beast was bought for 2000 francs (£80), by M. Fleschalle, the celebrated butcher of the Place Gaillon, who has for many years past purchased the bœufs gras, which figure in the fat-ox processions during the carnival.

Forty-two pens of sheep comprised the whole of the ovine division, and included merinos and Metis merinos, Dishley merinos, Cotswold berrichons, Southdown berrichons, and a few other breeds. The Cotswold blood held its own right well, and M. Lalouel de Sourdeval's splendid pen of ten Cotswold berrichons, one of which we engrave, bore off not only the prize in their class, but the prize of honour as well. His pen of ten were twenty-six months old, and weighed 892 kilos. (1960 lb.) It will be remembered that the same prize was awarded to this gentleman for the same cross last year.

There was only a small exhibition of pigs and calves, and the prize of honour for the former was won by a goodly nine months old Normon *cochon*, weighing 660 lb.

The prizes were distributed at Poissy with the usual form on the afternoon of the public show (April 1), by M. de St. Marsault, Prefect of the Department of the Seine at Oise, who, in the absence of M. Rouher, the Minister of Agriculture, ably presided at the ceremony. Among the numerous breeders present, there was but one opinion as to the steady progress which had been made during the last two or three years by the judicious crossing of the most valued English breeds with the best native French races.



PRIZE OF HONOUR (DURHAM-CHAROLAIS) OX, EXHIBITED BY M. TIERSONNIER.

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THE BILBAO-TUDELA RAILWAY, SPAIN: THE TECHAS PASS.—SEE PAGE 432.

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 25.

SUNDAY, April 19.—Second Sunday after Easter. St. Alphege, Archbishop of Canterbury, murdered by Danes, 1012. The electors of Saxony and Brandenburg "protest" against the Imperial decree at Spires for the maintenance of Romanism (origin of the term "Protestants"), 1529. The American War begins at Lexington, 1775. The Emperor and Empress of the French entertained at Guildhall, London, 1855.

MONDAY, 20.—The Long Parliament forcibly dissolved by Cromwell, 1653. The Emperor Napoleon III. born, 1808.

TUESDAY, 21.—Day assigned for the foundation of Rome, 753 B.C. Great meeting of the Trades' Union in Copenhagen-fields, near London, 1834.

WEDNESDAY, 22.—Warren Hastings acquitted, 1795 (the trial began Feb. 13, 1788). Battle of Eckmühl; the Austrians under the Archduke Charles defeated by the French under Napoleon, 1809.

THURSDAY, 23.—St. George the Martyr, 290. The Order of the Garter said to have been instituted, 1349. Savoy annexed to the French Empire by vote of universal suffrage, 1860.

FRIDAY, 24.—Mary Queen of Scots married to the Dauphin of France, 1558. The University of Edinburgh chartered by James VI., 1582.

SATURDAY, 25.—St. Mark, Evangelist and Martyr. The Princess Alice (now of Hesse) born, 1843.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 25.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 41	3 58	3 16	3 24	3 51	4 8	4 25	4 43	5 1	5 19	5 39	5 59	6 21	6 41

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

	DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOMETER Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	Rain in 24 hours. Read at 10 A.M.
		Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles	Inches
April	8	29·656	45·1	43·0	·93	2	34·6	52·2	WSW. SSW.	300	·010
	9	29·775	49·4	48·9	·98	10	48·3	55·4	SSW.	310	·083
	10	29·749	52·7	50·1	·92	8	49·7	61·5	SSW. S.	208	·034
	11	29·835	54·1	45·5	·75	9	49·3	57·7	NNW, NW.	184	·075
	12	..	..	..	..	..	47·0	58·7	..	328	·010
	13	29·963	48·6	35·5	·64	5	42·4	56·4	ENE. E.	337	·000
	14	29·913	45·8	42·7	·89	8	38·1	56·7	SE. SSE.	145	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·695	29·690	29·789	29·803	29·922	29·974	29·943
Temperature of Air	50·1°	51·4°	54·9°	54·5°	57·1°	53·9°	45·1°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	45·7°	52·3°	51·3°	49·5°	46·7°	48·9°	43·9°
Direction of Wind	WSW.	SSW.	S	NNW.	NNE.	E.	SE.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE (Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDMUND FALCONER).—Last Six Nights of the present Season. On MONDAY and during the Week, PEEP O' DAY; or, Sevenpence Deelish. To conclude with MAGIC TOYS, in which Miss Lydia Thompson will introduce her celebrated Sailor's Hornpipe.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. and Mrs. ALFRED WIGAN are engaged at this Theatre for a limited period, and will appear on MONDAY, April 20, and during the Week, in the favourite Comedy of STILL WATERS RUN DEEP. After which, BUCKSTONE AT HOME; or, the Manager and his Friends; introducing Telbin's Magnificent Panorama of "The Tour of the Prince of Wales in the East;" concluding with BORROWING A HUSBAND.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—MONDAY, and every Evening during the Week, A SUDDEN ATTACK—Messrs. Shore, Garden, Widdicomb; Miss Hannah, and Mrs. Lee. After which, at a Quarter to Eight, a New Romantic Drama, in Three Acts, and Prologue, entitled THE DUKE'S MOTTO, by Paul Feval and John Brougham. The principal character will be sustained by Mr. Fechter, supported by Messrs. Shore, J. Broogham, H. Widdicomb, G. Jordan, F. Charles, Garden, Raymond, and Dawson; Misses Carlotta Leclercq, Kate Terry, R. Lavenue, and Ellsworthy. Doors open at Half-past Six, performance to commence at Seven. Mr. Phelps and Mr. Walter Montgomery are engaged, and will shortly appear.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On MONDAY, and during the Week, THE TRIAL OF TOMPKINS—Messrs. J. L. Toole and P. Bedford. After which (commencing at Eight o'clock), AURORA FLOYD—Messrs. B. Webster, P. Bedford, Billington; Miss Avonia Jones, Miss H. Simms, and Mrs. Billington.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with MR. JOHN PARRY, will appear in their ENTIRELY NEW ENTERTAINMENT EVERY EVENING (except Saturday), at 8; Saturday Mornings, at 3. THREE EXTRA MORNING REPRESENTATIONS will be given on the following THURSDAYS, APRIL 16, 23, and 30, at 3 o'Clock. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET. Unreserved Seats, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; Stall Chairs, 5s.

MR. EDMUND YATES'S INVITATIONS to EVENING PARTIES and the SEASIDE will be issued at the EGYPTIAN HALL EVERY EVENING (except Saturday), at Eight o'Clock. Mr. Harold Power will be one of the party. A Morning Performance on Saturday, at Three o'Clock, this day excepted. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. The Box-office is open daily from Eleven till Five o'Clock.

POLYTECHNIC.—Great additions to, and new experiments in, PROFESSOR PEPPER'S LECTURE on OPTICAL ILLUSIONS. Professor Pepper will (by the kind permission of the Author) read and illustrate a portion of Mr. Charles Dickens's Tale of "The Haunted Man;" and the Ghost will actually appear to walk across the new platform arranged in the large theatre. N.B. In order to prevent disappointment, the "Ghost Illusion" will be shown every Morning and Evening, at Half-past One and Eight o'Clock.

POLYTECHNIC.—Professor PEPPER is prepared to make arrangements with large Institutions in the country for the delivery of his GHOST LECTURE.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall-mall.—The TENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES, the contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools, IS NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

MR. DAVID FISHER'S FACTS AND FANCIES, MUSICALLY and DRAMATICALLY ILLUSTRATED. Hanover-square Rooms, Every Evening at Eight, except Mondays. THE GREAT JENKINS: His Mysterious Malediction, received with acclamation. THE MOON, THE MANIAC, and THE MONEY. 3s., 2s., 1s. Tickets, &c., of Cramer, Mitchell, and at the Hanover-square Rooms.

MADAME ALBONI.—AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON.—Mr. J. RUSSELL'S THIRD GRAND CONCERT on SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 9.—Mdme. Alboni, Mdlle. de Ruda, Signor Rovere (all of Her Majesty's Theatre), and a host of talent. Conductor, Mr. Benedict.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS.—Patroness, her Majesty the Queen.—The Annual Performance of the MESSIAH will take place at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, at Eight o'Clock, in aid of the funds of the charity. Conductor, Prof. W. S. Bennett. Mdlle. Titiens, Mdlle. Parepa, Miss Elina Hughes, Miss Lascelles; Mr Sims Reeves, Mr. Whitfin, Mr. Lewis Thomas, and Mr. Weiss. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 5s., 3s., at Addison and Lucas's, 210, Regent-street; Austin's Ticket-office, 28, Piccadilly; and at the principal Music Warehouses.

BEETHOVEN ROOMS, 76, Harley-street.—Mdlle. BONDY begs to announce that her THIRD CONCERT will take place on SATURDAY MORNING, the 2nd of May, at Three o'Clock. Full particulars will be duly announced. Tickets, Half-a-guinea each. Address, 11, Duke-street, Portland-place.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL. Second appearance of M. Vieuxtemps, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, APRIL 20, Pianoforte, Mr. Chas Hallé; Violin, M. Vieuxtemps; Violoncello, Signor Piatti. Vocalists—Miss Banks and Mr. Weiss. Conductor—Mr. Benedict. Beethoven's Quartet in C, op. 59, received with so much enthusiasm on Monday last, will be included in the Programme. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 1s. Programmes and Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; and at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

MUSICAL UNION.—VIEUXTEMPS and LUBECK are ENGAGED for the SECOND MATINÉE, APRIL 28. J. ELLA, Director, 18, Hanover-square.

MR. SIMS REEVES—EXETER HALL—ORATORIOS DURING THE SEASON—NATIONAL CHORAL SOCIETY; Conductor, Mr. G. W. MARTIN; Band and Chorus nearly 700.—It is respectfully announced that this eminent artist will sing in the following Oratorios to be given this season by the above great Choral Society:—"The Creation" (last time this season), Wednesday, 29th; "Judas Maccabeus," Monday, May 25; "Hymn of Praise" and "Stabat Mater," Wednesday, June 10; "Israel in Egypt," Wednesday, June 24. The second performance of "Elijah" will be given before the close of the season. Mr. Sims Reeves will also sing for the National Choral Society during the whole of next season, from November, 1863, to July, 1864. Engagements will be offered to the following eminent Artists:—Mesdames Titiens, Alboni, Parepa, Lemmens-Sherrington; Mr. Santley, &c. Tickets for "The Creation," 29th, now ready:—Numbered Stalls, Class 1, one guinea; Numbered Stalls, Class 2, 10s. 6d.; Numbered Stalls, Class 3, 5s.; Unreserved Seats, 3s. and 2s.—to be had at the Offices, 14, 15, Exeter Hall. Subscription Tickets for the above Series of Concerts, for which immediate application should be made, can be obtained on the following terms:—Class 1, three guineas and a half; Class 2, £1 15s. Subscribers to the present series will be entitled to the first choice of seats for the next season. The pre-eminent position already attained by the National Choral Society is a sufficient guarantee that the performances will be on the most perfect scale available in Exeter Hall. Ladies and gentlemen wishing to join the Choir of the Society can obtain particulars by forwarding a stamped and addressed envelope to the Secretary, H. Harrison, 14, 15, Exeter Hall, where may be obtained Mr. Martin's Shilling Edition of the Oratorios:—"Messiah," Full Score, with Pianoforte or Organ Accompaniment, 1s.; or, bound, blue cloth, gilt edge and lettered, 2s. "Creation" and "Judas Maccabeus," ditto ditto. "Israel in Egypt" preparing. Each Oratorio post-free on receipt of four extra stamps.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE GUINEA SEASON TICKET.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—TENTH SEASON, 1863-4. SEASON TICKETS will be of one description only—namely, ONE GUINEA, entitling the holder to admission without payment on all occasions, ordinary and extraordinary, on which the Palace is open to the public, except three days, which the Directors reserve to themselves the right of naming, should they see fit to do so, at some later period of the season.

Tickets for Children under Twelve Half-a-guinea.

N.B. To prevent future disappointment, it is stated here that Season Tickets at Half-price for the Winter Season will be discontinued.

The specialities already fixed for the new season are:—Grand Festival Performances of Mendelssohn's Music to the "Athalie" of Racine, by 2500 performers, on Friday, May 1. Flower Shows—Saturday, May 23, and Saturday, June 27. Archery Fêtes—Thursday and Friday, June 11 and 12. Royal Dramatic College Fête and Fancy Fair—date will be duly announced. Grand Concerts on Saturdays in May, June, and July.

The arrangements for the season and tickets may be had at the Crystal Palace; at 2 Exeter Hall; or of the usual agents. By order, GEO. GROVE, Secretary.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—MAY DAY.—OPENING of TENTH SEASON.

FRIDAY, MAY 1, a Grand Festival Performance of Mendelssohn's Music to "Athalie;" the Overtures composed for the opening of the International Exhibition by M. Auber and M. Meyerbeer, and the National Anthem. The Performance on the Handel Orchestra in the Centre Transept, commencing at Three o'Clock.

The Musical Arrangements, as on former occasions, by the Sacred Harmonic Society.

The performance on the most magnificent scale, comprising 196 violins and violas, 90 violoncellos and double basses, and 20 harps, with adequate wind instrumentalists, the entire Band and Chorus consisting of about Two Thousand Five Hundred Performers. Conductor, Mr. Costa. The illustrative verses will be recited by Mr. Phelps.

Admission on the day itself, Seven Shillings and Sixpence; by Tickets, bought on or before Wednesday, April 29, Five Shillings. Season-ticket holders will be admitted without payment.

Reserved Stalls, numbered and arranged in blocks, as at the Handel Festival, Five Shillings extra.

The offices, at the central entrance of the Palace, and at 2, Exeter Hall, are now open for the issue of Tickets of all kinds, where plans of the seats and other information can be obtained.

Post Office orders and cheques to be made payable to George Grove, secretary to the company.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—MAY DAY.—The TICKET OFFICES at the Centre Transept OPEN at Ten a.m. THIS DAY for the issue of Reserved and other Tickets for the Great Festival Performance on the 1st of May, also for the new Season Tickets, Flower-show Tickets, Art-Union Tickets, &c. GEORGE GROVE, Secretary.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—OPEN DAILY.—Monday to Friday, One Shilling. Saturday, Concert, Half-a-crown. Children under Twelve, Half-price. Orchestral Band at 1 and 4.30. Organ Performance at 2.30 daily.

Picture Gallery, and Desanges Victoria Cross Gallery. Beautiful display of Flowers in the Palace. All kinds of useful and fancy articles on sale in the Exhibitors' Department.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—OPEN DAILY.—Monday to Friday, One Shilling. Saturday, Concert, Half-a-crown. Children under Twelve, Half-price. Orchestral Band at 1 and 4.30. Organ Performance at 2.30, daily.

Picture Gallery, and Desanges Victoria Cross Gallery. Beautiful display of Flowers in the Palace. All kinds of Useful and Fancy Articles on Sale in the Exhibitors' Department.

MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY, at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, EVERY EVENING, at Eight (except Saturday); Saturday Afternoons, at Three. Part I. "A Quiet Morning." Part II. "Mrs. Brown at the Play." Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

THE RAILWAY STATION.—This celebrated Picture by Mr. FRITH, R.A., is now ON VIEW to the Public at the Fine-Art Gallery, 11, Haymarket. Admission, 1s. Open from Ten to Five. A descriptive Pamphlet of the above Picture by Mr. Tom Taylor, M.A. Price 6d.

A MORNING IN MEXICO.—Magnificent and exquisite EXHIBITION of CERAMIC STATUETTES, illustrating Life, Manners, Customs, and Costumes in Mexico. Open Daily, from Ten to Six. Gallery, 68, Newman-street, Oxford-street, W. Admission, 1s. Catalogues, 3d. each; by book post, 4d.

ERNST PAUER begs to announce SIX HISTORICAL PERFORMANCES of PIANOFORTE MUSIC, in strictly chronological order, with an entirely new programme, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's. On MONDAY, April 20—The Vienna School. April 27—Italian Composers: the School of Clementi and his Pupils. May 4—Bach, his Sons, Friedemann, Emanuel, Johann, and Pupils. May 11—French Composers and the Romantic School. May 18—English Composers, and Selection of New English, French, and German Pianoforte Music. June 1—The most influential and Celebrated Composers. At Three o'Clock each day. Subscription Tickets, One Guinea; Single Tickets, Five Shillings each; may be had on application to E. Pauer, 3, Cranley-place, Onslow-square, S.W.; the principal Musicsellers; and of Mr. Robert W. Ollivier, 19, Old Bond-st., W.

MR. DEACON begs to announce that he will give THREE SEANCES of CLASSICAL INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC at 16, GROSVENOR-STREET (by the kind permission of Messrs. Collard), on Thursdays, April 30 and May 21, and Monday, June 8, at Three o'Clock. Violin, M. Sainton and Herr Pollitzer; Viola, Mr. H. Webb and Mr. Clementi; Violoncello, Signor Piatti; Contrabasso, Mr. C. Severn; Pianoforte, Mr. Deacon. Tickets for the series, One Guinea; to admit Three to one Séance, One Guinea; single ticket, Half-a-guinea; to be had of Mr. R. W. Ollivier, 19, Old Bond-street; or of Mr. Deacon, 72, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, W.

VOCAL ASSOCIATION.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 21. Vocalists: Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Florence De Courcy, Mr. Tennant, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. Sims Reeves. Pianoforte, Mdlle. Mariet De Beauvoisin; Harp, M. Oberthür. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Chalmers Master's Operetta, "The Rose of Salency" (first time of performance); a Selection from Virginia Gabriel's popular Cantata, "Dreamland;" Meyerbeer's Cantique, "Aspiration" (by desire). Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Reserved Seats, 3s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Admission, 1s.

APRIL 20.—Mr. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR, Hanover-square Rooms. The Programme will include Wesley's motet, "In Exitu Israel," Mendelssohn's psalm, "Why rage fiercely the heathen?" Pianist, Charles Hallé. Tickets, 5s., 3s. 6d., and 1s.—Addison's, 210, Regent-street; Hanover-square Rooms; Austin's Ticket-office, 28, Piccadilly; and all Musicsellers.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY. Ladies and Gentlemen visiting this and the other West-end Fine-Art Collections will find at the RESTAURANT WILDE, 9 and 10, Haymarket (adjoining Mr. Frith's "Railway Station"), first-class Luncheons and Dinners, of which a trial is very respectfully invited, in the belief that the moderate charges and general completeness of service will please even the most fastidious taste.

POLAND.—The Central Committee of the Friends of Poland, authorised by the Delegate of the Polish National Government, earnestly ask for immediate subscriptions to the account of their Treasurer, F. A. Taylor, Esq., M.P., at Messrs. Oldings, Osborne, and Co.'s, Clement's-lane, E.C.; or, by money-order, to their Secretary, Mr. W. E. Adams, 10, Southampton-street, Strand, W.C.

HUGH SNOWIE, of Inverness, is now in London for the purpose of letting Highland Shootings and Fishings. He will be happy to meet sportsmen daily between Eleven and Four, at the Countinghouse of Mr. Callaghan, Optician, 23A, New Bond-street, W. (corner of Conduit-street).

UPPINGHAM OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS.—The Open Scholarships at Uppingham School were adjudged on Wednesday, April 8, as follows:—One of £70 per annum, for boys between Twelve and Thirteen years of age, to Slocart. Connell, Todd, Gibson, and Dresser were honourably mentioned. In the examination for Boys under Twelve years of age, Spencer and De Winton were equal: two Scholarships of £70 per annum each were adjudged. Freeman, Palmer, Rawnsley, and Walker were honourably mentioned.

ACCIDENTS by Road, River, or Railway, in the Field, the Streets or at Home, may be provided against by taking a policy of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, 64, Cornhill, London. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament. £140,000 have been already paid as compensation.

Apply at the railway stations, to the local agents, or at the head office, 64, Cornhill, London. WILLIAM J. VIAN, Sec.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 97B, Quadrant, Regent-street (private or carriage entrance in Swallow-street). Open from Ten till Nine daily. Persons of all ages received (privately), and taught at any time suiting their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. No classes. No extras. Improvement guaranteed in Eight or Twelve Easy Lessons. Separate rooms for Ladies, to which department (if preferred) Mrs. Smart will attend. For prospectuses, terms, &c., apply to Mr. Smart, as above.

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PATENT STEAM-BOATS, warranted to beat all others. Retail at Crystal Palace, 5 in., 1s. 6d.; 9 in., decked, 2s. 6d.; or free from J. PARKER, 6, Lilford-road, Camberwell, for 2s. 6d. and 4s.; 19 in., very fast, 6s. 6d.

THE NOBLE OUTDOOR GAME—CROQUET. 15s. to 70s. set, complete. Including Jaques's Patent Croquet Clips, and Illustrated Rules. JAQUES and SON, Patentees, 102, Hatton-garden.

GUNS.—E. M. REILLY and CO. invite attention to their extensive stock of double guns and rifles, breach and muzzle-loading secondhand guns, revolvers, rook rifles, &c.—315 and 502, Oxford-street, London.

FLOWER SEEDS and PLANTS, post-free, at the annexed prices:—100 packets hardy Annuals, 5s.; 50 ditto, 3s.; 12 fine var. Verbenas, 3s.; 12 fine var. Fuchsias, 4s.; from R. W. KNIGHT, Florist, Battle, Sussex.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Brompton, S.W.—Supported by voluntary contributions. Liberal and continuous support is required to meet the current expenses of this charity. PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec.; HENRY DOBBIN, Sec.

LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE.—The established office of authority in England for furnishing Arms, Crests, &c., authentically. "The Lincoln's-inn Manual of Heraldry," 3s. or stamps.—H. SALT, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

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SOLID GOLD SIGNET RINGS, 18 Carat, Hall-marked, 30s.; Ditto, very massive, for Arms, Crest, and Motto, 63s. Crest Engraved on Seals or Rings, in real heraldic style, 7s. 6d., by T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver to her Majesty, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane), W.C.

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MONOGRAMS, &c.—New Sheets in Colours for Albums, 7 Sheets, the Crests used by the British Navy; 8 Sheets, the Crests used by Regiments of the Line; 2 Sheets, the Monograms, &c., of the Queen and all the Royal Family, King of Denmark, Prince and Princess of Prussia, &c.; 2 Sheets, English Dukes; 4 Sheets, Arms, &c., of every Marquis; 5 Sheets, the Emperor, all the Napoleon Family and French Nobles; 30 sheets the Arms of Earls, Barons, and English Commoners; 5 Sheets, the Arms of all the Archbishops from 1070 to 1863; 4 Sheets, the Arms of every College in Oxford and Cambridge. All stamped in rich colours, 1s. each sheet; or 13 sheets for 9s. T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

HONEYMOON CHARMS.—Just out, three funny and amusing Caricature Cartes de Visite, on the Royal Wedding. Post-free, thirteen stamps; ditto, in album, twenty stamps.—D. HERRING, 105, Holborn-hill, London, E.C.

THE ALGERIAN ONYX COMPANY have the honour to announce that a Varied and Artistic Collection of Ornamental and Useful Objects, manufactured from their beautiful marble, is NOW ON VIEW at their exclusive agents', ROWELL, JAMES, and CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers by Appointment, 5, 7, and 9, Regent-street, London. The representative of the company is in constant attendance at Messrs. H., J., and Co.'s; and they respectfully solicit the honour of a visit.

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GOLD CHAINS and FINE GOLD JEWELLERY. A very elegant STOCK of GOLD CHAINS, 15s. to 20gs.; Gentlemen's Albert Chains, 21s. to 18gs.; Gold Brooches, 20s. to 15gs.; Gold Bracelets, 35s. to £20; Wedding and Keeper Rings, 10s., 15s., and 20s.; Gem ditto, 12s. 6d. to 20gs.; Gold Earrings, 12s. 6d. to 5gs. per pair. Gold Lockets, 10s. to 18 guineas. Gold Scarf Pins, 5s. to 10gs.—FRED. HAWLEY, Goldsmith, 148, Regent-street, W. Jewellery repaired and Diamonds reset.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1863.

WHEN the Royal Academy opens a large share of public attention will be attracted by a painting about to be sent in by one of our greatest artists, and to which a melancholy interest will be found to have attached itself when the work was within a few strokes of completion. It represents the political chiefs of our day grouped around the Speaker, and listening to Lord Palmerston's advocacy of the French Treaty. The very foremost, and perhaps the most important, figure in the scene, the likeness of a slight, calm, thoughtful man who is leaning forward, and intent upon the argument of the Premier, is now the last memorial of one who, three weeks ago, was actively doing his duty in the place depicted by Mr. Phillip, but who has been suddenly taken away, at an age which promised us a long continuance of valuable service. Sir George Cornewall Lewis had gone down to his Radnorshire mansion for the Easter holiday, and was there seized with a severe cold, whence congestion of the lungs followed, and on Monday last the Secretary for War expired. The news was known to but few until Tuesday afternoon, and, when the Commons met for the second time since the recess, Mr. Walpole, the departed statesman's intimate friend and political opponent, moved the adjournment, as a mark of respect to him who was gone. Lord Palmerston, under strong emotion, seconded the motion, and Mr. Disraeli supported it in a felicitously-worded eulogy, the more graceful from its having been unstudied, the leader of the Opposition having but a few minutes before heard of the loss which he said "the country could ill bear."

In a sense, we may assent to Mr. Disraeli's tribute. This nation, happily, is too great, too strong, and enjoys institutions too firmly founded in the living rock of liberty to be injuriously affected by any loss of a citizen. Our greatest soldier, our wisest Prince, our keenest statesman, our bravest Admiral might depart, as they have departed at critical moments in our history, and yet, genuine as might be the grief, and serious as the loss, the fortunes of the country could never materially suffer. Under a despotism, where one man is the heart, head, and hand of the country, his death is a shock to order; under a democracy, where jealousies prevent any really great man from rising, the loss of the best man who has been permitted to rise means a disorder. But in England, where merit can always come to the front, the ranks are filled calmly, noiselessly, whenever a foremost man has fallen. We depend on no single arm,

and hold Britannia's blade,
Britannia's omen, and her aid.

Yet the death of a wise, able, and good man, whose best faculties are employed in serving the nation, must ever be a national calamity; and it is no exaggeration to say that we can ill spare Sir George Lewis. He was a type of the statesman for whom violent partisans, and the uneducated class also, have small esteem—a fact which, in itself, is no small honour to him. Mere orator he was not, though his straightforward English talk, and, above all, his deep sense of justice, made his speeches far more acceptable to thinking hearers than are the showiest or the most adroit exhibitions of Parliamentary gladiators. We knew him as a man of high mind, of deep learning, and of a kind heart. We knew him not only superior to prejudices and superstitions, but also to the order of conscientiousness which permits a statesman to avail himself of both for the purposes of business. Such a lover, indeed, was he of fair play that he instinctively did the work of both sides in laying a case before his hearers; and though he had made up his own mind, he arrayed all the arguments against himself so well and so justly, that his opponents had to thank him for giving them so many chances with less acute thinkers than himself. This is not the place to speak of the scholarship which gave him so high a position in the learned world. Slight justice is done in this country to men who follow two pursuits; mercantile society would probably think better of Mr. Gladstone if he did not write books about *Homer*; and scholars speak only tolerably of Lord Derby's translations from Horace, because he runs horses and makes speeches. But now that Sir George Lewis no longer defends Estimates, the public will be taught to recognise his varied learning and sound philosophy.

It is, of course, no secret that a large number of persons, whose suffrages are very potent, looked forward to the time when a gallant octogenarian statesman should claim his well-earned coronet and repose, and when a successor to the highest political office should be designated, and that these persons had thought that a very efficient Ministry, good for all working purposes, might be formed with Sir George Lewis as its chief. In a time of violence, or of strong party action, such a leader could not have held his own, such times requiring a man who is much more "in evidence;" and who, moreover, is much less scrupulous in aiding friends and demolishing foes than the late Secretary for War could ever be. But in smooth days like these, when all that is needed in a Premier is sound sense, ready vigour, and the good opinion of the nation, there might have been no reason against Sir George Lewis's accession to the highest office. He would have neglected no point of duty; he would have resigned in an instant, had he seen that the interests of the country demanded a different kind of leadership; and he would have been one of the first to see this, when the case stood so. His principles were Liberal; and though he has been reproached as too Whiggish, his intellectual perceptions were too keen to let him be fettered in action by any household traditions. His mode, for instance, of dealing with the questions which the Dissenting interest has forced forward during the last two years was in perfect accordance with Liberalism, though his philosophic habit of thought inclined him to a sort of talk on those subjects which gave high offence to fanaticism on more sides than one. He would have made a very practical Premier, and, unless stormy times arose, he would have navigated the ship to the satisfaction of the best class of passengers. More than this even our admiration for one of the ablest and best men of the day will not permit us to say, and it is no slight tribute to a statesman to allow that, under certain circumstances, he might have been trusted with the interests of England.

England deplores his loss, and if a word of the most respectful sympathy may be addressed to one whom the public cannot regard as a stranger, thanks to her own contributions to its enjoyment, we would offer that word to the accomplished lady whose kindred tastes with those of her distinguished husband made her not only his best friend but his best companion. Sir George Lewis departs in the full possession of all his powers, and at a time when we were all becoming more and more aware of his merits. His premature demise is a subject of unmixed regret to his fellow-countrymen; but to his household there may be consolation in the thought that our memories of the lost statesman will be, intellectually, of a true man "at his best," and, physically, of our great painter's *sic sedebat*.

Berlin now possesses four libraries for lending books to the working classes, containing 18,000 volumes. During the year 1862 the number of persons who borrowed books was 4311.

Prince Christian of Denmark and his family arrived at Copenhagen last Saturday, and were received at the station by several of the Ministers and leading personages of the city.

At Louisville, in Kentucky, there is an annual tobacco show, at which prizes are given for the best specimen of manufacturing-leaf, shipping-leaf, cutting-leaf, cigar-leaf, &c., and one of the prizes this year was a coffee and tea set of plated silver ware for the lady in whose name is entered the best hogshead of leaf tobacco.

The men employed in making cuttings for the railway from Cordova to Malaga have recently found, about half a league from the former place, a great number of columns and capitals, supposed to be the remains of one of the Moorish palaces which formerly existed in the neighbourhood of Cordova.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE BRIGHTON REVIEW.

ON the next page we present our readers with an Engraving of "The Gallop Past" of the horse artillery division of the Hon. Artillery Company, and that of the "regular" cavalry at the review at Brighton on Easter Monday. When the whole body of infantry had performed this essential part in the programme of the day, Colonel M'Murdo rode across from the spot which the Staff occupied for inspection of the troops to the opposite side of the racecourse immediately in front of the Grand Stand, where the band was stationed, and told them to "play a quick time," as the artillery and cavalry would go by at "a gallop." This announcement went with telegraphic rapidity from one end of the Stand to the other, and thence to the spectators without who were near to this focus of

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THE BRIGHTON REVIEW: CAPTAIN JAY'S TROOP OF THE HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY PASSING THE STAFF.

attraction. All eyes were immediately directed with intense eagerness towards the course; and the first notes of a most lively air had scarcely died away before the horse troop of artillery belonging to the Hon. Artillery Company, headed by Captain Jay, came up at a dashing pace. The men were well mounted, and in an evident cue to follow their leader at whatever pace he liked to take them. Each of their guns was drawn by four horses which are kept specially, and used only for "gun work," and better horses for the purpose were never chosen or employed in the service of "The Royal Horse." From a gentle canter they gradually increased their pace till it reached a racing gallop, when no little anxiety was manifested for the safety of this amateur corps, from the knowledge that "drivers" of artillery require long and continuous practice before they can skilfully manage their difficult and dangerous duty. Confidence was, however, soon restored to the over-anxious spectators, and cries of "Bravo, bravo, H.A.C.!" were reiterated on all sides as they witnessed the "gallop past," not only unattended with any kind of mishap whatever, but proving in itself a perfect triumph of volunteer skill in the science of horse artillery, and an earnest testimony to the pluck of English gentlemen in the act of riding and driving, even though that driving be the very hazardous experiment, to amateurs, of a heavy gun-carriage, with its ponderous accompaniment. The efficiency of Captain Jay's horse troop has been repeatedly tested at reviews, but on no occasion more successfully than on Easter Monday. The idea of such a troop first originated with the late Prince Consort, and in its progress and development his Royal Highness took a deep and sincere interest. The formation of it was intrusted to Captain Jay, and to his indefatigable perseverance in keeping the members punctual to their drill and obedient to the able tuition of Mr. Reed, the riding master attached to the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards, and a picked Sergeant of the Royal Artillery, is their present high character as volunteer horse artillery essentially due. The 9th Lancers followed them, but at a pace which was comparatively slow when contrasted with that at which the Hon. Artillery Company had led the way.

This closed the ceremony of "marching past," and then the troops moved onwards to the scene of action, to take their respective parts in the "sham fight"—an incident in which, a charge of the London Scottish, is depicted on our first page. Slowly the enemy retreated up the hill, making a stand now and again, but with little chance of success, for under cover of the plantation Lord Elcho's brigade formed column, the London Scottish at their head, and advanced steadily up the hill. In vain Colonel Brewster brought up his main body and endeavoured to receive them in line. The Westminsters were hurrying up still further to the left, and in a few minutes he would have been outflanked. A crushing volley which the London Scottish delivered halfway up the hill completed his discomfiture, and he ordered his force to fall quickly back to gain the shelter of the 18-pounder battery on the opposite hill.

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"A PRACTICAL JOKE," BY J. HAYLLAR, IN THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.—SEE PAGE 422.

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House assembled for the first time after the Easter recess.

Mr. Gregory gave notice of a motion as to Turkey, and another as to Ireland; and Mr. Ferrand notified that he wished Monday next to be given up for the discussion of the state of the cotton-manufacturing districts.

The Local Government Act (1858) Amendment Bill passed through Committee.

The Telegraphs Bill, as amended, was considered, some amendments made, and clauses added.

The Lords' amendments to the Salmon Exportation Bill were considered and agreed to.

Sir H. Willoughby obtained leave to bring in a bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the internal management of savings banks.

SUPPLY.—On the order of the day for going into Committee on the Civil Service Estimates, classes 1, 3, 4, 5, and 7, Mr. AUGUSTUS SMITH rose and complained of the growing disposition on the part of the Government to take the House by surprise in voting the public money. In the present instance the Estimates had not been in the hands of members more than two or three days. With a view to imposing a check, therefore, he moved as an amendment that the Estimates in class 1 be referred to a Select Committee. The motion having been seconded by Sir J. Trelawny, Mr. PEEL repudiated the imputation of a desire to take the House by surprise, and said that if the House would consent to proceed with the votes in class 3, to none of which there was any objection, he was quite willing to postpone the first class. After some further discussion the amendment was withdrawn, and the House went into Committee on class 3, the various items of which were agreed to—£2,780,000 being voted for the administration of law and justice.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The House reassembled after the Easter recess.

The Mutiny Bill and the Marine Mutiny Bill passed through Committee.

The Post Office Savings Banks Bill was read a third time and passed.

AUGMENTATION OF BENEFICES.—The House was engaged for some time in a lively discussion on the Lord Chancellor's Augmentation of Benefices Bill.—Lord St. LEONARDS contended that the bill required great deliberation before it was passed, and added that the Crown ought to be consulted before any such measure was agreed to.—Lord DERBY criticised the bill at some length. He complained that it would interfere with the working of the Ecclesiastical Commission, and entered into details with a view of showing that the benefices which had been chosen for sale were not the poorest in the gift of the Lord Chancellor.—The LORD CHANCELLOR, replying to Lord St. Leonards, said he had taken care to ascertain that the assent of the Crown would be given to the bill. As to the criticisms of Earl Derby, he received them as suggestions for the improvement of the bill.—The Select Committee to which the measure is to be referred was then named, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE DEATH OF SIR G. C. LEWIS.—ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.—The House assembled as usual at four o'clock, but soon afterwards adjourned, as a mark of respect to the memory of Sir G. C. Lewis, who died at his seat in Radnorshire on Monday. The adjournment was moved by Mr. WALPOLE, who dwelt upon the great loss the House and the country had sustained in the death of the Secretary for War.—Lord PALMERSTON, who appeared to be deeply affected, did little more than second the motion.—Mr. DISRAELI followed the noble Lord, and in a few happy sentences summed up the virtues of the deceased statesman and scholar.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Sir G. Grey stated that the Government proposed to fix the 27th inst. for the discussion of the question concerning the distress in the cotton districts.

The Gardens in Towns Protection Bill passed through Committee, as did the Oaths Relief in Criminal Proceedings (Scotland) Bill.

A new writ was ordered to issue for the return of a member for the borough of Thetford, in the room of the Earl of Euston, now Duke of Grafton.

An interesting debate took place upon the motion for the second reading of Sir Morton Peto's Burial Bill, the object of which is to allow Dissenting ministers to officiate at funerals in parish churchyards. Lord R. Cecil moved the rejection of the bill, which had the support of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the opposition of Mr. Disraeli. On a division, the bill was rejected by 221 votes to 96.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Alkali Works Regulation Bill, after some discussion, was read a second time.

THE CROWN OF GREECE.—The Earl of MALMESBURY inquired of her Majesty's Government what was the present state of the negotiations respecting the Crown of Greece and the cession of the island and fortress of Corfu to that country. The noble Earl, in a speech of some length, commented upon the conduct of our foreign Minister in respect to the nomination of Prince William of Denmark to the throne of Greece.—Earl RUSSELL defended the course he had taken in regard to the candidature of the Danish Prince to the throne of Greece. The nomination of his Royal Highness was wholly conditional upon the assent of the King of Denmark and Prince Christian. In reference to Corfu, it should be recollected that England was only the protectorate of the Ionian Islands, and therefore had a perfect right to propose its cession to Greece if she thought proper. If the Ionians assented to this cession the other Powers of Europe would be asked to assent to such an arrangement.—After some further conversation, in which the Earl of Derby and Earl Granville took part, the subject dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

PRINCE ALFRED AND PRINCE LOUIS OF HESSE IN THE HOUSE.—Soon after the Speaker appeared in the House, their Royal Highnesses Prince Alfred and Prince Louis of Hesse entered the gallery appropriated to distinguished strangers, and took their seats immediately over the clock.

THE LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.—Mr. FERRAND gave notice that it was his intention to move the following resolution upon the day fixed for the discussion on the Lancashire distress:—"That it is the duty of the Government to take into consideration, without delay, what measures may be necessary to relieve the distress which prevails in the cotton-manufacturing districts.

THE SEIZURE OF THE ALEXANDRA.—Mr HORSFALL gave notion of his intention, on the 24th inst., to call the attention of the House to the seizure of the Alexandra in Liverpool.

CONFEDERATE AGENTS WATCHED BY OUR DETECTIVES.—Lord R. CECIL asked the Right Hon. the Home Secretary whether it was true that spies had been appointed to watch the movements of certain persons supposed to be Confederate agents in this country?—Sir G. GREY said, in consequence of an official letter received by the Foreign Minister from the United States' Government, complaining of the conduct of certain parties representing the Confederate States in this country, in connection with the fitting out of vessels in Liverpool, the noble Lord ordered an immediate inquiry into the alleged facts. The result was the appointment of some members of our detective police in a matter which appeared to be an utter violation of the law of this country. That proceeding was perfectly justifiable under the circumstances. There was no particular fund from which those detectives were to be paid for their services beyond that usually set apart for the purpose.

THE BUDGET.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER rose at twenty minutes to five o'clock to make the financial statement. He observed that the last two years had been years of unusual pressure and anxiety, which anxiety found a legitimate expression in a resolution of the House of Commons, which stated that, while it desired that ample provision should be made for the honour and security of the country as well as for the efficiency of the public service, it was likewise the feeling of the House that an effort should be made to relieve the taxation of the country. The Government, through the noble Viscount, acknowledged that that resolution was well founded, and how much it was to be desired, in the interest of the public, that particular attention should be paid to the subject. The expenditure of 1858-9, which followed the Russian War, considerably exceeded the expenditure before that event. It was 64,664,000*l*. In 1859-60 it increased to 69,502,000*l*., showing an augmentation of 4,138,000*l*. In 1860-1 it rose to 72,842,000*l*., being an increase in these two years of 8,172,000*l*.; and the average expenditure from 1859 to 1863 had been, including the sum spent for fortifications, 71,195,000*l*., and without the fortifications 70,678,000*l*., and the increase occurred when they were enjoying the relief occasioned by the lapse of 2,000,000*l*. Long Annuities. Perhaps it would give a clearer idea if, instead of comparing the whole expenditure, he compared that portion only which was matter of choice on the part of the Legislature, because a large part of the ordinary national expenditure was due to the discharge of the various engagements to which the Consolidated Fund was liable, and a large part of the public funds guided by fixed rules, and which did not necessarily partake of the upward movement to which he had reverted. After striking off two important items which were to be regarded as fixed, or varying, according to certain consistent rules—namely, the interest of the debt and the charge of 4,000,000*l*. or 5,000,000*l*. for the collection of the national income, the expenditure depending upon the state of opinion and the votes of Parliament amounted in 1858-9 to 31,621,000*l*., and in 1860-1 it increased to 42,125,000*l*., being an increase of 10,500,000*l*., or 25 per cent of the whole. If they made the comparison with the year immediately preceding the Russian War, they found that that optional expenditure was only 23,511,000*l*., the increase in the seven years up to 1861 being 15,614,000*l*., or more than 80 per cent. The causes of that increase were well known—namely, the growth and progress of naval and military science, the progress of philanthropic views in regard to the condition of those serving their country, which had led to great expense, the changes which had taken place in other nations, and the general growth of a spirit of expenditure. He did not think that the outlay by the Government had exceeded the public desire; but there could be no doubt that it had led to a great tension of the revenue. Last year, when he submitted the Estimates, the income and expenditure nearly balanced each other; but there were particular causes then in existence which had a tendency to disturb that balance in an unfavourable sense. The account to which he was about to invite the consideration of the House was a remarkably hopeful one; but, in order to judge how far it was so, it was necessary to bear in mind the specialties of the case. In the first place, deep and wide-spread distress had been prevalent in Lancashire. Up to the commencement of the cotton famine every Englishman had referred to Lancashire with pride and satisfaction as among the most remarkable of all the symbols which could be presented of the power, the progress, and the prosperity of England. Towards Lancashire, the whole country now felt even more warmly than at any former period, in consequence of the noble manner in which the people of that district had borne their privations and sufferings. The price of cotton in the spring of 1861 was between 7d. and 8d. per pound; it rose to between 13d. and 14d. in 1862; and it was now from 24d. to 25d. a pound; so that the Lancashire calamity, taken as a whole, had not only continued at the point it reached last spring, but had, in point of fact, become far more severe. The other special cause of depression had been the state of Ireland. Up to 1859 it was believed that Ireland had been making considerable progress in prosperity; but then the state of progress was materially checked. In 1859-60 the actual value of the crops of wheat, oats, and potatoes, and of stock was 39,487,000*l*. per annum. In 1860-1 the value fell to 34,893 000*l*.; in 1861-2 it fell to 29,077,000*l*.; and in 1862-3 it fell to 27,327,000*l*.—showing a decrease of somewhat more than 12,000,000*l*. The effect first fell on the labouring classes and in respect to the consumption of strong liquors; and in 1861-2 the consumption amounted to 2,463,000*l*., whilst in 1862-3 it had fallen to 2,292,000*l*. The expenditure of the country had been estimated at 70,108,000*l*. The real expenditure was 69,302,000*l*., being less by 806,000*l*. than the estimated amount. The expenditure in 1862-3 of 69,302,000*l*., as compared with the expenditure of 1861 of 70,838,000*l*., showed an apparent decrease of 1,536,000*l*.; as compared with 1860-1, 72,504,000*l*., there was an apparent decrease of 3,202,000*l*.; as compared with 1859-60, 70,017,000*l*., there was a decrease of 715,000*l*. But in 1862-3 there was brought to account for expenditure and for revenue a sum of about 1,125,000*l*., more or less, which had not appeared in the accounts of former years; and, after rectifying the accounts by the addition of that sum, the real diminution of expenditure was as follows:—As compared with 1861-2, 2,661,000*l*.; as compared with 1860-1, 4,327,000*l*.; as compared with 1859-60, 1,540,000*l*. The amount of the revenue was 70,602,000*l*., showing a surplus over the expenditure of 1,301,000*l*. On the 3rd of April, 1862, the revenue was estimated at 70,190,000*l*.; but he calculated that there would be a deduction in respect of the drawback on hops, which had amounted to 104,000*l*. The actual revenue, therefore, was estimated at 70,650,000*l*. The actual produce was 70,603,000*l*., showing an excess of 573,000*l*.—not a very large excess certainly, but large when considered with reference to the peculiar circumstances of the population. The increase on the customs had been 484,000*l*; the income tax had produced an excess over the estimate of 467,000*l*.; the amount of credit taken for the payment from China, estimated at 170,000*l*., had been 212,000*l*.; the excise showed a large deficiency in comparison with the previous year—not less than 1,185,000*l*.; but from that there must be deducted the drawback on hops;—the principal deficiency must be divided between malt and spirits. The malt duty, which had been estimated at 5,800,000*l*., had produced only 5,392,000*l*., showing a deficiency of 408,000*l*. Spirits, which had been calculated to produce 10,000,000*l*., had only produced 9,394,000*l*., showing a deficiency of 606,000*l*. The difference in respect to malt might be accounted for by the change which had taken place in the time of assessing the duty, which rendered it impossible to make an accurate calculation in a financial statement. He was not at all surprised that there was a million less in the excise. The wonder was that there had not been a corresponding decrease in the other branches of the revenue. It was true that the whole amount of the revenue which he had anticipated from the spirit duties had not been realised, mainly owing to the distress in the country; but the 400,000*l*. which he anticipated on foreign and colonial spirits had been received, and the greater portion of the amount on home spirits which he had anticipated from the new duty. The duty on spirits on the year ending June, '59, was 9,410,000*l*.; in 1860 it was 9,750,000*l*., in 1861 it was 9,702,000*l*., in 1862 it was 9,988,000*l*., and in 1863 it was 9,837,000*l*. The material point was this, with respect to the new duty—had the failure to receive the full amount anticipated from the additional duty led to illicit distillation? From the best information he had been able to obtain he believed that there never had been a period when there had been less illicit distillation than during the last two years. It was important to draw a contrast between the effect of the distress upon the excise revenue and upon the customs revenue, and he found that the revenue from malt and spirits, so far as it was dependent on consumption, had given way before the revenue upon tea, sugar, and tobacco. The gross revenue of 1861-2 was 69,674,000*l*.; but, deducting from that certain miscellaneous items and the China indemnity, amounting altogether to 1,747,000*l*., the real revenue was 67,927,000*l*. The gross revenue for 1862-3 was 70,603,000*l*.; but, deducting miscellaneous items and the China indemnity, amounting together to 2,813,000*l*., the real revenue was 67,790,000*l*. But in 1861 they received from income tax, with arrears, 350,000*l*. which was not received in 1862-3. They also received 351,000*l*. from paper, and 241,000*l*. from hops, which they did not receive in 1862-3. These three items amounted to 942,000*l*., which must be deducted from the revenue of 1861-2, in order to establish a fair comparison. When that was done the amount of revenue derived in the two years' respectively, would stand as follows:—1861-2, 66,985,000*l*.; 1862-3, 67,790,000*l*.; showing an increase in the latter year of 805,000*l*.; certainly, not a very large, but, considering all the circumstances, a very satisfactory increase. In order to show the effect of the changes which had been made of late years by reduction of duty, he might state that the customs' revenue in 1858-9, deducting the cost of collection, amounted to 23,055,000*l*. In 1860, extensive changes were made, which involved a balance of remission to the extent of 2,400,000*l*.; but the customs' revenue for 1862-3, after deducting the cost of collection, amounted to 23,043,000*l*., although nearly 2½ millions of duties had been remitted in the interim. He now came to the estimated expenditure and revenue of the present year. The charge of the funded and unfunded debt amounted to 26,300,000*l*.; the charges upon the Consolidated Fund to 1,940,000*l*.; army estimates, 15,060,000*l*.; navy estimates, 10,736,000*l*.; revenue, 4,721,000*l*.; and miscellaneous estimates, 7,692,000*l*. There was a residue which he was not able to state with the same absolute precision, as there were certain items which were yet doubtful. For instance, the packet estimate had not yet been finally settled. The arrangements with the Galway Company were not yet so far matured as to enable her Majesty's Government to make a positive proposal, or to know absolutely what it would be their duty to do; and the arrangements with regard to the West India mail service were still under consideration. It was therefore impossible to give the precise figures; but the items, together with the charge which would be involved by a bill now before the House for the further conversion of stocks now held by the National Debt Commissioners, would amount to somewhere about 1,270,000*l*. Adding that to the 7,692,000*l*. put down for the Miscellaneous Estimates, the gross amount would be 8,962,000*l*, and the total estimated expenditure would be 67,749,000*l*. That, however, made no provision for fortifications, which Parliament had decided should be paid for in another way. The estimate altogether was less than the estimate of 1862-3 by 1,553,000*l*., but still higher than the estimate of 1858-9 by 3,085,000*l*. The estimate of revenue would stand as follows:—

Customs	£24,188,000
Excise	17,680,000
Stamps	9,000,000
Taxes	3,160,000
Income Tax	10,500,000
Post Office	3,800,000
Crown Lands	300,000
Miscellaneous	2,500,000
Chinese Indemnity	450,000
Total ..	£71,498,000

As the total amount of estimated expenditure was only 67,749,000*l*., there was a difference in favour of estimated income over estimated charge of 3,741,000*l*. He now came to the proposals which he intended to make. In the first place, he proposed to raise the duty on chicory to that which was now levied on coffee, and thus to equalise the two duties. He intended to move this resolution at once at the close of his address, and with respect to the others he would take them this day week. His next proposal had reference to an entirely different subject. It was, he thought, an evident anomaly in the law that, as it now stood, strong liquors sold in clubs should be sold without a license. He proposed that in future clubs should pay the same rate of license as keepers of hotels and coffee-houses. At the same time, ample provision would be made that clubhouses should not be liable to visitation from the police or to any unnecessary annoyance, his only object being to effect an equality as respected taxation. His next proposal was one of the same character. At present this case not unfrequently happened — a person applied to a justice of the peace to license a house for the sale of strong liquors, and along with it he took out a license to sell beer, for which he only paid 1*l*. and a fraction. He afterwards dropped the license to sell spirits, and continued that to sell beer, paying only 1*l*., while every other person who wanted to sell beer, and did not arrive at it through the medium of a license to sell spirits, paid 3*l*. 6s. He proposed that in future the duties in both cases should be the same. About two years ago a great anomaly was removed in reference to the sale of spirits. It was not permitted to any person, except a publican, to sell less than a dozen bottles of spirits, but Parliament removed that anomaly. A similar anomaly prevailed now in reference to beer. No one except a publican could sell less than two dozen bottles. He proposed to grant licenses to enable other persons to sell beer in small quantities; but precaution would be taken to prevent the sale of small quantities for consumption on the premises. The proprietors of omnibuses had been before the Chancellor of the Exchequer calling for a reduction of duty. They complained of the amount they had to pay and of the undue competition to which they were subjected. The duty, however, was only about one-fourth what it used to be 25 or 30 years ago, and it was only within a few years that the House had taken the matter into its own hands and had granted considerable relief. He proposed, therefore, to make no change at present, but he intended to impose a duty upon carriers' carts of half the amount now paid by stage-carriages. Complaints were also made of the unequal manner in which railway duties were found to work. Railway companies were supposed to pay five per cent on their traffic receipts; but in 1842 the companies undertook to run certain trains at 1d. per mile on condition that those trains were exempted from the tax. He saw no reason why excursion traffic should be encouraged at the expense of the ordinary railway traffic, and therefore he proposed that, instead of a duty of 5 per cent, with exemptions, on railway traffic, there should be a duty of 3½ per cent, without any exemption. He now came to the more important point of the removal of an exemption under the Income Tax Act—namely, the exemption of charitable corporations with respect to that part of their funds which they should prove to have expended in charity. They had levied within the financial year 15,000,000*l*., of hard money in direct taxation; but every shilling of that money was taken out of the pockets of individuals, and whatever was held strictly in mortmain or stock of a corporate character contributed nothing to taxation. It was unjust that fathers of families should have their taxes augmented in order that men at their death, when they could no longer enjoy their wealth, should glorify themselves by having their names placed in large letters in public halls, and their actions commemorated at public dinners. He did not disparage those charities; but they had no right to enjoy the large amount of pecuniary preference which they did. Circumstances were now entirely changed, and a very large sum was annually voted for education (1,111,000*l*.), 227,000*l*. for the Poor-Law Board, 35,000*l*. and 18,000*l*. for the Charity Commission, none of which votes existed when this exemption was first made. On the general principle, therefore, of the altered circumstances of the times and the aid rendered by the State, as well as in consequence of the great complexity of business which this exemption led to, he proposed to abolish it, and in future to charge the funds of charitable corporations, continuing, however, the exemptions on hospitals and other buildings. He proposed also to continue the exemption upon places of Divine worship. What were termed voluntary subscriptions stood on a different footing. They were not charities in the eye of the law at all. There was also another reservation. Where any person with an income of more than 100*l*. a year received a portion of it from a charity he would, in no case, be liable to abatement during his tenure of the office. It was estimated that the removal of these exemptions would bring about 75,000*l*. a year into the Exchequer, and the minor changes he had mentioned would produce about 58,000*l*., making altogether 133,000*l*. This, added to the surplus of 3,741,000*l*., would increase it to 3,874,000*l*. Then came the question of the disposal of that surplus. The first subject he should mention had reference to what was called a petty charge upon shipping. There was at present a charge of 1d. on goods brought inwards, and a stamp duty of 1s. 6d. upon bills of lading outwards. He proposed that from and after the 1st of July these charges should altogether cease and determine, which would involve a loss to the revenue of 191,000*l*. The next question he had to submit was one of greater magnitude, and one which would dispose of a large portion of the surplus. It related to what might be called the minor incomes now liable to income tax. Before stating the nature of the alterations he proposed to make, he would remind the House of what had been the course of legislation on the subject. When Mr. Pitt first introduced the income tax, 60*l*. was the limit of income to which the tax began to attach. But Mr. Pitt fixed the limit upwards at 200*l*., and it was only at incomes above 200*l*. that the full force of the tax was felt. It was undoubtedly true that since the time of Pitt the wealth of the country had enormously increased, and that with that increase the relative value of a given pecuniary income of so many pounds sterling had diminished. An income of 200*l*. a year now gave much less consequence and social standing than it did in the time of Pitt, and he therefore proposed that they should fix 200*l*. as the limit upon which the full sweep of the tax should be felt. The proposal of the Government was this—they would retain the income of 100*l*. as the point at which the man should become taxable, but would fix the income of 200*l*. as the point beyond which the reduced duty should not apply. They would not abolish the double rate of the tax, but they would allow every taxable person whose income was between 100*l*. and 200*l*. a year to make a deduction of 60*l*. from his taxable income. The present tax was 9d. and 6d. A man with an income of 100*l*. now paid 2*l*. 10s.; in future he would only pay 1*l*. 10s. A man with an income of 125*l*. a year, who now paid 3*l*. 2s. 6d., would in future only pay 2*l*. 8s. 9d.; with 150*l*., instead of paying 5*l*. 12s. 6d., he would pay 3*l*. 7s. 6d.; and with 175*l*., instead of paying 6*l*. 11s. 3d., he would only pay 4*l*. 6s. 3d. The next subject to which he would call the attention of the Committee was the tea and sugar duties. He thought it would be better not to divide the reduction; but to do what would give a sensible stimulus both to the consumption and to the revenue. The question then was between tea and sugar. The most important argument in favour of the reduction of the duty on tea was this: that at present it was a much heavier duty than the corresponding duty on sugar. The duty on tea was more than 100 per cent; the duty on sugar was about one half the value of the article. By reducing the tea duty the price of tea could be much more considerably lowered than the price of sugar could be lowered by a reduction of duty. It was the intention of the Government to propose to the Committee to reduce the duty on tea to 1s. per pound, the reductions to take effect immediately after the passing of the resolution on Friday next. He proposed that the tea duties should be granted only until the 1st of August, 1864. The effect of the reduction of the tea duty would be this. The reduction of 5d. in the pound would cause a loss of 1,659,000*l*.; but, as he calculated on an increased consumption of 6,000,000 lb., there would be a revenue of 300,000*l*. derived from that source, and the loss in the twelve months would be about 1,300,000*l*. The estimated amount of the income tax at 9d. and 6d. in the pound was 10,500,000*l*. By a reduction to 7d. and 5d. the loss for the entire year would be 2,350,000*l*., or 1,175,000*l*. for each 1d.; but, although the effect of the reduction on the full year would be 2,350,000*l*., the whole of that loss would not be felt in the present year. That loss would amount to 1,600,000*l*., and 750,000*l*. would stand over for the financial year 1864-5. The estimated effect of the plan for the relief of minor incomes was a loss for the entire year of 400,000*l*., or for the financial year of 300,000*l*. It followed that we might reduce the income tax for the whole community, and adopt the plan of relief for minor incomes, at a cost of 1,900,000*l*., with a further prospective charge of 850,000*l*. The total loss which he contemplated incurring for the year was 3,343,000*l*.; but there would be a further loss of 898,000*l*. falling on the financial year 1864-5. The legislative changes now contemplated would, therefore, cause a loss of 4,241,000*l*. The whole amount of the remission now asked for was 4,601,000*l*. The surplus, before the reduction, was 3,874,000*l*.; The loss was estimated at 3,343,000*l*., leaving a surplus of 531,000*l*.; with which surplus he did not propose to part; and he trusted the Committee would assist the Government in resisting any efforts to diminish that amount. It might be said that the plan which he had proposed was a favourite one with other gentlemen, but that was nothing to its disparagement; and if the circumstances of the times were such as to enable him to make financial arrangements which met with the approbation of all parties, it was a matter of gratification to him to be able to do so. The right hon. gentleman then, at considerable length, pointed out the increase which had taken place in our national resources since the conclusion of the French Treaty, which had tended greatly to the prosperity of the country, and had fully justified the Government in proposing that measure; for he believed that the increase of our trade with France had far more than balanced the loss of trade which had been caused by the American war. Although the prosperity of the country was no doubt owing, in a considerable degree, to the energy of the people and the mechanical improvements of the present age, he believed it was owing still more to the course of legislation which Parliament had thought it desirable to adopt. The right hon. gentleman resumed his seat amidst loud cheers.

After some discussion, a resolution equalising the duties on chicory to those upon coffee was agreed to.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Julius Achenbach as Consul at Bombay for the King of Sweden and Norway.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Carlos Stanhope Watson as Vice-Consul at Montreal, Canada, for the King of Portugal and the Algarves.

Messrs. Wigram's ship Suffolk, from Melbourne, on Jan. 21, has arrived. She brings 240 passengers, 19,000 oz. of gold, and a cargo of wool, leather, copper, and chrome.

We learn from *Galignani* that the remains of the ground floor of a Roman building have recently been discovered at Lyons in the direction of Fourvrières. The part of the wall which is left standing is covered on one side with slate and on the other with white marble. Some handsome mosaics have been extracted from the ruins.

Owing to the railways and public works in India, wood is getting dear there, and some interest is consequently taken in the Government woods and forests. The forests of Pegu contain a million and a half of full-grown teak-trees. The Moulmein forests export yearly 9000 logs. In the Tennasserim and Martaban provinces there are teak-forests to the extent of 10,000 square miles.

A New York journal states that in some parts of the west Indian corn is extensively used for fuel. Two bushels of corn are considered equal to one bushel of coal. In Nebraska, where the practice of corn-burning is quite common, corn is worth 10 cents per bushel, while coal is worth about 20. Farmers there think it just as profitable to burn one as the other. This is probably the only country in the world where such a destruction of the staff of life could possibly occur.

The Archbishop of Canterbury will hold his next general Ordination on Sunday, the 20th of September; the Archbishop of York on Sunday, the 20th of September; the Bishop of London, in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul in London, on Trinity Sunday, May 31; the Bishop of Durham, at Auckland Castle, on Sunday, September 20; the Bishop of Ripon, on Sunday, September 20; and the Bishop of Rochester, in Rochester Cathedral, on Sunday, June 21.

The report of the Church Estates Commissioners for the year ending the 1st of March last has just been issued. It seems that during the year this body have transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners a sum of £200,000 cash, and a sum of stock equivalent to £100,000 cash, in respect of the surplus proceeds of enfranchisements completed. The aggregate amount which has been paid over or transferred to the account of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners is £1,000,207, in addition to £100,000 in respect of interest which has accrued on the surplus. The Church Estates Commissioners have, during the year, approved the terms agreed upon in 143 cases, 126 being cases of sales of reversions, and 17 cases of purchases of leasehold interests, and the value in fee of the estates so agreed to be dealt with is approximately £700,000. The aggregate number of cases approved of is now 2417, and the value of the property dealt with amounts to about £9,540,000. In 13 cases the commissioners declined to approve the terms proposed, but in seven of those the terms have been modified so as to meet with their sanction. "The transactions," observe the commissioners, "continue to be effected with facility, and the commissioners have reason to belive that the terms are generally satisfactory to the lessees, as well as beneficial to the Church."

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SILKWORM-REARING IN ENGLAND, to be published shortly, price 2s. to subscribers. A circular of information on the subject, 2d.; or with 100 Italian silkworms' eggs, 1s. in stamps.—L. HARMAN, jun., Sprowston, Norwich.

THE COURT CIRCULAR, the leading Fashionable Journal, of this Day, contains the most correct account of everything of interest which transpires in Aristocratic or Courtly circles.—JOSEPH BRUTON, 12, Crane-court, Fleet-street, London.

MR. RODOLPH HELBRONNER, of No. 265, Regent-street, has been appointed EMBROIDERER to her Royal Highness the PRINCESS of WALES.

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58, 59, 60, 61, 62, Oxford-street; 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street.

JAMES LOCKE and CO., 117 and 119, Regent-street.—New Materials for Spring Dresses, Skirts, &c. New Shawls and New Mantles and Jackets in great variety. Patterns sent post free.—The Scotch Warehouse, 117 and 119, Regent-street.

MESSRS. SWAN and EDGAR having purchased from an eminent manufacturer a large Lot of Barnsley Table-linen, consisting of Cloths and Napkins of every size, are now offering the same for Sale at a great reduction from the regular prices; also, and equally cheap, a large Lot of rich Lace Curtains, the production of a manufacturer of the first standing now retired from that branch of trade. These goods include many designs of great merit and beauty; and, having been made of two-ply twisted yarns, combine the durability of muslin with the richness and lightness of effect of embroidering on lace. Ten to Fifty Pairs of a pattern can be supplied.
Piccadilly and Regent-street.

A BOON to LADIES in the COUNTRY. The RESILIENT BODICE, Corsaletto di Medici, and La Prima Donna Corset are sent post-free without any extra charge. It is by this liberal regulation, placing them within reach of every lady in the land, that they have become to thousands upon thousands not alone a luxury but a necessity, alike in regard to health, elegance, and convenience. Illustrated prospectus, self-measurement papers, &c., post-free.—Mesdames MARION and MAITLAND, Patentees, 238, Oxford-street (opposite Park-lane).

NOTICE. — IMPORTANT TO LADIES. W. P. LILLICRAPP begs to announce that he has bought a large parcel of rich FUR SEAL SKINS, the same quality as those shown by him in Class 25 at the International Exhibition. He can now offer Jackets, of the newest shape and full size, from 12 gns. to 18 gns.; extra large, from 20 gns. to 25 gns.; ditto, trimmed with grebe, 5 gns. to 25 gns. Ladies will find great advantage in giving their orders early.—19A, Davies-street, Berkeley-square.

MOIRES ANTIQUES, celebrated throughout Europe.
SEWELL and CO. respectfully invite attention to their magnificent Stock of these beautiful Silks, at
Four-and-a-half guineas the Dress,
unequalled for their cheapness and brilliancy.
Compton House, Frith-street Soho.

LADIES' MANTLE CLOTHS. Waterproof Tweeds and Meltons, Fine Diagonals, Black Cloths, and other Materials for the present Season, from 2s. 2d. per yard upwards. Also, a very large variety of Woollen Cloths, for Gentlemen and Boys' wear, from 1s. 6d. per yard to the finest qualities, equally cheap. Patterns free.
C. MEEKING and CO., 111, Holborn-hill (corner of Hatton-garden), London.

FOR DINNER, DRESS, &c.,

FORD'S LYONS VELVET JACKETS, at 2 to 5 guineas.
Illustration free.—No. 42, Oxford-street, London.

NOW READY, FOR SPRING,

FORD'S GLACÉ SILK JACKETS at 21s., 31s. 6d., 42s.
Patterns, &c., free.—No. 42, Oxford-street, London.

NEW PATTERNS IN

FORD'S CACHMERE JACKETS, beautifully braided, at 14s. 9d. to 42s.
Illustrations, &c., free.—No. 42, Oxford-street, London.

IN CLOTH AND CACHMERE,

FORD'S HALF-GUINEA JACKETS, Various shapes.
T. Ford, 42, Oxford-street, London (near Newman-street).

IN SILK, CLOTH, AND VELVET,

FORD'S NEW SPRING MANTLES. Some very choice Patterns.
Illustrations, &c., free.—42, Oxford-street, London, W.

42, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

FORD'S WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS, with Hood and Sleeves, are warranted to resist many hours' rain.

ILLUSTRATIONS, &C., FREE.

FORD'S GLACÉ SILK SKIRTS, at 3 guineas, ready for immediate wear.—No. 42, Oxford-street, London.

FORD'S RIDING-HABITS, from 3 to 8 guineas. Ladies' Riding Trousers, 21s. per pair. Measures required:—Round waist, and waist to feet.
T. Ford, Habit and Jacket Maker, 42, Oxford-street, London.

SHIRTS.—Morning and Evening Shirts of every description, fitting with precision and ease, at moderate prices. Directions for self-measurement and patterns sent on application.—CAPPER and WATERS, 26, Regent-street, London.

SHIRTS. — FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS. The superior fit and quality of these Shirts are well known. Six for 30s., 36s., and 42s. Youth's Eureka Shirts, real good quality, Six for 22s., 24s., 26s., and 28s., according to size. A measure and instructions for measurement sent post-free.—R. Ford and Co., Patentees, No. 38, Poultry, E.C.

SHIRTS.—FORD'S COLOURED EUREKA SHIRTS. Gentlemen are solicited to inspect the new Spring Patterns. Six superior Shirts, made expressly to order, for 33s. Patterns sent on receipt of 3 stamps.—R. Ford and Co., Patentees, No. 38, Poultry, E.C.

SHIRTS.—FORD'S COLOURED EUREKA SHIRTS.—Just received, direct from Paris, a large lot of the newest Designs of French Coloured Shirtings. The texture of these Shirtings is exceedingly fine and durable. Six Shirts, made expressly to measure, for 42s. Patterns sent on receipt of 3 stamps.—R. Ford and Co., Patentees, 38, Poultry, E.C.

198, REGENT-STREET.
REMOVAL of BAKER and CRISP
from 241
to 198, Regent-street.

198, REGENT-STREET. GLOVES! 300 Dozen Best Alpine Kid Gloves, 1s. 3½d. Pair.
2000 Dozen very best Paris Kid, 1 guinea Dozen, usual price 3s. 3d. Pair, Ladies and Gentlemen. BAKER and CRISP.
N.B. Sample Pair for 2 extra stamps.

198, REGENT-STREET. HANDKERCHIEFS!—Fine French Cambric, hemmed stitched, 10s. 6d., 15s., and 1 guinea Dozen. Bordered ditto, Ladies' and Gentlemen's, from 5s. 6d. to 1 guinea. Sample sent for 2 extra stamps. BAKER and CRISP.

198, REGENT-STREET. LACE SHAWLS! 1500 Black Spanish Lace Shawls, 12s. 9d., 15s. 6d., and 1 guinea. Being 50 per cent less than other Houses. 950 Coloured Grenadine Shawls, 7s. 11d., worth 21s. BAKER and CRISP.

198, REGENT-STREET. MAY MUSLINS! Elegant French Organdie Muslins, 1s. to 1s. 6d. a yard. The New Swiss, Prussian, and German Organdie Chints and Jaconets, 8s. 9d. to 12s. 6d. Dress. BAKER and CRISP.

198, REGENT-STREET. LAST YEAR'S Muslins, Mohairs, Barèges, Balzarines, &c., at half the original cost.
BAKER and CRISP. Patterns post-free.

198, REGENT-STREET. NEW TEXTILE FABRICS! Patterns free.
The New Striped, Checked, and Chéné Mohairs, 10s. 6d. Full Dress.
The New French Plain and Broché Grenadines, 18s. 6d.
The New Prussian Grenadines, very elegant, 1 guinea.
The New Swiss Petticoatings, from 1s. yard. BAKER and CRISP.

198, REGENT-STREET. SILKS. Coloured, the new Striped, Checked, Plain, and Fancy Silks, wide width, from 2s. 6d. yard.
Patterns post-free. BAKER and CRISP.

198, REGENT-STREET. BLACK SILKS. Rich Black Glacé Silks, warranted to wear, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d. yard; yard wide ditto, 6s. 6d. and 7s. 6d., wear guaranteed.
BAKER and CRISP.

198, REGENT-STREET. CAMBRICS! The New Printed Cambrics, 8½d., 9½d., and 1s. yard, all last year's prices. The New Toile Du Nord, 8s. 9d. Dress.
Patterns free. BAKER and CRISP.

198, REGENT-STREET. READY-MADE CAMBRIC ROBES, 8s. 9d., 10s. 6d., and 12s. 6d., with Jackets complete. Elegantly trimmed Mohairs and Grenadines, 1 guinea and 31s. 6d. Muslin Jackets and Bodice elegantly trimmed, 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. each. BAKER and CRISP.
N.B.—Dressing gowns in great variety.

198, REGENT-STREET. FANCY. The New Persigny Cuffs and Collars, 2s. 3d., post-free. The Alexandra Lace Set, 2s. 6d. The New Linen Cuffs and Collars, 3s. 6d. the half-dozen set. Post-free. BAKER and CRISP.

198, REGENT-STREET. MOURNING. Black Barèges, French Cloths, Grenadines, Muslins, Mohairs, &c., 30 per cent less than any other house.
Patterns free. BAKER and CRISP.

SPRING SILKS. Patterns free.
New Colours in Checks and Stripes,
£1 7s. 6d. for 12 yards.
New Colours in Rich Cords,
£2 17s. 6d. for 12 yards.
New Chéné Walking Silks, small patterns,
3s. 11½d. per yard, any length.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

10,000 PLATES of all the NEW MANTLES and DRESSES for the Season. A single copy post-free on application.—NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

100 PATTERNS POST-FREE of all the New Mohairs, Challis, Ophinés, Chalicis, Grenadines, Barege Anglais, &c. New Swiss Striped Petticoats, 4 yards wide, from 4s. 11d. each. 50 Patterns post-free.
NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

1000 DOZEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, at 6s. per Dozen. Sample Half-dozen sent on receipt of 3s. in stamps.
NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

100 PATTERNS SILKS, POST-FREE, including many novelties in Fancy Chénés, and some great bargains in Moire Antiques.
NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

100 PATTERNS SILKS, POST-FREE, including Plain Coloured Glacés in every shade, bought much under value.
NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard (corner of Cheapside).

100 PATTERNS SILKS, POST-FREE. All the New Coloured Silks for Spring, plain and figured, from 1 guinea the Dress.
FIFTY PATTERNS BLACK SILKS, post-free, from 1 guinea the Dress. "Noire Impériale" dye.
At NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

UNINFLAMMABLE SILK DRESSES. 12 yards for 18s. 6d., or 1s. 6½d. per yard, all colours. Warranted all pure silk. Patterns post-free.
NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

DO YOU WISH YOUR CHILDREN WELL DRESSED?—Boy's Knickerbocker Suits in Cloth, from 15s. 9d.; Useful School Suits, from 12s. 9d. Patterns of the Cloths, Directions for Measurement, and 45 Engravings of New Dresses, post-free.—NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

MARRIAGE TROUSSEAUX and INDIA OUTFITS.—CHRISTIAN and RATHBONE respectfully solicit an inspection of their extensive and recherché STOCK, combining Parisian taste with the excellence and durability of material for which their house has been noted for upwards of seventy years.
Christian and Rathbone, 11, Wigmore-street W.

MESSRS. SWAN and EDGAR have the honour to announce that the STOCKS in the various departments of their business are now fully assorted, with every novelty for the present Season.—Piccadilly and Regent-street.

FORD'S RIDING-HABITS. — CAUTION. Wm. Ford and Co., Habit-makers to the Queen, have no connection with any person of the same name. Established 25 years at 10, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, London.

LADIES' WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS and RIDING-JACKETS, Gentlemen's Overcoats and Inverness Capes. Patterns of materials and prices sent post-free.
J. E. and W. PHILLIPS, 37, High-street, Shrewsbury.

OUTFITS for all Classes, all Ages, and all Climates, at
E. MOSES and SON'S.

READY-MADE and BESPOKE CLOTHING for all Classes at
E. MOSES and SON'S.

THE CELEBRATED "INDISPENSABLE" SUIT, from 30s., at
E. MOSES and SON'S.

JUVENILE CLOTHING, in great variety, for all Classes, at
E. MOSES and SON'S.

HOSIERY and DRAPERY, for all Classes and all Ages, at
E. MOSES and SON'S.

HATS and CAPS, for all Classes and all Ages, at
E. MOSES and SON'S.

BOOTS and SHOES, for all Classes and all Ages, at
E. MOSES and SON'S.

E. MOSES and SON:
London Houses:
154, 155, 156, 157, Minories; 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, Aldgate;
505, 507, 508, New Oxford-street; 1, 2, 3, Hart-street;
137, 138, Tottenham-court-road; 283, Euston-road.
Country Establishments:
Sheffield and Bradford, Yorkshire.
The Establishments are closed every Friday Evening at Sunset until Saturday Evening at Sunset, when business is resumed until Eleven o'Clock.
All articles are marked the lowest prices in plain figures.
Any article not approved of will be exchanged, or the money returned.
List of Prices, with Rules for Self-Measurement, Fashion Card, and our Pamphlet "Gossip on Dress," gratis and post-free.

AT PETER ROBINSON'S, 200 pieces of Self-coloured French Glacés, at £2 14s. 6d., comprising 30 new shades of colour. P. R. has also just completed, at Lyons, some very heavy negotiations with three eminent Fancy Silk manufacturers; and will offer at the same time some very elegant
Chené Silks, three-quarters of a yard wide,
at £3 18s. 6d. the Full Dress of 12 yards.
A lot of very handsome Plaid Silks,
at £3 7s. 6d. Full Dress, 12 yards, 2 wide.
Rich Pompadours, sprigged with small flowers,
£1 15s. 6d. Full Dress, 12 yards.
Check Poult de Soies, at £1 15s. 6d.
Fancy Figured Silks, both sides alike, at 2 guineas,
Very Rich Cashmere French Glacés, £2 7s. 6d.
Black ground jewelled Pompadours, £2 7s. 6d.
Several pieces of very pretty small-figured Silks, both sides alike, at £2 19s. 6d.
Patterns free.—Peter Robinson's, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

NOW ON SALE, AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
RICH FOREIGN DRESSES,
perfectly New Fabrics, and the highest Novelties of Fashion, prominent amongst which are the following:—
The "Drap de Thibet," 14s. 6d. to 21s. Extra Full Dress.
The "Coutil de Chine Uni," 1 guinea.
The "Coutil de Chine avec Sole," 22s. 6d. Full Dress.
The "Popeline de Printemps," 25s. to 31s. 6d. "
The "Popeline de Sole," 3 gns. to 48s. 6d. "
The "Popeline de la Reine," 55s. to 68s. "
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

SEVERAL HUNDRED PIECES OF
RICH BROCHÉ WOOL GRENADINES, at 16s. 6d. the Extra Full Dress, usually sold at from 1 guinea to 35s.

A CHOICE VARIETY OF
FRENCH ORGANDIE MUSLINS, Printed Piques, and Cambrics, from 6s. 6d. to 17s. 9d., Full Dress.

AN ELEGANT COLLECTION OF
RICH SILK GRENADINES, suitable for Dinner or Summer wear, in most brilliant colours, from 16s. 6d. to 50s. the Full Dress.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

Upwards of 5000, commencing at 1 guinea,
SPANISH and FRENCH LACE SHAWLS, purchased during periods of inaction in the manufacturing districts, and are now offered at considerably lower prices than they can usually be sold at.
Some very Elegant Styles in
NEW VELVET JACKETS,
for Walking Dress, suitable for early Spring.
New Jackets, for indoor wear, in early Spring Cloths.
New Waterproof Cloaks, commencing at 1 guinea.
The largest Showrooms for Mantles and Shawls in the Kingdom.
PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

PARIS KID GLOVES. 700 doz. François (best), 1s. 11½d. per pair; free 24 stamps.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's.
PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108 Oxford-street.

BLACK SILKS.—A Spécialité.
This Week and During the Month will BE SOLD
A MANUFACTURER'S STOCK.
The best value ever submitted.

Rich Figured Black Silks	.. from	£1 10 0 to 5 guineas.	
Plain Glacé Silks	.. ..	.. 1 10 0	ditto
Ducapes	.. ..	.. 1 8 6	ditto
Rich Poult de Soies (excellent wear)	..	2 12 6	ditto
Royals and Radzimoris	..	.. 2 8 0	ditto
Rich Antiques	.. ..	.. 3 3 0 to 10 guineas.	
Half-mourning Silks	..	.. 1 8 6 to 5 guineas.	

Patterns free.
Also a large variety of made-up Silk Skirts in new and pretty designs, from 3 to 10 guineas.
At PETER ROBINSON'S Family and General Mourning Warehouse, 103 and 104, Oxford-street, London.

BLACK BARÈGE—A SPÉCIALITÉ L'INUSABLE,
A new Patent Black Barège,
Obtained a Prize Medal
at the International Exhibition
for its beauty of finish and great strength.
This new and most useful wearing fabric is manufactured in quite plain, and also in pretty fancy, patterns, and the material embraces two most desirable objects—"lightness and strength," never before attained to such perfection at so moderate a price. Patterns free.
Also a variety of new Organdines, Grenadines, Zybalines, Crape Balzarines, and other makes of barèges.
Address PETER ROBINSON, Family and General Mourning Warehouse, 103 and 104, Oxford-street.

FANCY SILKS.
1 guinea the Dress,
12 yards wide-width pure Silk.
Patterns free.
PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

FAMILY MOURNING SENT FREE OF EXPENSE.
Families are respectfully informed that an assortment of mourning goods (including dresses, bonnets, millinery, mantles, shawls, &c., and every requisite for a complete outfit) would be dispatched for selection to any part of the country, free of expense, immediately on receipt of an order per post or telegram, accompanied by an experienced Assistant, or superior fitting Dressmaker (if necessary). Patterns and Estimates free. Also complete lists of Mourning requisite for every grade or degree of relationship.
Agent for the new imperial unsporting Crape.
Address PETER ROBINSON, Family and General Mourning Warehouse, 103 and 104, Oxford-street, London.

MUSLIN CURTAINS. PETER ROBINSON has pleasure in announcing that his early orders to the manufacturers for Muslin Curtains have now been delivered, and his Stock consists of several thousand pairs of new patterns, commencing at 6s. 6d.
Peter Robinson would also state that he has recently completed a small purchase of fifteen to sixteen hundred pairs of last year's patterns, which were sold last season at 13s. 6d. to 16s. 6d. per pair. He is now enabled to offer them all at one price—half-a-guinea.
A sample pair at any price sent anywhere in town or country, and can be returned if not approved of.
Peter Robinson's, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.
Entrance to General Furnishing Linen Warehouse, 1, Great Portland-street.

SUMMER CURTAINS and CHINTZES. ORCHARD and CO., Argyll House (late Hodge, Lowman, and Orchard), have this season greatly increased their usual variety. This department of their Furnishing Warehouse has for very many years been celebrated for taste and elegance of design. Recently received, a large importation of the Beautiful SWISS CURTAINS at exceedingly moderate prices.
Orchard and Co., 256, 260, 262, Regent-street.

ORCHARD and CO. (late Hodge, Lowman, and Orchard), ARGYLL HOUSE,
All the New Spring Novelties,
Silks, Fancy Dresses, Shawls, and Mantles.
The Royal Shawl (Registered), 2½ to 6 guineas.
Exquisite Ball Dresses, from 1 guinea.
Elegant Opera Mantles, from 1 guinea.
Brilliant and Rich Moire Antiques, from 3½ guineas.
The Prize Family and Table Linens and Carpets from the Exhibition on sale at ordinary prices.
The Mourning Rooms are replete with the richest materials,
Orchard and Co., 256, 258, 260, 262, Regent-street.

NEW SPRING SILKS,
Patterns post-free,
18s. 9d. to 5 guineas.
To ensure a reply, and the dispatch of patterns the same day, it is positively necessary that all letters be addressed to the Crystal Warehouses.
NICHOLSON and AMOTT,
CRYSTAL WAREHOUSES,
61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard.

PATTERNS OF NEW DRESSES,
Post-free.
Genuine French Mohairs,
3s. 11d. 12 yards.
Every novelty equally cheap.
To ensure a reply, and the dispatch of patterns the same day, it is positively necessary that all letters be addressed to the Crystal Warehouses.
NICHOLSON and AMOTT,
CRYSTAL WAREHOUSES,
61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard.

SILKS and FANCY DRESSES.
Messrs. BEECH and CO.,
The Beehive, 63 and 64, Edgware-road, London, W.,
have now on sale upwards of Five Thousand Pounds' worth of the above Goods, which, for extent of variety, novelty, and cheapness, cannot be surpassed.
For the convenience of Ladies in the Country, Patterns postage-free.
N.B.—Just received, 200 pieces of Lyons Black Glacé Silks, which will be offered considerably under value.

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING of best make at moderate prices. A stock always on hand of Chemises, Nightdresses, Petticoats, Morning Robes, &c. Price-books by post. Address "Ladies' Department," WHITELOCK and SON, 166, Strand.

WEDDING or INDIA OUTFITS supplied in first style, at much less than the usual charges. Detailed price-lists by post.—WHITELOCK and SON, 166, Strand (opposite the Church near Somerset House).

GREAT SALE OF
NEW SPRING SILKS, &c., at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
All New Colours lately discovered by our chemists.
Second and most important Spring delivery,
containing every novelty of importance manufactured in Europe.
Patterns sent post-free
to all parts of the world.
Address to King and Co., Regent-street, London.
N.B. All orders exceeding the value of £3 sent carriage-free.

NEW PLAIN
SILKS, £1 1s. a Dress, at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
Patterns sent post-free.

NEW STRIPED
SILKS, £1 5s. a Dress, at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
Patterns sent post-free.

NEW CHECKED
SILKS, £1 7s. a Dress, at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
Patterns sent post-free.

NEW CORDED
SILKS, £1 15s. a Dress, at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
Patterns sent post-free.

NEW CHENE
SILKS, £1 19s. a Dress, at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
Patterns sent post-free.

NEW REPS
SILKS, £2 2s. a Dress, at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
Patterns sent post-free.

RICHEST
WEDDING SILKS at KING'S,
243, Regent-street,
from £1 15s. to £5 5s. the Full Dress.
Patterns sent post-free.

BLACK GLACE
SILKS, £1 a Dress, at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
Patterns sent post-free.

BLACK BROCHE
SILKS, £1 10s. a Dress, at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
Patterns sent post-free.

BLACK MOIRE ANTIQUE
SILKS, £2 a Dress, at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
Patterns sent post-free.

REAL IRISH
POPLINS, £2 5s. a Dress, at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
Worn by the Princess Alexandra of Denmark.
Patterns sent post-free.

NEW SWISS
PETTICOATS, 4s. 6d. each, at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
Patterns sent post-free.

NEW SPRING
CAMBRICS, 5s. 6d. a Dress, at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
Patterns sent post-free.

NEW SPRING
LLAMAS, 7s. 6d. a Dress, at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
Patterns sent post-free.

NEW SPRING
POPLIN DE LAINES, 15s. a Dress, at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
Patterns sent post-free.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN BY APPOINTMENT.
Established in 1778.
LADIES' WEDDING OUTFITS sent free of carriage.
Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post.
CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

Sent post-free, Descriptive Lists of
COMPLETE SETS OF BABY-LINEN, which are sent home
throughout the kingdom free of carriage.
UNDERCLOTHING, for HOME, INDIA, and the COLONIES, for Ladies and Children of all ages.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN BY APPOINTMENT.
Established in 1778.
BABIES' BASSINETS
Trimmed and Furnished
ready for use, and sent home free of carriage.
BABIES' BASKETS
Trimmed and Furnished to correspond.
CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.
Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post.

FARMER and ROGERS beg to announce the completion of their New Fashions for the present season in SHAWLS, MANTLES, and DRESSES. The following are a few of their exclusive novelties:—The "Princess," rich Silk Mantle, trimmed lace, from 7 guineas; the "Denmark," of rich Gros Grain Silk, handsomely trimmed; the "Windsor," a graceful coat-shape, slightly fitting to the figure, suitable for Young Ladies' Wear, from 63s.; the "Dagmar" Robe and Jacket complete, in several new and beautiful materials, from 5 guineas; the Talma Belgique, of Lace, from 52s. 6d.; the Shawl Belgique, of Lace, from 21s.; the "Avaline" Shawl, 31s. 6d.; Broché and Embroidered Grenadine Shawls, for Fêtes and Flower-shows, 21s.—171, 173, 175, and 179, Regent-street, W. India Shawls bought and exchanged.

GREAT SALE of PARIS KID GLOVES. JAMES BOOTY, 20, Edgware-road, W., has bought the entire Stock of Mdme. Pernet's Paris Glove Warehouse, No. 56, Connaught-terrace, who has retired from the trade.
The goods are all perfect, and are now on Sale at the following low prices:—
No. 1, 1s. per pair; No. 2, 1s. 6d. per pair No. 3 (very best), 2s. per pair. Colours various.
Sample Pair can be had for two extra stamps.

DR. DE JONGH'S
(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)
LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL,
prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men throughout the world as the safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for
CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS,
is incomparably superior to every other variety.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
Sir HENRY MARSH, Bart., M.D.,
Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.
"I consider Dr. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

DR. GRANVILLE, F.R.S.,
Author of the "Spas of Germany."
"Dr. Granville has found that Dr. DE JONGH'S Light-brown Cod-liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oil."

EDWIN CANTON, Esq., F.R.C.S.,
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			£	s.	d.
No. 1. Polished oak case,	one stop,	four octaves	6	6	0
2. " "	Ditto	five octaves	9	9	0
3. " "	Ditto	three stops	12	12	0
4. " "	five	"	14	14	0
5. " "	seven	"	19	19	0
6. " "	nine	"	22	15	0
7. " "	eleven	"	26	15	0
8. " "	thirteen stops and knee action		30	15	0
9. " "	fifteen	"	40	0	0
	nineteen	"	50	0	0
	WITH PEDALS.				
10. " "	nine stops		30	10	0
11. " "	thirteen	"	39	0	0
12. " "	seventeen stops and knee action		60	0	0
13. " "	twenty-one	"	87	0	0

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BOOSEYS' MINIATURE PIANOFORTE, price 17 guineas.—"We have had occasion to examine a new description of Pianoforte manufactured by Boosey and Sons, which combines quality and cheapness in a degree which has not previously been even attempted." "When heard it creates such surprise as would be caused by a child discoursing most eloquent music" with the voice of a full-grown man. It has a rich, brilliant tone, quite strong enough to fill the largest drawing-room; and the whole mechanism of the instrument seems to be firm and durable. "No piano, at so small a price, has ever before been presented to the public."—Vide ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Feb. 28, 1863.

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COLONEL ROCHEBRUNE,

THE COMMANDER OF THE POLISH ZOUAVES.

WHEN Langiewicz broke up his camp and crossed the Austrian frontier his chief officers accompanied him. But it was not their intention, nor that of their late Dictator, to abandon the struggle. Content with laying hands on Langiewicz, the Austrian authorities appear to have shut their eyes to the presence of his subordinate officers, who at once betook themselves to where their presence seemed of most use to the cause they represented. Some recrossed the frontier at once and continued the struggle in more favourable positions; while Rochebrune, the gallant Colonel of the Polish Zouaves attached to the little army of Langiewicz, took advantage of the transient lull to hurry to Paris, hoping, perhaps, that his representation might be heard in high quarters, certain that among his old comrades he would find many who would accept his invitation to take the field with him against the Russians. Nor have his expectatations been disappointed. The latest news from Cracow represents him as being expected there daily, bringing with him from France a good supply of rifles and a number of non-commissioned officers of his old regiment of Zouaves, who, having obtained leave of absence for the purpose, are bent on crossing bayonets with the Russians.

The career of Rochebrune has been, according to a contemporary, a curious one. Having taken part in the Italian campaign and in the expedition to China, he left the French army and accepted an engagement as governor in a Polish family at Cracow. He was here when the insurrection broke out. It was a temptation which the French soldier's nature was ill adapted to withstand. The youth of Cracow were arming openly. Every night bands left to join the insurgents. It was by no means an uncommon thing for a Cracow gentleman, student, or tradesman to take up his rifle, cross the frontier for a fight, and return the same evening to supper. Nay, the story is told that guests at the Cracow inns might be heard instructing the chambermaids to be sure and rouse them in good time in the morning, as a fight might be expected to come off early. Anyhow, at the first sound of firing across the Galician frontier, Rochebrune, with sterner work before him, threw away his books, and, obtaining the help of a few foreigners like himself, organised a band of young men and soon made the Polish Zouaves known and feared wherever fortune gave them the opportunity of coming within reach of the enemy.

His command seems to have become the most popular in Langiewicz's army. It was not, certainly, because he spared himself or his men. His first regiment is said to have been battered to pieces by the fire of the Russian artillery; his second, numbering 450 men, was reduced to a skeleton at the battle of Grochowitza. Rochebrune himself, although he never hesitated to share the perils to which were exposed his devoted followers, has, as yet, escaped unhurt. Should the same good fortune still accompany him, he is likely to be found one of the most active and dangerous of the many gallant men who are preparing to carry something more than sympathy and good wishes to oppressed Poland.

COLONEL ROCHEBRUNE, THE COMMANDER OF THE POLISH ZOUAVES.

WRECK OF THE ORPHEUS.

(From a Correspondent.)

I HASTEN to send you the appalling intelligence of the total wreck of H.M.S. Orpheus on the west coast of New Zealand, with the loss of Commodore Burnett, C.B., twenty-three officers, and one hundred and sixty-six sailors, Royal Marines, and boys, only seventy lives being saved out of a complement mustering 260.

The Orpheus, a new steam-corvette of 21 guns, and 1706 tons, was commissioned at Portsmouth late in the year 1861, for the broad pennant of the Commodore in Australia, and was at Spithead waiting orders when the news of the Trent affair reached England. Commodore Burnett was at once dispatched to convey the Melbourne transport, with a valuable freight of rifles and ammunition, across the Atlantic, and remained on the North American coast, doing good service in directing the disembarking of the "little army" of Canada all through the winter months, when he received orders from the Admiralty to proceed to his command in Australia, arriving in Sydney in July, 1862.

During the detention of the Orpheus in dock, completing a necessary refit and replacing copper torn off in the ice, the Commodore proceeded in the Pioneer to ascertain the most favourable site for a new settlement near Cape York, and to select the most eligible harbour and outlets for the new country recently opened up on the north-eastern shores of Australia. Subsequently, the Commodore proceeded to make the rounds of his station in the Orpheus. Having just returned from a visit to the beautiful colony of Tasmania, he left Sydney for New Zealand on the 31st of January, and, after a very fine passage under canvas, made the land off the Manukau Harbour, on the 7th of February.

The harbour of Manukau, situated on the west coast of New Zealand, is but little known. It is a large sheet of water, 100 miles in circumference, formed of innumerable mudbanks, which are dry at low water, intersected by intricate channels, more or less deep. It derives what little importance it has from its position with respect to the capital, Auckland, the two harbours being separated by a narrow neck of land only six miles wide. It has recently come into note as a place for embarking troops, and as a station for men-of-war, when employed against the natives in the Taranaki operations.

A bar, with 30 ft. at top of high water, extends, at a distance of three miles, right across the entrance, inshore of which are large shifting sandbanks, upon which the sea is constantly breaking, with the uninterrupted force of the great Pacific Ocean. Charts of the deep-water channels, compiled from the elaborate surveys of Captain Drury, R.N., are published, to which additions and corrections have been made from time to time by the New Zealand Government. A pilot look-out, with a semaphore signal-station, is in existence near the entrance. Navigators are instructed to pay attention to the signals in their approach through the outworks of shoals and sandbanks, towards the Heads, where they are boarded by the pilot.

As before stated, the Orpheus made the land about eleven a.m., in beautiful, fine, clear weather, with a moderate breeze from the south-west. Soon after was observed the signal-station, with the signal flying, "Take the bar;" the ship being under all plain sail. Steam was got up for half-speed, and she proceeded across the bar, the tide being just on the turn to ebb. Steering by the Admiralty sailing-directions, the pilotage being altered now and then in obedience to the signals, all precautions were taken with the steerage, and to keep the ship under perfect command, keeping, as was thought, in mid channel, making at a good rate for the entrance. It appears that either she was not kept far enough to the northward, or that the middle bank had very recently extended itself unknown to the pilots, for very shortly after passing the bar, and when about two miles from the Heads, at about 1.30 p.m., the ship struck on what was subsequently discovered to be the extreme northern edge of the middle bank, and at about fifty feet from the deep water.

The order was given to back astern, but the engines never moved; the ship immediately broached to, with her head to the north, and the rollers made one complete sweep over the port broadside, tearing to pieces and sweeping everything before them, whilst the heavy bumping of the ship forced up the hatchway fastenings, and she consequently soon filled with water.

All hands were employed lightening the ship of her heavy broadside guns, and getting out the boats.

Just at this time (two o'clock) a small steamer was seen coming out

THE WRECK OF H.M.S. ORPHEUS ON MANUKAU BAR, NEW ZEALAND.

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of harbour; but, finding she did not intend to near him, the Commodore dispatched, first of all, a cutter, with the records and valuable papers, and in half an hour another boat, with Lieutenant Hill and Mr. Amphlett, to obtain the services of the life boat at the Head, and to give the alarm to H.M.S. Harrier, known to be in the port.

Mention should here be made of the perfect coolness and judgment of Commodore Burnett, of the discipline and quiet order maintained throughout this trying occasion; and the absolute good feeling displayed by all, from the chief to the smallest boy, speaks well for the service.

With great difficulty, and in imminent danger of swamping in the rollers, both the boats succeeded in reaching the Heads at five o'clock, where they met the pilot, and observed the small steamer Wonga-Wonga, which had a few hours previously proceeded to sea, returning by the south channel into port. The life-boats having been reported unserviceable, the steamer closed the boats, took them in tow, and steamed out to the scene of the wreck, which they did not reach till six o'clock. They found the ship almost buried in the water, the seas breaking clear over all and half way up the rigging. All the people in the tops had mounted in the rigging; the Commodore, with all his young officers, being in the mizentop.

It was at once seen that the only chance of saving lives was from the bowsprit and jibboom, which overhung the deep, still water. The boats were placed to pick up all that ventured to jump and swim for it. With the exception of the boat's crews, all that survive were saved in this manner. Nearly all that left the ship abaft the foremast were taken down by the eddies and undercurrents around the ship. Some of the more young, active sailors slid down the stays from head to mast until they reached the jibboom. It was stated by the men who were picked up that, shortly after the two boats had left the ship, the launch was got out and manned with forty hands, but in endeavouring to clear the ship had got swamped alongside, and that all were drowned.

At about seven o'clock the flood-tide set in strong, and the rollers became very high and dangerous; the bowsprit soon broke short off, the boats being occasionally towed to windward by the steamer, which kept burning blue-lights.

Towards nine o'clock the masts went one by one; the people in the tops were heard cheering and encouraging each other as they fell. The passengers in the Wonga-Wonga speak of this as a most heart-rending scene, for the ship seemed at the time to break thoroughly up. Fragments of spars and large masses of wreck could be seen (it was a beautifully clear, bright moonlight night) passing in shore with the tide, clinging to which a number of poor fellows were picked up, most of them in the last state of exhaustion. The boats kept on the spot until all had disappeared. Nothing could be heard or seen during the remainder of the night. At daylight the wind had subsided; the sea was a perfect calm. The Wonga-Wonga steamed close to the reef, but nothing was visible but the stump of one mast and a few bare ribs. It was difficult to realise, even to a person on the spot, and after a night of painful anxiety, that such a dreadful calamity had happened—that of that noble ship, and of her complement of gallant fellows so lately full of hope and life, nothing now remained but the few half-naked sailors that stood around us.

Numerous instances occurred of personal courage and endurance of the very highest order. One case, that of a young seaman named Johnson, who, at the risk of his own life, on four different occasions saved the lives of drowning men, deserves especial notice; whilst the pilot's boat's crew—four marines—were among the first and foremost.

We have been also favoured by another correspondent with the following description of the crossing of Manukau Bar, from which a very fair idea may be formed of the perils to which the ill-fated Orpheus succumbed:—

"About half an hour after embarking at Onehunga we got under way, and steamed to the Heads; and, although the signal was up that the bar might be crossed, the pilot thought it as well to wait until the morning. We therefore came to anchor inside the Heads, about half a mile or less from the north shore, which was skirted with steep hills covered to the top with huge trees; but no one looking at them could believe they are anything approaching the size they really are. The South Head is very unlike the North, being a bare slope of white sand so loose that a gale of wind blows it about like smoke.

"From the town of Onehunga to the Heads the distance is about twenty miles, and from the Heads to the bar four or five miles. While at anchor inside we could see the spray rising from the bar in clouds, foaming and smoking along it like steam from a railway engine. However, about seven o'clock in the morning we got under way and passed the Heads, leaving the pilot at the Flagstaff Rock. I understand it is not his custom to cross the bar with vessels; he merely gives directions to cross when he considers it safe to do so. Immediately outside there is a remarkably defined tide ripple; short lumps of water jumping about as if agitated by a gale of wind, while a little inshore it is as smooth as a pond. There is plenty of water for any vessel between the Heads and the bar; and but for this bar the Manukau would be one of the finest harbours in New Zealand.

"There are three available passages on this bar:—First, the south, close in shore, and fit only for small vessels, if well buoyed; the next is Ormsby's; then the main channel, through which we passed; but the captain said that Drury's landmarks would now put us through the surf, which shows that the bar is shifting. After some heavy pitching, which made us all feel rather anxious for the moment, we passed in safety, having shot through about half a cable's length of unbroken water—all that was to be seen that day on a bar eight to ten miles long."

When it is considered that the above was written in the year 1858, the colonial authorities would seem to be scarcely free from blame in the disaster which has occurred. If it be true that so long ago as the above year the bar was known to be shifting, information should certainly have been furnished to the Admiralty, who might, in the absence of any action on the part of the colony, have ordered the necessary surveys to be made, and amended their sailing instructions. In the latest "New Zealand Pilot," issued by the Hydographic Office of the Admiralty, it is stated that the dangers and difficulties attending the navigation of the Manukau Harbour have been much overrated, and that, under ordinary circumstances, the entrance presents so little difficulty, that with moderate weather or a leading wind, and the recent survey, any vessel may approach and enter with perfect confidence. The forthcoming inquiry into the causes of the loss of the Orpheus will be looked for with great interest, and it is to be hoped that the causes of this sad disaster will receive a searching and impartial investigation.

THE ROYAL WEDDING PRESENTS.—The beautiful Italian Court of the South Kensington Museum is now opened for the exhibition of the presents to the Princess of Wales. Judicious arrangements have been made for the hundreds and thousands who will doubtless visit the exhibition to conveniently inspect the varied and magnificent objects displayed—many of which we have separately engraved in our pages.

DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT COINS.—We have been recently informed that some workmen, while digging a drain between four and five feet deep at Upsall, near Thirsk, Yorkshire, came upon about thirty brass coins, of the third century after Christ. Some bore the effigies of two of the many pretenders to the Roman purple, termed by the historian Trebellius Pollio, "the thirty tyrants;" viz., Tetricus (died, 267), Victorinus (assassinated, 268), who both ruled Gaul for a short period. There were also coins of Carausius, who ruled in Britain, having successfully resisted the Roman emperors by means of a fleet of galleys, which made him master of the western seas; he is therefore considered to have been the founder of the British navy. He was assassinated in 293. There were also found at the same place an abbey token, an old scythe, and other rust-eaten agricultural implements. The above mentioned coins, &c. were delivered to Captain Turton, of Kilvington Hall, the lord of the manor, who also possesses a Roman amphora and other antiquities found near the same place.

The mail from New Zealand brings a letter from Miss Rye, written at Dunedin, Otago, on Feb. 16, announcing the safe arrival of the John Duncan at Port Chalmers, and the disembarkation on Saturday, the 14th of February, of the hundred women who accompanied her, at Dunedin, after a glorious passage of ninety-eight days. The girls had behaved remarkably well; the weather was good, and there was little sickness. On their arrival they were kindly received by the High Sheriff. Miss Rye adds that she will have no difficulty in getting good situations and good salaries for the girls; but she sees more clearly the force of her reiterated assertion, that it is certain destruction to send away unsteady girls.

The number of original applications to be admitted as attorneys in Easter term is ninety-two, which, with renewed applications, will make the number exceed 200.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

THRICE before in the memory of the present generation the House of Commons has shown, in the only mode open to that body, its sense of a shock to its feelings and its sympathies. Twice when manikin traitors did their best to threaten the life of the Queen, and once when the foremost statesman of his time and the greatest member of Parliament that ever lived passed prematurely from the scene he loved so well, the House expressed its inability to proceed with its business and adjourned. This week it has been the sad lot of the House to follow the above painful precedent. It was known about two o'clock on Tuesday in the precincts of the Palace at Westminster that Sir George Cornewall Lewis was no more. Men started and stared blankly at each other when the tale was told, for it came upon all with melancholy suddenness, and on most with a sense of bereavement. No rumours had reached the general public of his illness, and no one was prepared to hear of the death of a statesman who stood in a position, at least in the eyes of Parliament, at once of present content and satisfaction and of future hope. It was singular to observe the effect produced on a large body of men of various stations and diverse opinions when the House assembled on Tuesday afternoon. Men walked with a stealthy pace and spoke with bated breath; and even in the formal, common act of presenting petitions one could detect a gravity of tone and a seriousness of demeanour. By half-past four there was a full House; the Opposition being far in the majority. At this time Mr. Disraeli entered, his usually immobile countenance, and his unusually quick gait as he walked up the House, evidencing emotion. The Treasury bench was full, but Lord Palmerston had not arrived. The preliminary business having been disposed of, there was a pause—something like that which Mr. Kinglake describes as occurring along the English line the moment before the hostile forces joined in the shock of battle at the Alma. Mr. Walpole, who appeared struck with grief, went behind Mr. Disraeli, whispered a word or two to him, and, receiving a gesture of assent, returned to his place.

At length the Speaker called, in a reluctant voice, on Mr. Buxton, whose name stood first on the list of motions. That gentleman rose, but Mr. Walpole waved his hand to him and presented himself to the House. Strange to say, Mr. Buxton did not at once give way, but stood for a minute or two, until cries, not loud and defiant, as is usual when rival members contend for a hearing, but smothered and subdued, though decisive in their utterance, compelled him to resume his seat. Mr. Walpole then rose. This right hon. gentleman has at all times a great command of plaintive eloquence, and it has often been objected to him that he was somewhat too profuse in his use of it. But this time this quality was appropriate, and no one could for an instant doubt the genuineness of the feeling which dictated his mournful accents and his mournful words. While he was speaking and leading the House towards his object—that of showing their sense of the loss they had sustained, in the only manner in their power—Lord Palmerston entered, looking flushed and agitated; and when he followed Mr. Walpole, in seconding the motion for the adjournment of the House, his voice was choked with something which he made to appear to be cough; but there were not wanting those who believed that if the failure of his speech was, in the result, actually physical, it was the effect of mental agitation and distress. No man ought to feel, or probably does feel, the loss of Sir George Lewis more keenly than Lord Palmerston, looking at the matter from the most selfish point of view, for that lamented gentleman was the very keystone of the Ministry, and gave it all the unity and real strength which it possessed. All this while Mr. Gladstone sat with his head bent to his knees and his face buried in his hands, and there was a solemn stillness and absence of motion in the House, which were most impressive. Again, at the close of Lord Palmerston's few broken sentences, there was a pause; upon which Mr. Disraeli rose, and, for the first time in the history of his attempts at mortuary eloquence, was successful. He had had no opportunity for constructing elaborate, sounding sentences, and, probably, uttering exactly what he felt, neither more nor less, he said what might have been expected of him, and he said it well and appositely. Slowly, and with something funereal in their movements, members passed in a body from the House, and all was silent.

It was a remarkable scene; its very simplicity adding to its intensity and its effect. Perhaps the House might have paid a similar tribute of respect to any Secretary of State who had passed away while holding so prominent a station in that assembly; but in this instance the proceeding was neither formal nor technical; the feeling evinced was not for the Minister, but for the man. Otherwise the motion for adjournment would not have come from a chief man amongst the Opposition, nor an earnest eulogium have been pronounced on a political opponent by a leader of the Conservative party.

The position in Parliament and the State occupied by Sir George Lewis was a peculiar one. If we were called upon to signify in a word what was the feeling with which he was regarded, we should say that it was with trust. Men believed in his singleness of purpose, his honesty of opinion; in the steady thoughtfulness of his nature, and in the soundness of his capability. The very last words he spoke in the House were uttered for the purpose of conciliating an angry feeling which had been excited by a trick of a subordinate member of the Government in dealing with the Estimates, and, Sir George Lewis having been put up as one safe to tone down the indignation which was apparent, he did it by a candid agreement with the dissentient body in their condemnation of what had occurred, and by expressing, in a manner not to be mistaken, his hope that no such paltry chicanery would be again attempted. This is scarcely the place to speak of that singular duality of intellect, combined with a double power of labour, which enabled Sir George Lewis to combine the student of abstract philosophy and the ardent pursuer of classical literature, with the practical statesman, the man of business, and the laborious master of details, which made it possible for him to overcome a natural inaptitude for oratory, and to become an argumentative, somewhat rhetorical, and at times even a witty, speaker in Parliament. From the period when his scholarship had ripened into fulness he was employed in the public service, in offices which essentially demanded the qualities of a man of action, capable of shaping affairs in the minutest degree, rather than those of one prone to the abstract considerations of a speculative theorist. Essentially a man of theories, a philosophic inquirer by taste and habit, Sir George Lewis, by sheer force of labour, became an excellent and effective administrator. He was an adequate Poor Law Commissioner, a competent Secretary to the Board of Control, an efficient Secretary to the Treasury, a Chancellor of the Exchequer who surprised everyone by his knowledge of finance, and pleased most people by his safe and judicious dealing with the fiscal business of the country; and a Home Secretary whose work came easy to him, but not so easily as not to be well done. Even when he undertook an office the most apparently discordant with his faculties and his antecedents, that of Secretary for War, he within a comparatively brief space made himself master of its duties in all their bearings. And this year, in his conduct of the Army Estimates through the House, he showed that he was once more at home in the discharge of his official duties. Looking at the feeling with which he was regarded by all parties in the House, and at the confidence in his abilities and trust in his integrity and purity of principle, which was so generally expressed, there can be no doubt that in the next Liberal Ministry he must have been the leader of the House of Commons, if he did not hold, as at some time he could have held, the office of Prime Minister. It is possible that in the country the value of a statesman of Sir George Lewis's stamp may not have been appreciated so much as it ought; but in Parliament and in the political world it is thoroughly understood that his loss is nearly, if not altogether, irreparable.

For the rest, even if this mournful incident had not stopped the return to business by Parliament after the recess, it seemed as if members were as unwilling as schoolboys after their holidays to take to work. Probably everybody was waiting for the Budget, of which hereafter.

The amount required for public works and buildings for 1863-4 is £893,523, being an increase of £201,308 as compared with last year.

The Board of Trade have presented beautiful bronze medals and a reward of £7 to Charles Maddick and William Thompson, master and apprentice of the smack Ruby, of Hull, who so gallantly rescued the crew of the schooner Gannymede, of Ipswich, which vessel foundered at sea during a gale in January last.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Ancient Leaves, by D'Arcy W. Thompson (Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas). Taste is the predominant characteristic of this exquisite little book, both outside and inside. It is pleasant to the eyes, and its outward and visible pleasantness corresponds well with its inward and intellectual grace. Not only is Mr. Thompson a ripe and good scholar, but he has apparently quaffed the genuine honeydew. Melpomene herself smiled sweetly on his birth; else it were hard to explain the truthfulness with which he has rendered the poetical feeling, as well as diction of his originals; for "Ancient Leaves" is a collection of translations, but translations such as are not often met with. And it must not be supposed (as the title might suggest) that the "leaves" will be found withered as well as old; they belong to the evergreen class discovered by Homer, Sophocles, Euripides, and others; and so tenderly has Mr. Thompson dealt with them that they have suffered little, if at all, by the English covering in which he has wrapped them.

The Story of Elizabeth (Smith, Elder, and Co.) Great as was the interest which this story by its own intrinsic merits excited during its career in the *Cornhill Magazine*, there is no doubt but that it was much heightened by the report which was generally believed that Elizabeth's story was penned by a daughter of our greatest living satirist. The reprint, in a complete form, does not clear up the question, for no name whatever appears in the "author's place" upon the titlepage; but it will be kind to inform the curious that it is dedicated to the three initials "J. M. T.," from the last two of which a sanguine person would at once jump to a conclusion. As to reading it, we feel disposed to express our feelings by quoting the line—

Cras amet qui nunquam amavit, quique amavit cras amet,

simply requesting that the necessary alteration in the verb may be made, for it is a charming story charmingly told. It is not a triumph of artistic skill or of grammatical accuracy; in fact, the dénouement of the plot is in accordance neither with those rules of poetical justice which are supposed to regulate fiction, nor with the hints towards solution which are here and there suggested. For Sir John had no more right than ourselves to marry Elizabeth, and such an expression as "*who* had she ever lived for but herself?" is a violent assault upon the Queen's English. In conversational passages, "Can it be *me?*" and "You here, John! Why not *me*, as well as you?" may be defended on the ground of colloquialism, but when the author speaks in *propriâ personâ*, as narrator, or judge, or philosophiser, or in any like capacity, the appeal of grammar should, we think, be listened to. Nevertheless, the general style might be taken as a model by many celebrated writers (to their great advantage), and there is throughout the story an expressiveness which discloses a poetical mind; a tenderness which reaches pathos; a piquancy which rivals wit; while it is pervaded by an air of youthful freshness and artless innocence which, however unpropitious it may be to that rank undergrowth of "sensational" incident which the feverish appetites of the day require, is wholesome, invigorating, and exhilarating.

Diary of an Austrian Secretary of Legation at the Court of Czar Peter the Great (2 vols. Bradbury and Evans). The mere fact that this book, or rather the original of which it is a translation, was so distasteful to Peter the Great that he procured the destruction of as many copies as the Austrian Government could lay hands upon, would of itself recommend the work to general notice. But when we add that, according to the evidence of a competent authority, "it is full of anecdotes which are not to be found anywhere else" touching the life of the Imperial shipwright, we feel sure that we shall raise inclination to see it to the height of avidity. It originated on this wise. The Most August and Invincible Emperor of the Romans, Leopold I., sent on an embassy to the Most Serene and Most Puissant Czar and Grand Duke of Muscovy, Peter Alexiowicz, in the year 1698, a noble gentleman called Ignaz,-Christoph von Guarient und Rall, and one Johann Georg Korb went in the capacity of Secretary to the Legation. Korb on his return published in slovenly Latin what, being interpreted, is a "Diary of the Journey into Muscovy," to which is added, according to the words of the translation, "The return of his Majesty the Czar from the Provinces of Europe to his own borders; the dangerous rebellion of the Strelitz, the sentence passed on them, the bloody execution thereof; together with a compendious and accurate account of Muscovite affairs." Now this work, as we have already mentioned, fell under the displeasure of Peter the Great, and the consequence was that it became extremely scarce. There is a copy in the British Museum; there is one in the Imperial Library at Vienna, and another in the Public Library at Wolfenbüttel, where it is shown (as valuable stuffed animals are) under glass; and there are supposed to be four or five other copies scattered about. One of these attracted the attention of Count MacDonnell, on a sultry summer day during the late Crimean War, as he sought coolness and amusement in the College Library at Frascati. He discovered it amongst the books left to that library by Henry, Cardinal of York, the last Prince of the Royal Stuarts, and forthwith the Count, "seated day after day in the identical arm-chair in which, so said the living local tradition, fifty years previously, the crownless heir of three kingdoms was wont to sit and read," proceeded to translate the work for the benefit of our generation. Count MacDonnell's translation is particularly valuable, because it puts before Englishmen, in their own language, many marvellous details of that great (as some men count greatness) barbarian's history, who laid the foundations of a foreign policy which, whether it aim at universal dominion (as many believe) or not, is certainly gigantic in its views, and is said to be pursued even to this day with ever-wakeful persistency, and with a disingenuousness of conduct resulting, no doubt, from that innate tendency to lying and perjury for which Korb declares the Muscovite remarkable.

Lispings from Low Latitudes; or, Extracts from the Journal of the Hon. Impulsia Gushington (Murray). Twenty-three caricatures, accompanied by humorous letterpress, make up the contents of this handsome volume. The plate upon the cover, representing a goose in a pork-pie hat, is, we suppose, a type of those ladies who *will* travel where they have no business to travel; who *will* wear costumes which they have no business (in those latitudes) to wear; who *will* go "unprotected;" who *will* choose their dragoman by physiognomy, as romance suggests, and not by the advice of friends, as common sense would dictate; and who come to grief after a fashion of which these sketches are an exaggerated picture. The title is, of course, a parody of that adopted by Lord Dufferin in his work upon Iceland. The sketches, both by pencil and by pen, are a few degrees above those which might be found in a private sketch-book; and the fact that they are the work of a lady not only of hereditary genius but of title by marriage also will, no doubt, recommend them for drawing-room display. The same fact will, we hope, plead successfully with those who might otherwise consider a few of the scenes broad, if not slightly indelicate, and who have a conscientious objection to punning on the part of "common people."

Reminiscences of Thirty Years' Residence in New South Wales and Victoria, &c., by R. Therry, Esq. (Sampson Low, Son, and Co). If a book by a competent authority upon a subject of great importance to all of us be a thing to be desired we here have it. Australian history, past and present, must deeply interest every Englishman. Transportation and the ticket-of-leave system nearly concern all who have been, or fear to be, garotted, or have the greater advantage of knowing friends who have been subjected to that process, and for thirty years Mr. Therry had a better chance than most people of becoming acquainted with the history and observing the effects of the systems. For, during that period of thirty years, he filled successively the important offices of Attorney-General, Resident Judge of Port Philip, and Judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales. Mr. Therry adds to the general interest of his work by giving personal sketches of some of those more notorious convicts whose infamy bids fair to live in the memories of men as long as the fame of the greatest heroes. Amongst these is conspicuous the gentle Quaker Tawell, opposite to whom Mr. Therry had once the happiness and distinction of living. We would willingly, were it possible, give extracts relating to all these (in) famous gentry; but definite space will not hold an indefinite quantity of matter, and we must therefore content ourselves with referring the reader to the book itself for information about both the convicts and the governors, and for Mr. Therry's own opinions upon emigration, transportation, sheepwalks, gold-diggings, and other matters, in number as the sand upon the seashore.

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FINE ARTS.

THE EXHIBITION AT THE FRENCH GALLERY.

The exhibition of works by foreign artists, just opened at the so-called French Gallery, Pall-mall, consists of a larger proportion of Belgian, German, Dutch, and Danish works than in any previous year. The French school is still well represented, but the International Exhibition probably prepared the way for the many contributions from our less immediate neighbours on the Continent. As a whole, however, the collection is less numerous than usual, but it contains fewer small and unimportant works.

The great advantage of the exhibitions in this gallery is that they afford opportunities that should never be neglected of comparing Continental with English art. The conclusion forced upon us by these comparisons, and especially by the present select display, is that in a great deal of what may be taught in art—and there is much—foreign painters are in advance of our own. British artists have a certain individuality and originality (arising from their habits of isolated study) not found in equal proportion elsewhere. Our whole school gives evidence of artistic capabilities at least equal to those of any Continental school. Foreign painters are, however, more thoroughly disciplined draughtsmen, especially of the human figure; they sacrifice less to mere executive display; their works are in better "keeping," because the colouring is more subdued and harmonious, the light and shade better balanced and graduated into tone. Above all, they are remarkably free from the tendency to exaggeration of various kinds and the vulgarity so painfully prevalent in our public exhibitions. A certain class of French "boudoir art" is very objectionable; but, contrary to what our insular prejudices would lead us to expect, it exists in very small quantities. The painters abroad evince as genuine a love of nature as we find at home. On the whole, therefore, we must regret that the Parisian custom for all young painters to complete their artistic education in the atelier of a master is not adopted here. Every great epoch of art at Rome, Venice, Bruges, and the centres of minor schools has culminated through this system of making the acquirements of one generation the vantage ground for the next.

One great Continental artist supplies, however, an apparent—but only an apparent—exception to this rule. M. Leys, the Belgian master, who contributes the largest and (for its singularity) most remarkable picture in this gallery, has sought, it would seem, to reproduce the art of Memling and Holbein at the same time that he attempts to depict an incident from the contemporary history of the beginning of the sixteenth century. M. Leys has, to a very great extent, really done in relation to the Netherlandish painters of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, what, from their name, we might have expected from, but has not been attempted by, the modern pre-Raphaelites in relation to the early Italian painters. But, surprisingly accurate as are the reflexes of early Flemish art in all the works of Leys, undoubted as is the talent displayed, we think the Belgian painter—when compared with M. Gallait, Paul Delaroche, and some other historical painters—has paid a penalty for seeking to reverse the natural order of progress. Antiquarianism is not art. M. Leys, not content with the legitimate employment of antiquarian research to obtain correctness in costumes and accessories, has gone to the extent of actually reproducing the ignoble types of face almost invariably found in the productions of the school of the Van Eycks. To this servile copyism there are two grave objections—first, it is nature at thirdhand; secondly, it is the reproduction of, in all probability, very imperfect representations of nature. Disproportions, bad drawing, and the exaggeration of character to the verge of caricature are found in all early art; but the positive ugliness so common in the early Northern schools indicates the want of that sense of dignity and beauty which is the glory of contemporary Italian art. Having defended, as we think, an important principle, to the discussion of which the exhibition of any work by this eminent painter naturally leads, we may confine the few remarks we have yet to offer almost exclusively to description. The subject of the present picture is the Archduke Charles (afterwards Charles V.), before his "joyeuse" entrance into Antwerp (then the chief city of the marquisate of the Holy Empire), taking the oath to observe the existing laws and respect the privileges of his future subjects—an oath by no means religiously kept by the Emperor, his lieutenants, and successors. All the principal figures are grouped (high up in the picture) upon an estrade, or dais, erected for the occasion, in the centre of which is an altar-table, supporting a lectern, with the opened Bible, tapers, &c. Behind the young Archduke—then fourteen years old, and who stands with his hand on the New Testament—is his aunt Marguerite d'Autriche, "gouvernante" of the Netherlands; and on each side of her are his sisters, the Princesses Eleanor and Marie, subsequently Queens of France and Hungary. The remaining left of the picture is occupied by the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal suite. Inclining towards the Archduke is the Burgomaster Jean Van der Werve; and to the right are other dignitaries (religious, civil, and military) of Antwerp, and white-robed assessors of the Abbot of St. Michael, one bearing the mitre, another the crosier, all assisting gravely in the solemn ceremony. The whole of this upper part is very fine in colour; the hindmost figures keep their place by artistic toning and glazing. The heads have extraordinary character. Nevertheless, few, except the pale and symmetrical head of the Burgomaster and a pleasant-looking young Court lady, seem studied directly from nature, or, at all events, from the nature selected by other living Belgian painters, not followers of the same antiquarian crotchets. The whole of the lowest third of the picture is occupied by steps, up which is laid a carpet, such as we see in several of Van Eyck's pictures; and two seated heralds, conceived in the taste of the Flemish illuminators, the darker one bearing a shield of the arms of Spain, the other a similar shield of the simple, municipal arms of Antwerp. That the most important space in the picture should be so occupied is a great fault in the composition. Moreover, if the theory of Leys were consistently worked out, the very threads of the carpet should be rendered as by Van Eyck, and the heads of the heralds finished with the careful "stippled" precision of Memling or Mabuse, which they certainly are not. This picture is one of a series of six (the series to be purchased for, we believe, £10,000, by Mr. Gambart, the enterprising director of this gallery), from which frescoes commissioned by the Belgian Government are to be painted in the Townhall, Antwerp. The influence of Leys is seen in Lagye's "Toyshop in Antwerp, in the Fifteenth Century," and in the works of higher power, interest, and suggestiveness by Tissot, a Belgian artist, though a pupil of Flaudrin and Lamothe——"The Dance of Death," "Young Luther at Church," and "Faust and Marguerite in the Garden." In the last, however, the figure of Faust is most ungainly, and the German character is lost by the introduction of a view of picturesque housetops, which seems borrowed bodily from one of M. Leys's backgrounds of mediæval Bruges. "The Dance of Death" is a lugubrious repetition, with no new element, of the oft-recurring Todten Danz of the fifteenth century.

Other eminent Belgian painters are represented. Alfred Stevens, whose single-figure subjects were unsurpassed in the International Exhibition for perfection of workmanship, has a picture of three ladies at a low window, one seated without, containing fine passages of tone and tender colour, a muslin dress in particular being charmingly imitated, but, on the whole, not up to his usual level. Willems sends two pictures, founded on the period when the Netherlands were under the dominion of Spain, and representing a young hidalgo seeking an introduction to that one of two young Flemish ladies who seems to turn her back on him, and a similar Spanish gallant proposing to another fair and half-frightened Flamande. The painting has the exquisite finish but not the force of Terburg and Netcher; it is rather flat and poor, and the figures are wanting in vitality. To the same class belong the works of Knarren (in one of whose pictures there is a capitally-painted cerise sacque) and De Noter. Madou, the Belgian Wilkie, has a "Gipsy Telling Fortunes in the Guard-room," good in character but poor in colour. Dillens, whose "Winter in Zealand" we engraved from the International Exhibition, has a well-painted picture of an archery meeting, the costumes in which are of the same locality. Koller's "Church Porch" contains some very admirable painting, though rather black in tone, and there are examples of De Block, Verschnur, and Verboeckhoven. The Dutch painters Springer (whose architectural subjects are always excellent), Ten Kate, and Van Hove are also exemplified. From German painters we have "The Village Politicians," an apparently rather early work, by Knaus—rather vigorous but inclining to caricature; and a beautiful picture of "The Bay of Naples," full of unforced sunlight, by the younger (Oswald) Achenbach. The Danish school is represented by Sorensen, who paints the sea in movement as we never saw it painted; and Mdme. Jerichau, the wife of the distinguished Danish sculptor.

The most important French work is a picture by the deceased master, Decamps. "Valuers and Appraisers" represents a party of monkeys inspecting a landscape. It is said that this picture was painted in revenge for the rejection by the jury of the exhibition of this very picture under simious criticism, and that the apes were identified as members of the jury. The old seated monkey with the green shade, peering with a magnifying-glass into the landscape instead of viewing it at the proper distance, was recognised as a portait of Hein, one of the leading classical academicians, who opposed the innovations of Decamps and the Romanticists. The character and satirical humour displayed here are extraordinary; but the "quality," as it is technically termed, of the execution, is uninvitable. By "painting up" from a dark ground, and by plentiful glazing and varnishing, the modern artist has given the texture, the jewelled richness and depth of an old painting, and yet not lost the aerial freshness and purity of a newly-finished work.

By Meissonier there is a picture, "The Etcher," marvellous for its union on a microscopic field of almost all technical excellences, saving that the rather clumsy head is not quite successfully foreshortened. Chavet, in his tiny picture, "The Artist's Studio," is not far from, and Ruiperez is a very promising pupil of, Meissonier. Colour is the chief deficiency of Ruiperez. Plassan is pleasing and rich, but rather mannered in his hot shadows.

Edouard Frère is even more than usually felicitous in "The Arrival at School." A chubby little fellow is unhesitatingly displaying the contents of a basket, given to solace him on leaving home, to a bigger boy; a boy possibly not above suspicion of a gluttonous capacity that may resort either to cajolery or intimidation to obtain the lion's share. The amenities of school-life are illustrated by the incipient fight in the background. Such a theme in other hands might have been rendered repugnant; here the unforced naturalness redeems it from the most distant approach to bad taste. An interior effect of very early morning light is given with great truth in another picture by Frère, of "Breakfast-time in the Farm." Duverger is very near Frère in "Feeding the Baby," and "The Village School." Gerome contributes a picture, "Camels at the Fountain," which, giving no scope for the invention or tragic literalness of the painter of "The Duel after the Masquerade," and many well-known subjects from classical history, leaves the want of true light and unpleasant colouring of this artist more apparent. By Robert-Fleury there is a large important picture representing a procession—half religious, half military—in Paris during the League. The harrowing evidences of the popular troubles, the victims of the plague, of fanaticism, and of the faction-fights, are lying in all directions. Troyon has never surpassed, for truth of cold daylight breaking through mottled grey clouds on a hazy sea-shore, his "Unloading Boats." Mdlle. Rosa Bonheur does not contribute; but Auguste Bonheur has a remarkably luminous landscape, with cattle and sheep. Very noteworthy also are small, beautifully-coloured landscapes, by Lambinet; richly-painted groups of barge-horses, by Veyrassat; genre pictures, of great harmony of effect, by Trayer; a finely-toned interior by Laugee; "Henri III. and his Minions the Evening before the Barricades," by Grenier de St. Martin—which, with better colour, would be of very considerable merit; and several cleverly-painted works by Henri Schlesinger.

The trustees of the National Gallery, having come into possession of the £10,000 bequeathed by Mr. Lewis, have, we understand, funded the money, and the interest will be applied generally for the good of the collection. By his will Mr. Lewis left a portrait by Shee of his father, "Gentleman Lewis," the well-known comedian, a favourite of George IV., to the nation, and, on condition of its acceptance and proper preservation, he bequeathed the handsome sum named. There was an innovation in the management of the National Gallery last year which deserves, we think, to be more generally known and thankfully appreciated by lovers of English art. We have been reminded by Mr. Wornum, the editor of the catalogue and secretary of the National Gallery, that previous to 1862 the last purchases of English works were the English portion of the Angerstein Collection, bought as long back as 1824. Last year, however, as many as five important English pictures were purchased. These are—the portrait of Mrs. Siddons (perhaps Gainsborough's finest masterpiece), purchased on very easy terms for £1000; the portrait of Dr. Ralph Schomburg (£1000), by the same fascinating painter; the famous "Alderney Bull" (£1500), James Ward's masterpiece, painted in rivalry of Paul Potter's "Bull," at the Hague, and, we think, the finer of the two; "Mousehold Heath" (£420), the very fine example of Old Crome that was in the International Exhibition; and a work by Reynolds (£210). This will justify living artists in hoping that some day their works may find a place in the national collection. We shall shortly offer our readers an Engraving from Gainsborough's exquisite portrait of Mrs. Siddons.

Mr. Frith, R.A., has been released from his engagement to paint three pictures for Mr. Gambart, of Morning, Noon, and Night in London, for the time requisite to paint the picture of the wedding of the Prince and Princess of Wales for her Majesty. Mr. Flatou, (who commissioned "The Railway Station"), has purchased the copyright of the Royal wedding picture (including, we understand, a replica of the painting) for 5000 guineas. We have this time good reason to believe that this, large as is the amount, is the actual sum to be paid to the artist.

The reduced copy which we announced would be made by the artist when we reviewed Mrs. Thornycroft's bust of the Princess of Wales, has been, by permission of her Majesty, executed for the Art-Union of London; and a number of reproductions in porcelain will be included in the coming distribution of this society.

In our notice of the proposed adoption of the Eleanor Cross form of monument for the Albert Memorial at Kensington we overstated the height to which it is intended the structure shall reach. Instead of between 290 ft. and 300 ft., Mr. G. Scott, the architect, proposes that it shall be only 150 ft. in height. This will still be greater than the elevation of any similar work. It cannot, however, be the feature in any distant view a larger and higher monument would be, and without this element of grandeur and importance we cannot so freely acquiesce in the desirability of the proposed design. On the contrary, we feel a growing regret that, after so much consideration, the architecture of the nineteenth century can find no suitable form of commemorating an illustrious contemporary but an "Eleanor Cross" of the fourteenth century.

The statue of the late Prince Consort for the Horticultural Gardens, together with the supplementary figures of the memorial, are now being cast in bronze. Mr. Durham, the sculptor, is, by permission of the Queen, about to erect at Guernsey a replica of the figure of the Prince.

Messrs. Colnaghi, Scott, and Co., of Pall-mall, have just published by far the best lithograph of the Princess of Wales, either as to likeness or as a work of art, which has yet appeared. This lithograph is taken from a portrait of her Royal Highness, painted for the Prince of Wales by M. Lauchert, "the Court painter of Berlin," who executed another portrait of the Princess for her Majesty, which we noticed the other day, and which is to be engraved by Mr. Samuel Cousins.

The principal sale of the season hitherto, or likely to be, announced takes place at Christie's on the 25th inst., when the celebrated collection of the late Elkanah Bicknell, containing a large number of Turners and examples of most of the first painters of the day, will be disposed of.

We have received a small set of instantaneous stereographs of the "Landing of the Princess at Gravesend," taken by Mr. Blanchard, and published by Mr. Elliott, of Aldermanbury-postern, which are much superior to other stereographs of the same subject we have seen. The same photographer and publisher have also produced a large number of stereographic views of London and the Thames, nearly all of which are good, and some excellent, examples of the instantaneous process. "A View of Richmond from the Thames," and several views containing sky effects, struck us as peculiarly admirable.

THE POLISH CAPTIVITY.*

EVEN if the general public in this country were better informed than they probably are on the abstract merits of the Polish question, a work which professes to investigate the subject from its sources, and which in a considerable degree carries out the profession, would be acceptable. The antecedents of Mr. Sutherland Edwards peculiarly fit him for the task he has undertaken in the production of the volumes before us. Possessing considerable knowledge gathered from personal observation of Russia, he was prepared for an inspection of that affiliated portion of the dominions of the Czar which is comprised in his share of Poland. It is probable, too, that the author, having gone to the scene of his descriptions as the accredited correspondent of a leading English journal, would have his perceptions sharpened beyond those of an ordinary traveller. His storytelling was a business, not a recreation. This circumstance perhaps bore with it some disadvantages so far as the workmanship of the book is concerned, for its subject-matter generally wants cohesion; and, indeed, almost every chapter may be taken as standing by itself, and does not form a part of an exactly-arranged whole. Still, the matter which has been collected may fairly be stated to be an account of the present position of the Poles in the Polish provinces of Austria, Russia, and Prussia. If, contrasting that position with the past condition of Poland, Mr. Edwards has failed completely to solve the problem involved in a most extraordinary national change, he has done a good deal towards accounting for what has occurred.

There is a melancholy curiosity about the fact that a nation—which, from a petty dukedom, rose into a kingdom which invaded and overran Russia, Prussia, and Saxony, and saved Vienna from the hands of the Turk—should now be enslaved and borne down by those very nations whom it once overawed and protected. But a still more singular phenomenon is to be found in the fact of the preservation of the nationality of a people, which has survived not only conquest and partition but the most vigorous efforts of municipal regulation to destroy it. Of this there is ample evidence in the work of Mr. Edwards; and from this point of view the book should be read. The very first chapter contains a refutation of the phrase "Finis Poloniæ," which was falsely placed in the mouth of Kosciusko; and the work starts with an assertion that there is national life in the country, and a life that grows fuller every day, although the Poles are persecuted and beaten down everywhere. Whether they suffer most in Russian, Austrian, or Prussian Poland it is hard to say; but what seems to be clear is that in Warsaw the Russian tyranny passes for the worst; in Cracow it is the Austrian, and in Posen the Prussian which is deemed the most severe. In the opinion of the Poles it is only a question of kind, not of fact. How in each of the three divisions of triparted Poland this tyranny is exercised is very well shown in this book.

Its first portion takes up the Russian part of the question; and the result of the statements which are brought together seems to be that fewer efforts are made by Russia to denationalise the Poles than in Austria, and most decidedly than in Prussia, where the Germanising system is carried out in every possible way. In Prussian Poland the language is denounced by authority—that is, it is not allowed to be used in any public proceedings or documents, while the history of Poland is carefully excluded from its schools. That these and similar efforts in Austrian and Russian Poland have failed of their effect no one who reads this book carefully can doubt. How the essentials of nationality are preserved in the unhappy city of Warsaw, for instance, are fully described. We need only notice one instance, which specially marks the character of the Polish feeling. The women of Poland are amongst the chief conservators of the nationality of the country. Since the disturbances began which have culminated in the existing rebellion the ladies of Warsaw have never ceased to wear mourning; they have given up dancing—in their case a remarkable sacrifice—and they never indulge in any music or singing, except the National Hymn, with which, in spite of authorities, civil and ecclesiastical, the service of the Church is always concluded. In fact, the only amusement, so to speak, in Warsaw is the singing of this hymn, which is a strong invocation to Heaven for the restoration of the rights and freedom of Poland.

Glancing at the subject-matter of this book, and noticing, perforce in a somewhat desultory manner, some of its most salient points, it may be mentioned that in answer to the question, "What do the Poles want?" we have it replied that what the political men of Russian Poland so long demanded was simply that treaties should be respected; that the "kingdom" (that is, Russian Poland) should be governed in accordance with the provisions of the treaties of Vienna, which declared it joined to Russia by its Constitution; that in the Polish provinces of Russia the inhabitants should be allowed to enjoy those national and representative institutions which were guaranteed to all the Polish subjects of the three partitioning Powers; and, finally, that the Russian Emperor should carry out the promise of Alexander I. to form one constitutional kingdom out of the kingdom of 1815 and the Polish provinces before mentioned, which were seized at the three great partitions. What it was once thought enough to aim at, and what the Poles as a nation desire and pray for now with all their heart and soul, are two very different things. If the author of this work has read aright that which, as he asserts, any one in Warsaw may read as he runs, what the Poles aspire to as a people is nothing less than the complete unity and independence of Poland, with its ancient frontiers. Of course, this implies a dealing not only with Russia, but with Prussia and Austria; and, to say the truth, it seems as if the two latter would be the most difficult to deal with. In his second volume the author treats of Prussian and Austrian Poland, and the result of his observations as there set down lead one to the conclusion that attempts at the unity of Poland would be more effectual in Russia than elsewhere. The system of enslaving is less patent in Prussia and Austria, but it is more efficacious. Care has been taken to avoid pretexts for revolt by overt outrage; no massacres of the people cause blood to cry aloud from the ground for vengeance; and, in brief, the Poles are sought to be incorporated into citizenship with their conquerors, not by brute force, but by an organised hypocrisy. It is hoped, apparently, that a process of effacement of nationality which is sedulously carried on may ultimately cause their slavery to be practically, if not actually, forgotten by the Poles. It is to this part of the question, as it is argued and illustrated in Mr. Edwards's work, that we would specially direct attention, conceiving, as we do, that it is the least understood out of Poland. In that country it is thoroughly comprehended; and though on the face of it it would seem that active revolt against Russia is the natural and obvious first step towards Polish unity, it seems to us that the real beginning should be made in the direction of Prussia. At the same time we do not disguise from ourselves the inherent obstacles to such a course. Perhaps, looking to the policy which she is now pursuing, Prussia may ere long afford a reasonable, or at least an ostensible, pretext for movement in her Polish provinces; but it is nevertheless true that her system is admirably constructed for its purposes—that is, the extinction of Poland as a nationality. In spite of his general dissent to the doctrine that there is an end of Poland, Mr. Edwards admits that on entering Posen one cannot help thinking for a time that in Prussia, at least, Poland is no more. At the railway station no language but German is heard; there are German inscriptions over all the public offices; you are driven by a German to a half-German half-Polish hotel; a polyglot waiter brings you the bill of a German theatre; and when you ask if the Polish theatre is open he stares and tells you that in Posen no such thing is known. If you were a Pole, and had a son whom you wished to send to a Polish school, you could not, at the present time, do so, even if you did not object to his learning everything in the fourth, fifth, and sixth classes in German, which is the invariable rule in all the Polish schools in Posen. This is as it should be, say the Prussians, for you are no longer in Poland, but in Prussia. It is the fact that beyond the names in the shop-windows there is nothing Polish to be met with in Posen, which causes the Poles to say that they suffer as much hardship and injustice under the liberal Government of Prussia as under the Russian despotism; and many Poles belonging to Posen have found their life so intolerable that they have left the place and gone to take their chance with their fellow-sufferers in the kingdom. So much for the Prussian system.

* "The Polish Captivity." By Sutherland Edwards. W. H. Allen and Co.

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PEASANTS OF PODOLIA.

PEASANTS OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF CRACOW.

As regards Austria, we learn that in her mode of governing her Polish provinces she seems at present to steer halfway between the Russian and Prussian systems. In spite of recent reforms—in spite of liberty of the press almost as great as in Prussia, and perfect liberty of speech in the Galician Diet—there is still, on the whole, far less political liberty in Galicia than in Posen; though, of course, far more than in the Russian provinces, where there is none at all. On the other hand, of that kind of freedom scarcely appreciable by those who have never felt the want of it, which consists in being able to speak, learn, teach, and transact all kinds of business in the national language and without the interposition of foreigners, there is less in Austrian Poland than in that portion of Russian Poland called "the kingdom," where every one speaks Polish; where Polish money circulates, and accounts are kept in the old Polish currency; where such phantoms of journals as appear are all printed in Polish; where Polish is the language of the public offices, churches, and schools; and where, until quite lately, when in consequence of the Poles refusing to attend, it was closed, there was a national Polish theatre, at which Polish pieces were played by Polish actors.

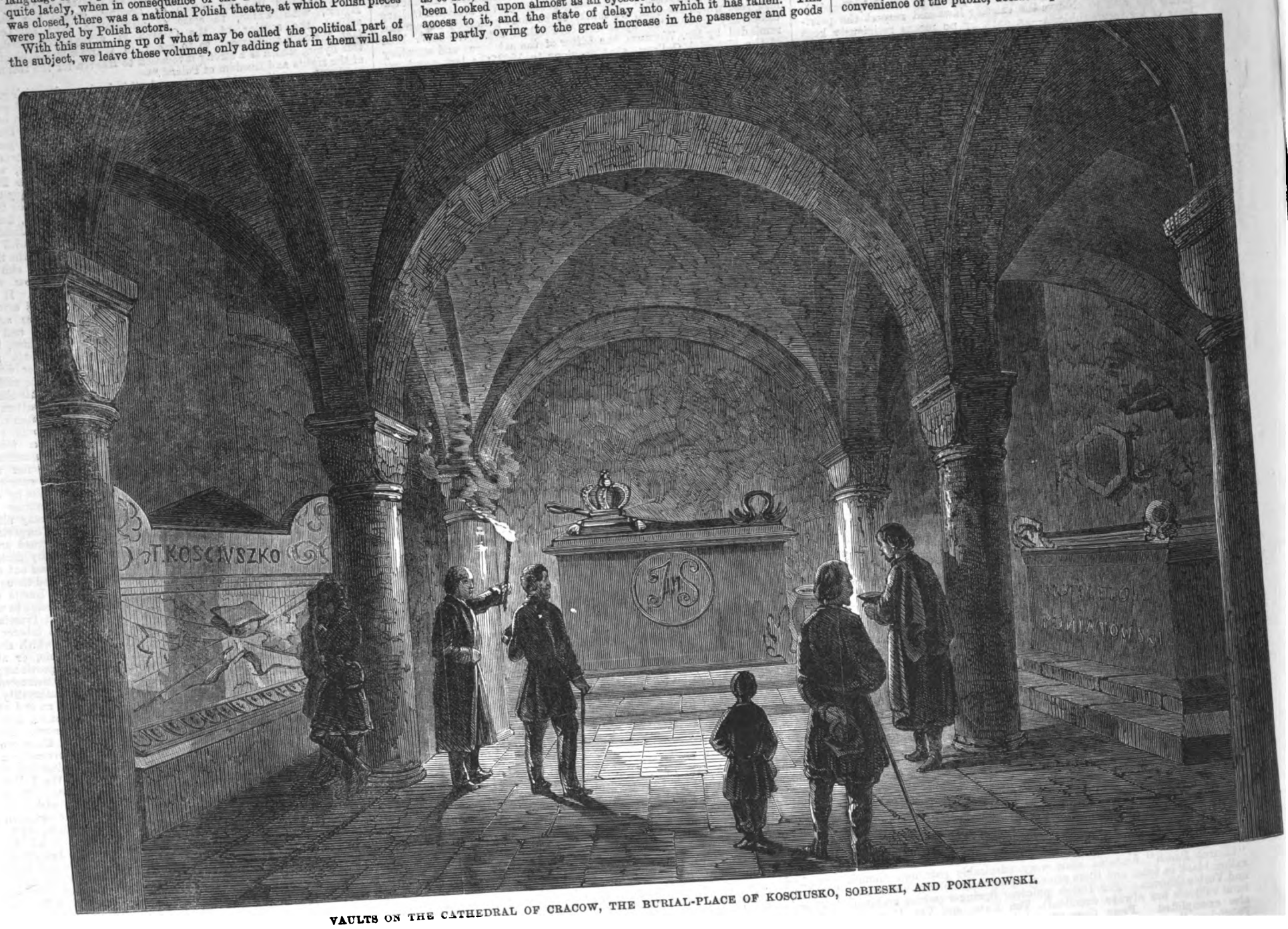
With this summing up of what may be called the political part of the subject, we leave these volumes, only adding that in them will also be found much illustration of the history of Poland, her political institutions, and her social life, past and present; and, generally, we think that the work is a valuable contribution towards the elucidation of a question which now occupies so large a share of the attention of the world.

From the numerous pictorial illustrations with which these volumes are interspersed, we have engraved three in our Journal of this week—namely, "The Vaults of the Cathedral of Cracow"—the burial-place of Kosciusko, Sobieski, and Poniatowski; a picture of "Peasants of the Neighbourhood of Cracow;" and another of "Peasants of Podolia."

THE NEW PARISIAN TERMINUS OF THE NORTHERN RAILWAY OF FRANCE.

THE entrance to Paris by the Northern Railway station has not hitherto impressed the traveller favourably. Although not ill chosen as to site, the old Embarcadère du Chemin de Fer du Nord has long been looked upon almost as an eyesore on account of the difficulty of access to it, and the state of delay into which it has fallen. This was partly owing to the great increase in the passenger and goods traffic, an idea of the extent of which may be gathered from the fact that this line transported, in 1861, 8,479,585 passengers and 2,542,402 tons of merchandise. As the direct means of communication between London and Paris, and other parts of the Continent viâ Belgium, this line cannot fail to continue its career of prosperity; and, although several new branches have been added of late years, the mileage, contrary to the general experience of other lines, and especially of British railways, has materially increased. Nearly all the French railways pay good dividends—some even more than the Northern; but the prestige surrounding the family of the Rothschilds, many of whose members take an active part in the administration and direction of this important line, renders it a very favourite investment.

The comfort of travellers by this railway is especially studied; tickets and information may be procured at bureaux established in all parts of the capital, at which omnibuses call at stated times to convey passengers and their luggage to the stations, returning thence to their respective quarters with fresh arrivals. Owing to the great extension of the business on the northern line, its council of administration, consulting the interests of the shareholders as well as the convenience of the public, decided upon erecting a new terminus near



VAULTS ON THE CATHEDRAL OF CRACOW, THE BURIAL-PLACE OF KOSCIUSKO, SOBIESKI, AND PONIATOWSKI.

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THE PRINCIPAL FAÇADE OF THE NEW NORTHERN RAILWAY STATION, PARIS.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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the site of the old one, but opening out upon one of those immense arteries with which Paris is now being embellished.

The plan of the new Parisian railway-station, of which we give an Engraving, presents a quadrilateral of about 180 x 208 yards, thus comprising a superficies of 34,000 yards. It includes five principal parts, as indicated by the façade—namely, a grand hall, on the right of the Engraving, the *salles de départ*, followed by what we may call the station proper, where the tickets are distributed; and on the left the *salles d'arrivée*, and covered accommodation for the vehicles in waiting. In the interior are nine lines of rail, separated by four large and six smaller platforms. The building composing the façade comprises the *Salon Impérial* with its accessory chambers, the post and telegraph offices, the bureaux of the station-masters, and waiting-rooms for the convenience of the passenger traffic. The single roof over the hall gives it a very characteristic appearance, and is a fresh proof of the progress made in covering extensive surfaces with safety and elegance. The architecture of this new *embarcadère* is as unpretending as it is graceful; a simple cornice crowns the centre of the façade, which is decorated with eight pilasters, rising two by two, and indicating the form and proportions of the nave. The central arch has an elevation of rather more than 100 ft., and is surmounted by a statue representing the city of Paris, supported on the right and left by eight other statues personifying the principal cities to which the Northern line serves as a means of intercommunication—London, Vienna, Berlin, Cologne, Brussels, St. Petersburg, Amsterdam, and Frankfort—all executed by sculptors of distinction. Moreover, several allegorical figures, and a series of statues in honour of many of the towns on the line, ornament other portions of the façade.

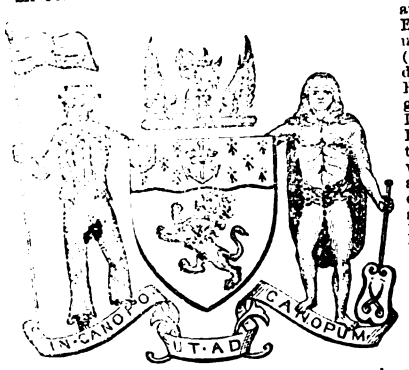
The design of this gigantesque construction is due to the architectural skill of M. Hittorff, member of the Institute, and of his talented son, the latter of whom was charged with the superintendence of the execution of the works, which will shortly arrive at completion.

Notwithstanding its extensive proportions, the new Paris terminus of the Northern Railway of France has a light and elegant appearance. The centre of the façade commands the boulevard in front of it, from which that portion of it is seen to advantage at a distance; but the wings can only be contemplated at a few yards' distance, on account of the proximity of the houses opposite. Our Engraving, from a drawing by M. Thorigny, represents the station in its most favourable aspect.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ADMIRAL SIR JOHN LOUIS, BART.

Sir John Louis, second Baronet of Chelston, in the county of Devon, an Admiral R.N., who died at his town house, 61, Eaton-place, on the 31st ult., was the eldest son (by his wife, Jacquetta, daughter of Samuel Belfield, Esq.) of the gallant Sir Thomas Louis, K.M.T. and K.S.F., Rear-Admiral of the White, who was with Nelson at the Nile, and who, for his able conduct in Duckworth's squadron, was created a Baronet in 1806, and who died the following year in Egypt on board the Canopus, which may in some measure explain the remarkably unintelligible motto of the family, "In Canopo ut ad Canopum." His son,



John Louis, the subject of this notice, was born in 1785, and entered the Royal Navy, when ten years old, as first-class volunteer on board the Minotaur; and he, when Lieutenant of the Naiad, assisted at the cutting out of a French war-schooner near Brest. He commanded the Aigle in 1814, and in such command won a high reputation, and was particularly praised for the great daring and ability he showed in destroying a French convoy under the guns of Port Maurice. Louis became a Rear-Admiral in 1838, Vice-Admiral in 1849, and an Admiral in 1855. He had succeeded his father as second Baronet in 1807. He received the good-service pension in 1860. He was Superintendent of the Malta Dockyard from 1838 to 1843, and Superintendent at Devonport from 1846 to 1850. He was also naval Aide-de-Camp to William IV. Sir John Louis married, the 15th of October, 1807, Clementina, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Kirkpatrick, of the 8th Bengal Native Infantry; and by her (who died Dec. 7, 1861) has had (with two daughters, Clementina, wife of Rear-Admiral R. S. Robinson, Controller of the Royal Navy, son of Sir John Robinson, Bart., and Charlotte Katherine, deceased) two sons, Thomas, Bengal Civil Service, and William, Capt. R.N. The elder of these, who married in 1831, Anne Katherine Hood, only daughter of Captain John English, 66th Regiment, died in the East Indies, in 1836, leaving two sons—John, his grandfather's successor, and William Lumley, Capt. 101st Regiment—and a daughter, now the Baroness De Guttenberg-Steinenhausen. Admiral Sir John Louis is succeeded by his grandson, now Sir John Louis, the third Baronet, who was born Aug. 28, 1832, and married, Feb. 16, 1854, Fanny Anne, second daughter of J. Bland, Esq. He has served in the Bombay Army, where he attained the rank of Lieutenant.

SIR TATTON SYKES, BART.

Sir Tatton Sykes, fourth Baronet, of Sledmere, in the county of York, who died on the 21st ult., at Sledmere House, his seat in Yorkshire (and of whose popular and meritorious career as a sportsman we gave, with a portrait, a long account last week), was the second son of Sir Christopher Sykes, D.C.L., the second Baronet, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of William Tatton, Esq., of Withenshaw, Cheshire. He was born on the 22nd of August, 1772, and was educated at Westminster School and Brasenose College, Oxford. He succeeded his brother, Sir Mark Masterman Sykes, as fourth Baronet, on the 16th of February, 1823. He married, on the 19th of January, 1822, Mary Ann, daughter of the late Sir W. Foulis, Bart. (who died on Feb. 1, 1861), by whom he leaves surviving issue two sons, Tatton, his successor, and Christopher, and five daughters, three of whom are married—namely, Katherine, wife of Colonel the Hon. Thomas Grenville Cholmondeley, brother of the present Lord Delamere; Sophia, wife of the Hon. Thomas A. Pakenham, brother of the present Earl of Longford; and Emma Julia, wife of Philip Bryan Davies Cooke, Esq., of Owston, Yorkshire, and Gwysaney, Flintshire. Sir Tatton Sykes is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir Tatton Sykes, the fifth Baronet, who was born on the 13th of March, 1826. The family of Sykes, of which these Baronets of Sledmere are a distinguished branch, came, originally, from Saxony, and settled in England as far back as the thirteenth century. One of the house, Richard Sykes, the first chief Alderman of Leeds, at the foundation of its Corporation, is said to have died, in 1645, so rich that he left, "besides vast estates to his sons, £10,000 apiece to his daughters, from which four Knight's and Baronet's families are descended." William, the fourth son of this worthy and wealthy Alderman, was the direct ancestor of Sir Tatton Sykes, just deceased.

Sir George Cornewall Lewis, Bart., Secretary of State for War, died suddenly on Monday evening at his seat in Radnorshire, in his fifty-seventh year. A Portrait and a Memoir of the deceased Baronet will be given in our next Number.

ERRATUM.—By a misprint in last week's obituary, Lord Waterpark, just deceased, is stated to have married the daughter of "Thomas, first Viscount Curzon." It should be "Thomas, first Viscount Anson."

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Miss Hester Walker, of Weybridge Park, Surrey, was proved in the London Court under £90,000 personal property, and probate granted to John Walker, Esq., her brother, and Francis Walker, Esq., her nephew, who are the executors and trustees. This will bears date, 1856, and a codicil, 1861. The testatrix appoints her brother, who is her executor, the residuary legatee of her personalty, and directs her real estates to be sold, and the proceeds arising therefrom to be divided among her said nephews and nieces, to whom liberal legacies are bequeathed. Legacies are also left to her servants—to three of them £100 each. Miss Walker forgives all persons who may be indebted to her in any sum. The following are her bequests to charitable institutions:—To the National Benevolent Society, £200; the Blind School, St. George's-in-the-Fields, £200; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Old Kent-road, £200; and the Infant Orphan School, Wanstead, £200.

The will of Sir Matthew Blakiston, Bart., of Sandybrooke Hall, near Ashbourne, Derbyshire, was proved in London on the 2nd inst. by his son, Sir Matthew Blakiston, Bart., and the testator's nephew, Matthew Follott, Esq. The testator was formerly in the Indian Army, and is of an ancient and distinguished family long settled in Derbyshire. Sir Matthew was in his eightieth year, and died on the 23rd of December last, having executed his will only three days prior thereto. After making specific bequests to his wife, Lady Blakiston, he directs that her Ladyship may select such plate, books, and linen as she thinks proper, and that his servants may each receive a year's wages over and above what may be due to them. The testator then bequeaths the rest and residue of his property to his eldest son and heir, who inherits the estate and baronetcy.

The will of Admiral Sir James Whitley Deans Dundas, G.C.B., late of Barton Court, near Hungerford, Berkshire, was administered to in the London Court by his son, the Rev. James Whitley Deans Dundas, M.A., Vicar of Kintbury, Berkshire, the residuary legatee, to whom the grant was made from the circumstance of the executors who were appointed—namely, Major-General Sir William Brereton, K.C.B., K.H., and S. B. Merriman, Esq.—having renounced probate. The personalty was sworn under £16,000. The will bears date December, 1859; and the gallant Admiral, who had won distinguished honours and several orders, as appears from the stars preceding his name in the "Navy List," attained to the age of seventy-two, and died at Weymouth in October last. Sir James had held the high appointment of a Lord of the Admiralty, and had represented Devizes in Parliament in 1836-8, and Greenwich in 1841-52; he was also a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Wiltshire and Berkshire. The will is purely of a family nature. To Lady Dundas, his relict, he leaves, in addition to her marriage settlement, a legacy of £2500, and to a grandson and granddaughter each a legacy of £1000; and £500 to his butler. The residue of his property he leaves to his son, to whom he has devised all his real estates, under the same trusts as the settlement of his estate at Barton Court.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WEE PAWN.—The fine position—Enigma 1313, by Mr. Conrad Bayer, though only three moves deep, appears to have baffled the most acute of our correspondents. At the request of many readers, we give the leading moves of the solution:—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B. to K B 7th	R takes B	1. Q to Q 7th, White replies 2. Kt to K B 5th (double ch), and mates next move.)	Anything

(If Black, instead of taking the Bishop, play—1. K takes Kt, then follow 2. Q to K B 3rd (ch), and 3. Kt mates. Again, if Black play—1. Q to Q 7th, White replies 2. Kt to K B 5th (double ch), and mates next move.)

2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Anything
3. Q or Kt mates.	

L. E., Crewe.—If the second player in the Scotch Gambit decline to take the offered Pawn, and play instead 3. P to Q 4th, he must presently be in an inferior position, as is shown, indeed, by the opening you have sent us.

DREDREWTH.—You can, no doubt, obtain a copy of Mr. Jaenisch's new work of Mr. Simpson, the chess bookseller, of King William-street, Strand. It was published in St. Petersburg.

ROYAL NAVY.—The position appears to be erroneous, but we must endeavour to see the author's solution in *La Palamède*.

R. S., Malines.—The solution of Problem No. 994 was given in our Paper for March 21. Your attempt is a failure.

NEREUS.—They are both very beautiful; but, although No. 993 is admitted to be the more difficult, No. 995 appears to be the greater favourite.

C. W., of Sunbury.—No; the author's solution begins with 1. *B to K B 8th*. See the Number for March 21.

VICAR.—1. You have successfully solved Problem No. 997; an achievement not many can boast of. 2. The English or German "Handbook" on the game.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 998.

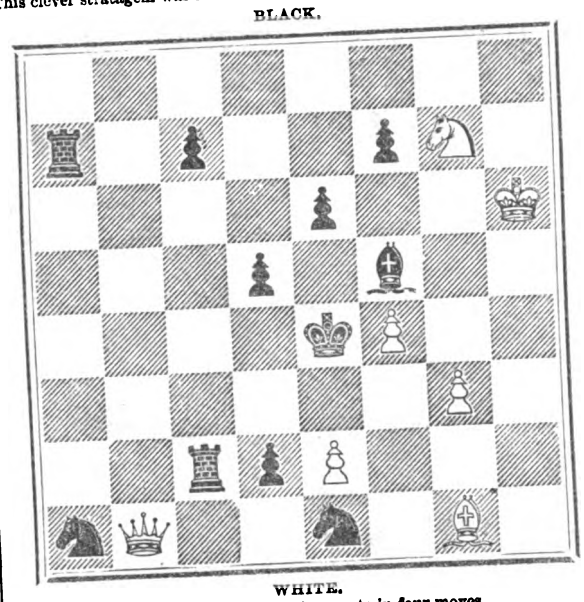
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R takes Kt	P takes R (best)	3. Q to Q 2nd	Any move
2. Kt to K 5th	P takes B (best)	4. Q mates.	

PROBLEM NO. 999.

By Mr. W. GRIMSHAW.

This clever stratagem was one of the competing Problems in the late Tourney.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, gives mate in four moves.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

A NEW PLANET, the 78th of the series, was discovered by M. Robert Luther, at the observatory of Bilk, near Dusseldorf, at midnight on the 15th of March. It has been named Diana, and is the twelfth detected by this eminent astronomer.

VISIBILITY OF STARS IN THE PLEIADES.—In the last number of the *Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society* the Astronomer Royal, Mr. G. Airy, writes as follows:—"To the greater number of star-gazers with what are commonly considered good eyes, I believe that Ovid's remark as to the visible number of Pleiades still applies:—'Quæ septem dici, sex tamen esse solent' (Which are wont to be called seven, yet are but six). I find, however, that one of my family habitually sees seven, and on rarer occasions twelve." On the clear evening of Feb. 15, 1863, a map of the visible stars was drawn from ocular view, and, on comparing it with a map drawn from Bessel's measures, Mr. Airy had no difficulty in identifying the stars with six numbered by Bessel.

NEW COMPANIONS OF SIRIUS.—While searching for the companion of Sirius discovered by Mr. Clarke, M. Goldschmidt was surprised to find several other stars in its neighbourhood, at distances varying from 15 seconds to 1 minute. One star, especially, was visible for several moments, and appeared a little further off than the one already known.

INFLUENCE OF HEAT ON THE VOLTAIC BATTERY.—M Carlo Roberti, of Verona, in a note forwarded to the Academy of Sciences at Paris, states that, while pursuing some experimental researches with Gauss's apparatus, he was struck first with the irregularity and afterwards with the progressive periodical intensity of the pile he employed. He was soon led to attribute this to the variation of the temperature due to the hourly advance of a solar ray which had penetrated his laboratory. He immediately conceived the idea of applying this fact to the electric telegraph and other purposes, and states that he is now engaged in rigorous experiments with the view of arriving at the exact numbers which establish the advantages which may be derived from the phenomena.

THE ELECTRIC CONDUCTIBILITY OF THALLIUM has been measured by M. Lucien De la Rive by Wheatstone's method of comparing the resistance of wire of that metal and a standard of distilled mercury. To reduce thallium to a wire it was first melted, then hammered out, and passed through a wire-drawing machine. This last operation is difficult, an account of the slight tenacity of the metal. It requires to be often moistened, and to be drawn with great caution. The conductibility of mercury being 1·63, and that of silver, 100, that of thallium is found to be 8·64—a position between lead (7·77) and tin (11·45). Thallium, in this respect, is much below the alkaline metals. Further particulars will be found in the *Comptes Rendus* of the French Academy of Sciences, No. 15.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

PROFESSOR MARSHALL, F.R.S., gave his eleventh lecture on Animal Mechanics on Tuesday last, the 14th inst., the subject being "The Mechanism of Expression," more especially that of the human countenance, which, by reflecting the emotions of the soul and the powers of the mind, exhibits the very highest form of muscular action, second only to the nervous system. By means of large coloured diagrams, the muscles which are exerted in expressing laughter, contempt, rage, sorrow, fear, horror, &c., were clearly shown; and, by means of a galvanic battery, the Professor showed how involuntary movements in the face might be produced when the terminals were placed on certain nerves. The distortion of countenance which ensues when one side of the face is paralysed was referred to as an evidence of the continued symmetrical action of the muscles; and especial remarks were made on the gradual progress of expression in the face of a growing child, the indications of intellectual development following purely emotional expressions. Attention was also drawn to the peculiar expression which is apparent in the countenances of the insane, and also to the placid repose observable in the faces of the dead, which is ascribed to the muscles being released from the state of tension occasioned by convulsions or intense pain. As examples of expression in the faces of animals, those of the lion and the horse were selected—the lips in the former and the nostrils in the latter being the prominent features. In the faces of other animals expression becomes much less. Very little of it exists in birds, and it is altogether absent in fishes and reptiles.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

1st Life Guards: Assist. Surg. O. W. George, M.D., to be Surgeon.

5th Dragoon Guards: F. M. Clarke and R. S. Blaine to be Cornets. 6th: Cornet O. Phibbs to be Lieutenant.

5th Lancers: Cornet E. H. Saunders to be Lieutenant; C. Hanbury to be Cornet.

11th Hussars: Cornet H. W. Langley to be Cornet. 13th: Staff Surg. C. C. Rutherford to be Surgeon.

Royal Artillery: Second Capt. P. M. Syme to be Captain; Lieut. D. MacFarlan to be Second Captain; Riding-master J. Everett to be Second Captain; Second Capt. J. Everett to be Adjutant on augmentation; Cadet S. C. Halliday to be Lieutenant; Troop-Quartermaster R. Knox, Serg.-Major D. Cummings, Quartermaster-Serg. B. Ashbee, and Serg. J. Wolfe to be Quartermasters.

Royal Engineers: Serg.-Major A. Richardson to be Paymaster.

Grenadier Guards: Lieut. and Capt. E. W. L. Wynne to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel; Ensign and Lieut. L. B. Seymour to be Lieutenant and Captain; J. St. Vincent Saumarez to be Ensign and Lieutenant.

8th Foot: Staff Surg. T. C. Brady to be Surgeon. 17th: Capt. W. H. Earle to be Major; Lieut. J. T. B. Mayne to be Captain; Ensign H. F. Dent to be Lieutenant; S. R. G. Hobson to be Ensign. 21st: F. J. Webber to be Ensign. 23rd: Lieut. G. W. H. Bussell to be Captain; Ensign H. O. Lloyd to be Lieutenant; Ensign T. B. Graves to be Ensign. 25th: Capt. W. H. Henzell to be Captain; S. P. L. Konarski to be Ensign. 35th: Major-Gen. S. Baynes to be Colonel. 37th: Capt. C. E. Hill to be Captain. 49th: Ensign E. F. Gilbert to be Lieutenant; C. B. Bogue to be Ensign. 85th: Ensign G. J. S. Smith to be Ensign. 109th: Ensign A. S. Tollemache to be Lieutenant.

UNATTACHED.—Capt. and Adjut. F. Beswick to be Major.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Surg.-Majors R. C. Anderson and A. Gibb to be Staff Surgeon-Majors; Surg. J. Irvine to be Staff Surgeon.

PURVEYORS' DEPARTMENT.—Purveyor A. W. Pigott to be Principal Purveyor.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.—Deputy Commissary-General W. J. T. Power to be Commissary-General; Acting Deputy Assist. Commissary-General T. S Brereton to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.

COMMISSARIAT STAFF CORPS.—Serg.-Major J. Williams to be Quartermaster.

BREVET.—Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel E. B. Johnson, Lieut.-Colonels W. P. Radcliffe and W. F. Hay to be Colonels. Paymasters H. Peacock and M. H. Mahon to have the honorary rank of Captain. The following promotions to take place consequent on the decease of General Sir G. L. Goldie, K.C.B., Colonel of the 35th Foot, on the 28th of March, 1863: Lieut.-General M. Fane to be General; Major-General W. Booth to be Lieutenant-General; Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet Colonel T. J. Galloway to be Major-General; Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel F. P. Nott to be Colonel; Major J. Peel to be Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. A. W. Ord to be Major.

ADMIRALTY.

Vice-Admiral of the Blue H. F. Greville, C.B., has been appointed to receive a pension of £150 a year, vacant by the death of Admiral Sir J. Lewis, Bart.; and the name of Vice-Admiral Greville has been removed to the reserved half-pay list accordingly, and, in consequence of this removal, the following promotions have taken place:—

Rear-Admiral Sir B. Macnamara, Kt., on the reserved list, to be Vice-Admiral on that list.
Rear-Admiral of the Red Lord G. Paulet, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue.
Rear-Admiral of the White H. T. Austin, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Red.
Rear-Admiral of the Blue W. J. Williams to be Rear-Admiral of the White.
Capt. W. H. Hall, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

The following promotions, consequent on the death, on the 2nd inst., of Rear-Admiral of the White J. Shepherd, have taken place:—

Rear-Admiral of the Blue A. L. Kuper, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the White.
Captain G. G. Wellesley, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.
Royal Marine Light Infantry: Cadet T. Crafer to be Second Lieutenant.

The Queen has given orders for the appointment of Major John Clayton Cowell, of the Royal Engineers, the Governor to his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, to be a Companion of the Order of the Bath.

A general order was issued by direction of Field Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge on the conclusion of his inspection of Portsmouth and the south-west district, in which he expresses his entire satisfaction with the officers and men of the several corps under his command, and with the general state of the defences in this important district.

The First Lord of the Admiralty has given the appointments of Naval Aides-de-Camp to her Majesty, which had become vacant by the promotion of Captains George Henry Seymour, C.B., and George Greville Wellesley, C.B., to flag rank, to Captain James Crawford Caffin, C.B., and Sir William Hoste, Bart.

A monumental cross is being erected by the officers and men of the first battalion of the 8th (King's Own) Regiment on the Grand Parade, Portsmouth, to the memory of the officers and men belonging to the regiment who died or were killed in India during the regiment's last period of service there.

Last Saturday Colonel W. R. Nedham, commanding the Royal Artillery in the Chatham district and Commandant of Sheerness Garrison, terminated his half-yearly inspection of the Royal Artillery, comprising the first division of the depôt brigade, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Talbot. Colonel Nedham expressed himself much pleased with the undeviating steadiness of the brigade under arms, which betokened a high state of efficiency and reflected considerable credit on Colonel Talbot.

On Monday a banquet was given at the Army and Navy Club to Colonel Henry Daniell, late of the Coldstream Guards, in testimony of the appreciation the club entertained of the gallant Colonel's services for a long time past; and at the same time a testimonial, consisting of an elegant silver statuette of the Prince of Wales on horseback, was presented to Colonel Daniell by the chairman, Admiral the Hon. H. Murray.——The Royal United Service Institution will give a dinner to Major-General the Hon. James Lindsay, M.P., to-day (Saturday) at Willis's Rooms.

THE LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY AT SHEFFIELD—On Thursday week the Lords of the Admiralty and a number of noblemen and gentlemen visited Sheffield, on the invitation of the Mayor (Mr. J. Brown), to be present at the opening of the new armour-plate rolling-mill, at the Atlas Works (Messrs. J. Brown and Co.). Though, strictly, the visit was of a private and business character, it was naturally felt to be an event of no small public interest, so far as Sheffield was concerned. The inhabitants testified their sense of its importance by hanging out flags, &c., especially in the Wicker and other streets in the more immediate neighbourhood of Atlas Works. According to invitation, the guests began to arrive shortly after ten o'clock—eleven o'clock having been fixed as the period for rolling the first armour-plate. The Duke of Somerset, the Lords of the Admiralty, and other noblemen and gentlemen who were the guests of Lord Wharncliffe, arrived at the Victoria station by special train about half-past seven o'clock; the Duke of Newcastle and party from Clumber arriving from Worksop by special train at nearly the same time. All proceeded at once to the works, where the Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis of Hartington, Earl De Grey and Ripon, and other gentlemen, arrived shortly afterwards. The operations were witnessed by about a thousand persons, among whom were the members of the town council, and most of the other public men of the town. The most important process which their Lordships were shown was the operation of rolling the great plate—by far the largest single plate that has ever been rolled in the world. This took place in what are called the New Mills of the Atlas Works, which were used on Thursday for the first time, and where great ranges of furnaces have been erected, with their mouths opening on the iron tramway which leads direct to the double rollers through which the plate passes. One may guess at the solidity required for mills of this kind when it is stated that some of the rolls used at this mill on Thursday have a first foundation of no less than sixty tons of solid iron, resting on masonry carried far below the earth. The rolls themselves are 32 in. in diameter and 8 ft. wide, and are turned by an engine of 400-horse power, putting in motion a flywheel large enough apparently to make a world rotate if only well balanced on its axis. A powerful screw, applying its force through compound levers, allows the distance between the rollers to be adjusted to the fraction of an inch; so that the plate, which on its first rolling is forced through an interval of, for instance, 12 in. apart, is on its next wound through one of 10 in., next through one of 8 in., and so on till the required thickness has been carefully and equally attained by tremendous compression through every part of the metal. A correspondent of the *Times* thus reports the rolling of the great plate:—"After some delay and quick glimpses made by the most hardened workmen, who, rushing up to the door of the furnace, got a half-blinded glance into its white interior, it was decided that the mass was ready; for, strange as it may seem, an armour-plate requires more than mere heating, and has to be cooked and watched in its cooking with as much care as if it were an omelette, and the plate that is drawn before it is 'done to a turn' generally remains a permanent ornament of the unlucky manufacturer's workshop, which no one will have at any price. When at last this eventful moment had arrived the door of the furnace was slowly raised and a colossal pair of pincers, with very long handles fastened to a chain drawn by machinery, was swung in. For an instant some men rushed forward, and, shielding their faces from the deadly heat that shot from the furnace, adjusted the bite of these forceps on the plate, and then ran back as the chain began to tauten, and the great inmate of the blazing den was slowly dragged forth on to the long iron trucks in front of the door, and there lay in its huge length and thickness a mass of living fire, which none could approach, or scarcely even look at, so fierce was its glow and terrific heat. The chains that should have pulled it forthwith to the rollers were too slack, and then arose shouts, and cries, and commands, as the men did battle with this mass of fire, coming so near it in their attempts to gather up the slackened chains that one literally almost expected to see them fall scorched and shrivelled on the ground. In its great glare they fought and struggled with the chains till at last all was adjusted, and the great pile of angry fire began to move slowly downwards towards the mills, the men following it with hoarse shouts and directions, now hid in steam, as buckets of water were dashed over the mass, and the next moment standing in an atmosphere of white light, to which the light of the day around was mere dusk. The rollers did not bite directly the mass came to them, and when they did the engine was almost brought to a standstill by the tremendous strain upon it; but at last the soft plate yielded, and the rollers seemed to swallow it as they wound it slowly in, squeezing out jets of melted iron like squirts of fire, that shot about dangerously as the pile was compressed from 19 in. to 17 in. thick by the irresistible force of the rollers. *Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte*, and the victory was certain when the mass had once passed through the mill, and both visitors and workmen gave a tremendous cheer at the success. From this time it was kept rolling backwards and forwards, the workmen sweeping from its face the scales of oxide that gathered fast upon it with long-handled besoms that, though soaked in water, caught fire and blazed up as fast as they were used. Every time it was passed through, the rollers were screwed closer and closer together, as we have already mentioned, till at the end of about a quarter of an hour after leaving the furnace an almost melted mass it was passed through for the last time and came out opposite the furnace-door it had so lately left, no longer shooting forth spiteful sparks, but shorn of half its heat, subdued, and moulded to its proper form—a finished armour-plate, weighing 20 tons, 19 ft. long, nearly 4 ft. wide, and exactly 12 in. thick throughout from end to end. This is the most signal triumph that any rolling-mills have yet achieved."

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1200.—VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE BUDGET.

THE Minister of Finance of England has very nearly placed himself in that position which has been said to be one of special danger, for all men speak well of him just now. Everyone knows that while delivering those spoken State papers which are known by the name of Budgets Mr. Gladstone carries away his audience, and that the most watchful and incredulous of his predetermined critics sit enchanted into admiration beneath the wand of the magician. Each word that he speaks is a pleasant promise to the ear; every sentence is pregnant of future golden fruition; and, truth to say, so completely have members of the House of Commons been enthralled by the art of the rhetorician, that they have begun of late to draw a distinction in their own minds between his facts and his speeches, and they assemble to enjoy an agreeable evening with him, but with a predetermination to suspend their judgment until the next morning. While they hear him they are ready to take all that he utters for granted; but every man is under the influence of a mental reservation to read carefully the chronicle of that to which they have listened before they pledge themselves to the acceptance of its subject-matter. It was, probably, in some such vein and temper that the *soi-disant* guardians of the public purse came down this year to receive the annual account from their steward. Rumour had, as usual, been busy with Mr. Gladstone's projects; and there was a notion abroad that he was about to be more fantastical than ever, and that the national finances were about to pass through a process of experiments which would be as nearly crucial as he could make them. Those who expected a Budget of surprises were, however, happily, disappointed; and if they experienced any surprise at all, it must have been caused by the singularly unambitious character—speaking comparatively, of course—of that dissertation of three hours which the Chancellor of the Exchequer bestowed upon the House. Essentially business-like in its tone as well as in its details, the financial statement, with a rare exception or two, to be noticed hereafter, was remarkable for its simplicity. The philosophy, not to say the romance, with which it has been Mr. Gladstone's humour to invest his Budgets was nearly, if not altogether, wanting. In the main, having a straightforward course to pursue, he told the House a plain tale, and, conscious that in his conclusions he was about to satisfy every reasonable expectation, and perhaps something more, he was, for him, unusually calm, in good humour with himself, and in excellent sympathy with an appreciative House. Dwelling

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL WEDDING PRESENTS AT THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—SEE PAGE 462.

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for a moment on the abstract merits of the Budget, it may be said that our Finance Minister, amongst his other qualities, possesses that of suggesting, in his treatment of the subject of the national resources, matter for after-meditation, and that he seldom fails, while providing for the present, to stimulate thought and prevision for the future. The business of a Chancellor of the Exchequer, viewed with a certain strictness, is rather to meet than to restrain expenditure; but Mr. Gladstone does not take so narrow a view of his duties. He never fails to point out to Parliament and to the country the exact nature of the course they are pursuing in regard to expenditure; and he insinuates, even if he does not broadly state, that unless prudence and economy are taken as the rule, and not adopted fitfully and spasmodically as the exception, the time will come when, unblessed by the services of such a master of the art of making both ends meet as he himself is admitted to be, there will be disaster which will verge upon ruin. He does not hesitate to declare that high expenditure means high taxation. And although he admits the elasticity of the resources of the country which makes the task of the Minister of Finance a comparatively easy one, Mr. Gladstone does not conceal his conviction that the strain upon those resources may yet one day prove intolerable.

Something has been said of the agreeable surprises which were experienced by those who had assembled to listen to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and amongst them perhaps was his statement of the amount of the surplus at his disposal. The calculations which had been made did not place it so high as £3,741,000; but he made that out, to his own satisfaction at least. With his eye upon remission of taxation, he had conceived a scheme the symmetry of which he did not choose to have disturbed by the want of a few hundred thousand pounds. He had fixed upon four millions as his object, and accordingly, by the imposition of a few minor duties, he attained his end, and at the same time indulged a propensity strong within him to exhibit his more delicate elephantine quality of picking up financial pins and needles. In the first place, every one welcomed with a laugh of recognition our old friend chicory, which seems fated to occupy in all Mr. Gladstone's Budgets the position which is held by the donkey which ambles in advance of the Eastern caravans. There was a change in the duty on chicory, and that article typified, as usual, the eager haste of the Minister to do something practical by being made the subject of an immediate and the only resolution which was moved on the Budget night. The proposal to license clubs to drink their liquor on the premises was probably a shock to the sensibility of Pall-mall, but it can hardly be made a cause of party contest. The bringing endowed charities within the reach of the tax-gatherer, and the other minute nibblings at taxable subject-matters, were doubtless intended as a consolation to Mr. Gladstone for his cession of his pet penny imposts on small packages, as well as to make up the required totality and rotundity of his surplus. Perhaps the only real grumbler in this respect will be the carrier who, going three miles an hour, takes passengers who ought to go in stage-carriages, and so will have to pay a duty. If he could not make omnibus proprietors happy in their own way, he could minister to one of their feelings by putting their little competitors in a like case with themselves. All this was, as it were, the tuning of the instruments before they burst into that grand symphony which described the reduction of some two millions and a half in the income tax, and a million in the duty on tea. Everybody wished for this result, but few speculated largely on the double event; and it was the more welcome when it came. The reduction of the 9d. income tax to 7d., and the return to uniformity in that as a general rate, was as much or more than could have been expected; while the plan of relieving the holders of incomes below £200 a year, by allowing them to strike £60 off their receipts before they are assessed, was something more than a relief; for it was an admission of the principle that there can be grades in the tax, and that its inequalities can be equitably adjusted. Coming from so strenuous a maintainer of the mathematical inflexibility of the tax as Mr. Gladstone, it is a great admission, and will elicit songs of triumph from some speculative financiers who have laid down that such a thing could be done, although their way of doing it may not have been the best. This reconstruction of the impost stands for a reduction of £400,000 a year of its burden, and it is a substantial boon to thousands of persons by whom the pressure was keenly felt. We believe that it will also tend ultimately to add to the revenue from the tax, for evasion and shuffling will probably cease in numerous cases.

No one expected that the tea duty could be reduced lower than the rate of one shilling on the pound, and therefore every one has got as much as he bargained for in this respect. There was a demand for this diminution, somewhat fanciful, perhaps, arising out of the tea duty being connected in the minds of the public with war taxation, and it has been duly complied with; and there is an end of a high customs duty on tea for ever; that is, so long as we are blessed with a mere peace expenditure. Notwithstanding so large a remission of taxes, Mr. Gladstone is able to retain not an imaginary, a shifting, and an illusory, but a real, substantial, tangible, surplus of something over half a million, which he emphatically declares he means to hold against all comers. And here we must be forgiven if we indulge in a comment and raise an objection, which may seem to those who are enchanted with such a Budget of easement to border on hypercriticism. The Minister of Finance did not fail to point out that, wonderful as was the buoyancy of the national resources, there were actually existent in the social, and threatening in the political, atmosphere, elements of danger. In the state of Lancashire, in the diplomatic relations between this country and America, there is much that renders a certain readiness of cash a necessary duty on the part of the national treasurer. It is on this account that Mr. Gladstone retains his available half million. We confess that we should have preferred his holding in hand double that sum. In giving up a portion of the duty on tea he has yielded to a sentiment rather than to a real want; for it is questionable whether the actual consumer will benefit directly by the reduction. No doubt, by abstaining from touching the tea duty, he would have given his opponents a handle of offence, and there would have been debates which cannot now arise; but we hardly believe that Mr. Gladstone has so tamed down his Parliamentary combativeness as to be seriously glad that, in the passing of his Budget through the House, he will find no foe to fight withal. It may be, too, that he thinks that if occasion should arise for serious calls on the taxable capabilities of the people, half a million more or less in the Treasury chest would make little difference. And, therefore, with this summing up of the arguments against our own suggestion, we leave it, and surrender ourselves to the duty of accepting the good which he has provided for us.

On the whole, it is impossible to deny that the Budget is based on sound principles of political economy; that it carries out in their integrity the principles which have regulated our finance and our commercial legislation for years past; and that it relieves the taxpayer largely. Furthermore, it is characterised by a feature which has been wanting in those which it has been Mr. Gladstone's fate to enunciate since his last accession to office, inasmuch as it is declaratory of considerable reduction, while it possesses the element of providence in the shape of a substantial surplus. And so, with sober satisfaction, we leave it to the commendation and the acceptance of the country.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

There was a review in the Bois de Boulogne of 30,000 men on Tuesday, at which the Emperor and Empress were present.

It is said that the Emperor Napoleon has addressed an autograph letter to the Queen of Spain, couched in rather pressing terms, on behalf of the imprisoned Protestants, in whose favour diplomatic representations were also made.

The *Europe* states that the Emperor Napoleon has written a letter to the Emperor of Austria upon the state of European affairs, and especially on the crisis resulting from the insurrection in Poland.

The Poles in Paris have presented to Prince Napoleon an address expressive of their gratitude for the sympathy he has manifested with the cause of Poland.

The Parisian papers are still engaged in discussing the Polish question in terms generally hostile to Russia. A pacific article in the *Pays*, republished in the *Constitutionnel*, pointing out that the present circumstances are very different from those which preceded the outbreak of the Italian War, and that there is no danger of war at present, seems to have had no effect on public opinion, and is treated with contempt by the *Opinion Nationale* and the other Polish advocates.

The report of M. Busson on the Budget of 1864 has been presented to the Corps Législatif. The receipts are estimated at 1,780,487,986f., and the expenditure at 1,775,144,000f., leaving a provisional surplus of 5,343,985f. An additional account has been opened for expenses not classed in the Budgets of the Ministers, nor in the credits opened for the departments, which amount to 221,934,123f.

The *Journal des Débats* has received a second warning, and the *Journal des Villes et Campagnes* a first warning.

Mgr. Darboy, Archbishop of Paris, on Sunday received the pallium from the hands of the Apostolic Nuncio in the small church of the Lazarists, in the Rue de Sèvres. The ceremony took place in the midst of a numerous body of the clergy, among whom were four Bishops.

The Palace of Industry in Paris is open for the reception of works intended for the Artistic Exhibition, which will be open to the public on the 1st of May next. It is intended to award twenty-one medals for general works of art, twelve for sculpture, seven for engravings, six for architecture, and one large medal, of the value of 4000 francs, as an Imperial prize for the best subject in any class.

At the Sorbonne, on Saturday last, a young lady (Mdlle. Emma Chenu) passed a brilliant examination, and was admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Sciences. This is the first instance of a woman being allowed to take honours in the University of Paris. The example was set at Lyons a short time ago. Mdlle. Chenu was warmly congratulated by M. Milne Edwards, who was in the chair at her examination, and loudly cheered by the crowd of students.

The *Moniteur* of Monday publishes the full text of the treaty of friendship and commerce concluded between France and Madagascar, on the 12th of September, 1862. A special stipulation accords the same advantages to all nations as to France. The ports of Madagascar are to be thrown open to the world, and customs duties entirely abolished.

BELGIUM.

The Budget of Ways and Means for 1864 has just been distributed. It amounts, according to the calculations of the Finance Department, to 167,837,790f. for the receipts, or 1,891,000f. more than in 1863. The surplus of the receipts over the presumed expenses is calculated at 6,867,847f., which will be appropriated to covering a part of the extraordinary expenses decreed by different laws for the execution of works of public utility.

PORTUGAL.

The Chamber of Peers has approved of the abolition of majorats (landed property descending with the title to an heir).

The *Diario* of Lisbon officially announces the abolition of passports in Portugal already mentioned as being in contemplation.

ITALY.

Signor Farini, the late Prime Minister, has been voted by the Chambers a life income of 25,000f., 4000f. of which, after his death, is to revert to his mother, and as many to his wife; also a "national gift" of 200,000f. ready money. The Chamber adopted the proposal by 190 votes against 11; it was likewise accepted in the Senate by 65 to 25. Unhappily, there is little chance of Signor Farini living to enjoy the national bounty: the latest telegrams announce that he is dying.

According to a despatch from Turin the French Government has addressed a note to the Cabinet of Turin inviting the co-operation of the Italian Government in the diplomatic solution of the Polish question.

The Italian Ministry have received a defeat in the Chamber of Deputies. Signor Lovito introduced a bill authorising the Ministry to expend certain sums to meet the urgent wants of the Administration, the satisfaction of which could not admit the delay of the usual constitutional forms. The measure was objected to as unconstitutional, and rejected.

The Grand Duchy of Baden has recognised the kingdom of Italy.

PRUSSIA.

The commercial treaty with Belgium was adopted on Saturday in the Chamber of Deputies, only two members voting against it.

In the sitting of the Chamber on Thursday week, Herr von Twesten asked the Government whether it considered the late Danish proclamation relating to the Schleswig-Holstein Duchies as an infringement of the assurances given by Denmark in 1852. Herr von Bismarck Schonhausen replied in the affirmative, and said that the Government would concert with its Federal allies, and especially with Austria, the steps to be adopted. In reply to an observation of Herr von Twesten, that no step beyond a disclaimer could be taken, as the internal dissensions of the country rendered war impossible, and that the House would oppose hostilities, M. Bismarck said that if the Government felt disposed to embark in a war it would do so without the consent of the House.

During the debate in the Chamber on Wednesday upon the bill respecting Ministerial responsibility, Herr von Bismarck declared that the present time was unsuitable for the adoption of such a measure, and that the Government therefore must refuse to sanction it. Despite this declaration on the part of the Premier, it is believed that the Chamber will pass the bill.

DENMARK.

The Legislative Assembly of Denmark and Schleswig was opened on Wednesday by the President of the Council, who read the Speech from the Throne. The Speech alluded to the marriage of Princess Alexandra, to whom it invited the Chambers to vote a dower. It also adverted to the opposition offered by the great German Powers to the proclamation severing Holstein legislatively from Denmark, but declared that that opposition should not affect the course of the decree.

Simultaneous and identical protests have been dispatched by Prussia and Austria to the Government against the Royal ordinances of the 30th of March relative to Schleswig and Holstein.

We learn from Copenhagen that the difficulties which had hitherto opposed the acceptation of the Greek Crown by Prince William of Denmark have been overcome.

SWEDEN.

It is stated that the Cabinet of Stockholm have resolved, in order to constitute more expeditiously the iron-clad fleet of the country, that five sailing-vessels from 68 to 72 guns should be transformed into the former class of vessels, so that in about twelve months Sweden will have an effective naval war squadron. *La France* asserts that Sweden is making great naval preparations, and is strongly fortifying Carlscrona, her most important maritime fort.

A communication from Stockholm says:—"Prince Constantine Czartoryski continues to be the object here of the popular ovations which greeted him on his first arrival. He every day receives invitations to dine with the heads of our principal families. He is also received with great consideration at the Palace, and has already, on two occasions, been the guest of King Charles XV."

GREECE.

A new Ministry, composed as follows, has been formed:—President, M. Koniaku; Foreign Affairs, M. Delyani; War, M. Botzaris; Marine, M. Buduris; Justice, M. Paleologos; Finance, M. Kumundurus; Interior, M. Petmetzas; Public Instruction, M. Kalophronos.

The National Assembly has voted an address of thanks to England for the proposed annexation of the Ionian Islands to Greece.

TURKEY.

After making an excursion some little distance up the Nile, the Sultan left Alexandria yesterday week on his return to Constantinople. The Viceroy, Ismail Pacha, remained on board the Imperial yacht till the last moment, and the parting, says a telegram from the spot, was most cordial.

The Sultan arrived on Monday at Smyrna, where he was received with great enthusiasm. On Tuesday we learn by telegraph from Ephesus that his Majesty turned the first turf of works extending the Ottoman Railway.

AMERICA.

By the arrival of the steamer Hansa we have received New York journals to the 11th inst.

WAR NEWS.

President Lincoln has reviewed the army of the Potomac by brigades.

The long-expected attack on Fort Sumter commenced on Tuesday, the 7th inst. In the early part of the day four of the Federal ironclads were engaged. In the afternoon seven took part in the bombardment. They withdrew at five o'clock in the afternoon without having effected their object. The Confederates speak of one man killed and five badly wounded in Fort Sumter. The Federal ironclad Keokuk was injured. The Confederate ironclads took no prominent part in the action.

The negro expedition has evacuated Jacksonville, Florida, and, after burning the town, returned to Port Royal.

The Confederates under Generals Hill and Pettigrew, 10,000 strong, have surrounded Washington, North Carolina, which is occupied by the Federal force under General Foster, estimated at 3000 strong. The Confederates have erected a battery five miles below Washington, commanding the channel between that place and Newbern, thus cutting off the Federal communications with Newbern. General Foster sent to Newbern for reinforcements. A steamer accordingly left Beaufort for Washington, but was fired at by Confederate batteries on shore and compelled to return.

The siege of Vicksburg progresses. General Grant had succeeded in placing a battery of 84-pounder Parrott guns beyond the levée in a position to reach Vicksburg. Another canal, which is to be eight miles in length, has been commenced across the peninsula near Vicksburg, beyond the range of the Confederate batteries.

Admiral Farragut is safe, and commands the Mississippi between Port Hudson and Vicksburg. He is thus able to stop the current of supplies which the Confederates have hitherto received from Texas by way of the Red River.

Admiral Porter's official report of his attempt to reach Yazoo, by way of the Sunflower River, is published. During eight days he worked his way up with his gun-boats only seventy miles. The channels were exceedingly narrow and filled with obstructions. The expedition was finally checked when within 800 yards of the point Admiral Porter desired to reach. He estimates that the Confederates burned 20,000 bales of cotton along his route, besides what he himself burned. Many planters manifested affection for the Federal flag, and the negroes were unanimous in devotion to it.

The Confederates have burned two Federal steamers on the Tennessee River, and captured the Federal steamer Diana on the Atchafayala River, after a sharp engagement, in which the Federal Captain and several gunners were killed.

On the other hand, the Confederate gun-boat Vicksburg broke from her moorings during a storm, and floated down the river until she fell into the hands of Admiral Farragut.

The Confederates have crossed the Rio Grande into Mexico, and captured two Federal officers and three privates (probably "loyal" refugees from Texas). The Mexican authorities, however, having demanded the surrender of the prisoners, they were all released except one, who was reported to have been hung by the Confederates.

It is understoood that no further efforts to raise negro regiments will be made in the Free States.

WASHINGTON.

The joint Committee of both Houses of Congress on the conduct of the war have presented their report. It censures General M'Clellan's whole military course since his appointment to the command of the army of the Potomac, and points to him as the cause of the failure of the army to take Richmond. General Burnside's plans for dislodging the Confederates at Fredericksburg, subsequently to his defeat in December, are declared to have been thwarted by the interference of the President, who gave ear to prejudicial statements against General Burnside from subordinate officers, and countermanded his orders for an advance.

Washington correspondents agree in stating that the relations between the British and Federal Governments are very much strained by the questions of rights of neutrals at sea at issue between them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Governor Tod, the Republican Governor of Ohio, has been arrested by order of the grand jury of Fairfield County, Ohio, on a charge of kidnapping Dr. Olds, a prominent Democrat, who was arbitrarily arrested and imprisoned in Fort Lafayette. The Governor was admitted to bail.

A large meeting has been held in New York in aid of the distressed among the agricultural and operative classes in Ireland. General M'Clellan, Archbishop Hughes, and Judge Daly addressed the meeting. An appeal to the American people has been issued by the Central Committee for the relief of Irish distress.

The majority of the Pennsylvania Senatorial Investigating Committee report that Mr. Cameron was guilty of offering bribes to secure his election to the United States Senate.

In Connecticut a Republican Governor and Republican State officers

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have been elected. Three out of the four Republican nominees for Congress have been elected, and the Legislature is also strongly Republican. The Democrats lose one member of Congress.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail brings intelligence from India to the 29th of March. In continuation of his progress, Lord Elgin reached Meerut on the 7th ult., and thence proceeded to Roorkee on the 16th. At the former city he was joined by the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hugh Rose. It was supposed they would reach Umballa about the 27th ult.

It is reported that rebellion still lurks in several districts of Oude, and several persons have been arrested for circulating letters inciting the Mohammedans to rise against the British Government. The war in the Jynteeah Hills was nearly, if not quite, at an end, after a good deal of hard fighting. Several emissaries of the notorious Nana had been apprehended. The rebel leader, Feroze Shah, is said to have been seen at Herat.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

A despatch from Shanghai, dated March 9, states that the Imperialists have been again defeated at Shaoushing (?) for want of besieging materials General Tardiff and Lieutenant Tinling were killed. Captain Gordon will succeed Captain Holland in the command of the European corps.

In the same despatch it is briefly announced that "Admiral Kuper has proceeded with the English fleet to Japan, where the outbreak of military hostilities is reported."

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

It is reported from Warsaw that the text of the amnesty which has been officially published there is not in conformity with that given in the St. Petersburg journals, and that the leaders of the movement are excluded from its terms.

The Warsaw revolutionary committee has divided Poland into twenty-three districts, each of which is to be ruled by branch committees, who are to "administer the penal law," to collect imposts, and to raise recruits, of whom each district is immediately to furnish 400 to the insurgent bands.

The insurgents are carrying on their operations with increasing vigour, and the Russian Government is concentrating large forces to oppose them. On Sunday last two serious engagements took place between the insurgents and the Russian troops in the forest of Kampinos, six German miles from Warsaw and Pultusk. The latter place was burnt by the Russians during the engagement.

A collision has occurred between a body of Prussian soldiers and a band of Polish insurgents. It appears that a detachment of troops was sent to seize some waggons laden with arms and ammunition intended for the use of the insurgents in Russian Poland. An engagement ensued between this detachment and a band of insurgents who had entered Prussian territory for the purpose of receiving these supplies; and some thirty Poles were captured, though it seems uncertain whether any lives were lost.

We learn from Warsaw that Count Edmund Wielopolski has been requested to tender his resignation, on account, it is said, of the challenge he sent to Prince Napoleon; and it is rumoured that his father, Count Wielopolski, has requested leave to resign his post, owing to a disagreement with General Berg. The Polish National Committee of Warsaw also has issued a circular protesting against the language used by the younger Wielopolski towards Prince Napoleon. The committee declares that it is bound to protest against the conduct of the Wielopolskis, who, not content with their treason to their country at home, have insulted a foreign Prince remarkable for his generous devotion to the cause of Poland.

Mr. Hennessy, M.P., has received an ovation at Cracow as an expression of gratitude for his services to the cause of Poland. At a dinner given there on Sunday in his honour he made a speech declaring that the sympathies of the whole English people, and Government as well, were with the Poles, and that on this question Russia stands alone in Europe.

The Courts of Italy and Portugal have conveyed to St. Petersburg their adhesion to the notes of the three Powers in favour of Poland.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that orders have been transmitted to Cronstadt to fit out a squadron to cruise in the Gulf of Finland and the Baltic, for the purpose of preventing any landing of the Poles.

The Queen has approved of M. le Comte de Castelnau (Consul-General) as Consul at Melbourne for the Emperor of the French.

Mr. J. Bruce Norton, the well-known barrister of the Madras Presidency, has been appointed to the office of Advocate-General, vacated by the Hon. T. S. Smith, who has left for England on sick leave.

Negotiations are said to be opened between Belgium and Hanover for the conclusion of a commercial convention similar to that effected between Prussia and Belgium. This latter referred also to literary copyright.

The Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Weimar, son of the Grand Duke, has just arrived at Heidelberg to enter the University of that place. He will remain there a year, and complete his studies at Bonn and Leipsic.

The Queen has appointed Charles Stewart Scott, Esq., now Attaché to her Majesty's Legation at Copenhagen, to be a third secretary in her Majesty's Diplomatic Service.—*Gazette.*

One of the most scientific astronomers of Italy, Batista Amici, died a few days since at Florence, at the advanced age of seventy-nine. He was known at all the learned institutions of Europe for his observations upon the double stars. By the aid of a new manometer, and his determination of the polar and equatorial diameters of the sun, he had made himself a valuable correspondent to his fellow-labourers. He invented some valuable instruments, amongst them the achromatic microscope with elliptic mirror. He was professor of astronomy at Florence, director of the Observatory at Pisa, and member of many of the scientific societies of Europe.

The following return to Parliament in detail of £450,000, estimated for commercial harbours, was issued on Monday last:—Humber, £70,000; Tyne, £20,000; Sunderland, £20,000; Yarmouth, £10,000; Lowestoft, £10,000; Ramsgate, £6000; Dungeness, £10,000; Poole, £6000; Torbay, £6000; the Severn, £40,000; Swansea, £8000; Holyhead, £25,000; the Mersey, £40,000; the Clyde, £40,000; Aberdeen, £12,000; the Tay, £10,000; Firth of Forth, £40,000; Kingstown, £7000; Belfast, £15,000; Galway, £15,000; Shannon, £10,000; sundry harbours, £30,000. The description of work is coast defences, designed in accordance with the special requirements of each case.

The Madrid journals of the 10th say that the fancy-dress ball given by the Duchess of Fernan-Nunes, which took place on the previous evening, was a most magnificent affair. More than 15,000 persons of the highest rank were present. Their Majesties arrived at midnight. The Queen were the costume of Queen Esther, and looked admirable; the King had the exact dress of Philippe V. The Duchess de Medina-Celi represented Queen Athalie of Racine. Amongst the other costumes were a great number of the Courts of Louis XIII., XIV., and XV. The wife of the French Ambassador was in the costume of the wife of Ruebens; Mdlle. Barrot represented a Hungarian; Mdme. Otway, Anne Boleyn; and Mdme. Lagrange wore the dress of Norma. The Count de Fuen Rubia appeared as Cromwell.

THE SILKWORM IN FRANCE.—M. Guérin-Méneville, at a late sitting of the Société d'Acclimatation, gave an account of the results obtained in various parts of France from the endeavours to overcome the baneful effects of the disease of the silkworm. It appears from this account that all the attempts to find a specific against this disease have signally failed; but that most practical men are now of opinion that the disorder is owing to the blight which has attacked the mulberry-tree in various districts. It is now certain that breeds brought from places where the disease of the silkworm does not exist yield a good crop the first year in the infected districts, but cannot be propagated, their eggs being tainted like those of the diseased worms. Hence breeders are obliged every year to import eggs from foreign countries, when they can find healthy ones, which becomes daily more difficult. Nevertheless, from the experiment, made with great care, it would seem that eggs obtained from diseased silkworms will produce a breed exempt from the disease in a country where the latter has not yet broken out. In order the better to compare the results obtained in different departments, M. Guérin-Méneville has established a "central laboratory of comparative sericiculture" at the school of Ailanthiculture, which he has founded at the Emperor's farm near Vincennes, where all the experiments made by the various agricultural societies of France are repeated, compared, and centralised. The acclimatisation of the silkworm which feeds on the ailanthus, or Japan varnish-tree, is progressing favourably both in France and in other parts of Europe. The palma Christi silkworm has succeeded admirably at La Plata. That which feeds on the oak has failed in France for the present; but it is likely to succeed this year in Holland, eggs having been brought over from Japan by M. Pompe Van Meert der Woort. This silkworm is called "ya-ma-mi" by the Japanese; it lives in a wild state in an island called Fatsy-sio, which is a place of exile. The silk it yields is made into very strong stuff, which never changes its colour, but which, on the other hand, takes no dye. This silk is a monopoly of the Japanese Government, and is not allowed to be an article of trade.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Essays on the Drama, by William Bodham Donne (Tinsley Brothers). The stamp of a certain kind of excellence has already been impressed upon these essays, for they are reprinted from the *Quarterly* and *Westminster Reviews* and from *Fraser's Magazine*. Moreover, the reprint has reached a second edition, which is a proof that Mr. Donne's republication was not uncalled for. We have derived considerable pleasure from reading his essays; and, though we do not share his enthusiasm for the drama, do not consider it of much account as a means of popular instruction, and do not cherish any sanguine hopes (such as Mr. Donne appears to cherish) of seeing it revived, remodelled, and glorified, we can, nevertheless, sympathise with him in his lamentations over its decay. It seems to us, however, that he himself gives in his own essays excellent reasons why it should decline and why it should never regain the position which it held (in his opinion) once, as a medium whereby the people were taught and elevated. Mr. Donne is, we think, a little more bitter than was necessary against managers who employ "upholstery" for the purpose of drawing audiences, and also against burlesque writers. We are not able to see the wickedness of upholstery, or even of burlesques; and demand regulates supply. He should inveigh, if against any one, against those who are pleased with the trash—if it be trash—which is supplied to them by the caterers for their amusement.

The Odes and Carmen Sæculare of Horace translated into English Verse, by John Conington, M.A. (Bell and Daldy). The Corpus Professor of Latin in the University of Oxford, in putting forward such a book as this, might have been excused had he taken in his preface the tone of a master; but so far is he from doing so that there breathes in his prefatory discourse a spirit of modesty, if not of diffidence, which kindles a corresponding spirit in any one who has the presumption to criticise his labours. It is, therefore, with great humility that we shall venture to make a few remarks, not always laudatory, upon his conception of what should be considered of the highest importance by a translator of Horace, and upon his translations themselves. We cordially agree with Mr. Conington in very much that he says upon the subject of translation in general, especially where he declares the introduction into English verse of the hexameter, alcaic, sapphic, &c., measures hopeless; but we differ from him entirely when he expresses his conviction that it requires an original poet to translate a poet (even if Horace be in the highest sense a poet), and that the metre of the original ought to be approximated to. By all means retain the metre of the original if it be harmoniously possible; but Mr. Conington considers it (as we do) impossible, and we therefore say, ignore it altogether. If, as Mr. Conington allows, Horace's forte be "grace of expression," we say sacrifice everything (in the way of art) to grace of expression. We are very much afraid that Mr. Conington has been cramped occasionally by his regard for metre, and we regret it extremely, for it has led us to be as often struck by the meagreness and clumsiness of his translations as by their terseness and grace. The gentleman who could render his Latin into the sweet, literal, simple English—

> That morn, of meadow-flowers she thought,
> Weaving a crown the nymphs to please:
> That gloomy night *she looked on nought*
> *But stars and seas;*

might, had he allowed himself more metrical latitude, have been more happy than he has been in other renderings. We could show many, very many excellences in Mr. Conington's translations; but we could at the same time point out several blemishes.

On the whole, we should say that, though this version of Horace is in some respects superior to its predecessors, it is not likely to displace them. Perhaps, some day, a lover of Horace will collect, from all the versions extant, the best translation of each ode, and so give us a better whole than we are likely to get from any single translator. We despair of seeing, under other circumstances, *the* English Horace.

The White House at St. Réal. (Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday). This book should be read, if by none else, by those who suppose that the French press sends forth nothing beyond novels and tales more remarkable for immorality and profanity than for talent and ingenuity; for it is a translation from the French which we have to speak of. We have ourselves read it with much pleasure in its English dress, and we should think it must be, in its original form, charming in its way. It is intended for children; and if the children are made to talk rather like philosophical octogenarians, that fault may easily be pardoned for the sake of the lessons it is sought to teach. Glory to God and good-will towards men, reliance upon the powers above, and consideration for weak brethren are impressed upon the reader; and we know of no better teaching. The story is slight enough, and the episodes introduced are arbitrary enough; but the style is good and the doctrines are good. English boys and mothers who read it may miss the healthy physical atmosphere which surrounds our best English books for schoolboys, but the moral atmosphere is not much less salubrious. The bands of music and the chaplets which accompany the triumph of a boyish victor in the Lycée may cause a derisive smile on the lips of the matter-of-fact young Briton; but let him remember that climates differ, national characteristics differ; the English boy differs from the French, and yet each may be equally commendable. When the religious element is introduced—as it is, but in no party spirit—in this book, there is nearly always occasion to feel a fear that an author for the purpose of elevating one Christian virtue throws another too much in the shade; and we are inclined to think that such is the case in the present instance. It is no doubt a very pleasant and Christian trait in Eugène that he should self-denyingly give up his time to the assistance of his less gifted cousin Jérome; but it is a question whether it was not his first duty to take care that he neglected none of his own studies. And it is another question whether Jérome, though he won prizes through his cousin's help, and so gained the love he longed for of his stepmother, did quite his duty towards his neighbour; for by Eugène's help he vanquished Eugène.

Verner's Pride, by Mrs. Henry Wood (3 vols. Bradbury and Evans). *Laudabunt alii claram Rhodon aut Mitylenen*; others will very likely affirm that "East Lynne; or, The Channings," or "Mrs. Halliburton's Troubles," is the best performance of Mrs. Wood's prolific pen; but for ourselves, as we have never read them, we cannot, of course, venture to express an opinion; but we can say, and do say, that "Verner's Pride" takes very high rank in the order of "sensational" novels. The supply of incidents, even in the first few chapters, comprises, if we remember rightly, a refusal of an offer of marriage, a seduction case, a love scene, an attempt-to-kiss scene, a (supposed) murder, an inquest, a vow of vengeance, and minor accompaniments; and the changes are rung upon the accidents to which human nature is liable with great vigour to the end, so that one is continually upon the tenterhooks of apprehension and surprise. So far as the interest of a novel is concerned, there is scarcely any better test than the pressure, if any, which the critic is obliged to exercise upon himself to force him through the book. In our case there was none required; we read it with avidity, and we paid, at the end, our tribute of genuine surprise and admiration at the ingenuity with which the revival of John Massingbird was brought about, contrary, we are sure, to the expectation of the most prophetic readers. We consider that part of the story the most cleverly managed of all; the lamest is that which relates to the mysterious connection between Dr. West and the Bayntons of Chalk Cottage, which should have been cleared up in justice to the conscientious reader. We set no great store by the charge of improbability which we have heard urged against this story. After the history of William Roupell we account no strangeness of fiction too strange for possible fact; and, if people always did as they should, or might be expected to do, both in fiction and in fact, romance would be nearly impossible. Of the characters in "Verner's Pride" Lucy Tempest, Decima Verner, Jan Verner, Mary Elmsley, Deborah West, and Matthew Frost are such as one would desire to meet with in real life; the rest, including the hero, are for the most part tinged with a most unpleasant vulgarity, and behave, especially in the drawing-room scene, where Sibylla sneers at Decima as an old maid, in a manner wholly incompatible, to our thinking, with the proprieties of even quasi-ladies and quasi-gentlemen. As for Lionel Verner, one has no patience at all with him; and if he is intended, as it would appear he is, for some sort of model, he is a model we should not recommend for imitation. His loves and his vacillations excite contempt and not compassion. We have called this work "sensational;" but we should not be fair towards Mrs. Wood did we omit to mention that she has a great advantage over other "sensational" writers in the fact that she relieves the "sensation" by flashes of true humour.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

It was Tim Whiffler's fate last year to run a modest fourth for the Thirsk Handicap, and this year Haddington got left at the post for the same race, with only 5 to 4 against him. The meeting was one of the best which has been held on this pretty little racecourse. At Cheltenham, Emblem (11 st. 7lb.) won the steeplechase as she liked. Twenty-six went for the Great National Hunt Race, in the county of Kildare; but of these ten were returned as "fell," and among the riders was Mr. Thomas, the winner of this race last year. Epsom Spring opened with the very unexpected defeat of Argonaut by Buckenham; Molly Carew amply justified the 7 to 4 on her, and, so far, she is quite the two-year-old flyer of the season; but Asteroid (9 st. 5 lb.), giving 47 lb. to the winner for his year, could not finish nearer than sixth, among thirty, for the Suburban. Mr. Merry's Phemy filly was beaten cleverly on Friday by one of Baron Rothschild's King Tom fillies. Starbeam looked out of form, and Ackworth, the favourite, would not go near his horses at starting, and never quite reached the leaders. In the Metropolitan, Adventurer and Umpire, the first and second for the Suburban, ran level for fourth place, and Haddington (a clever little black horse, by King of Trumps), Canary, and Bedouin finished in that order, with scarcely a neck between them. The French party made a great and, as it turned out, an ominous mistake with Alerte, who gave way soon after they came into the straight. The ill-luck of Lord Stamford, who ran second for four races, and the success of Mr. W. Craven, who won two in succession, marked the opening day of the First Spring. His Lordship was more fortunate on the Two Thousand day, which will long be remembered for its overthrow of the cracks. Nine started, and Mr. Naylor's Macaroni finished a clever winner after a very punishing race, by three quarters of a length from Saccharometer, King of the Vale being beaten a length for third place, and Hospodar, who "died on the hill," which has been fatal to so many, fourth, six lengths away. Blue Mantle, whose temper both in and out of the stable is very queer, and Rapid Rhone (Lord Glasgow's three-year-old pride) were behind him, and Count Cavour, Clarior, and Melrose brought up the rear. After the dashing style in which he won the Clearwell and Criterion, and the public line which the French stable possess through Stradella, the running of Hospodar is unaccountably bad, while Saccharometer's is very good, considering his suspicious ups and downs in the betting. Last year the first and second were both by Stockwell, and this year the late double honour falls on "the late Sweetmeat." Macaroni was beaten by Automaton in the autumn, but he won so cleverly over this course in the Craven Meeting that he had a very strong party towards the close. His dam is a half sister to Touchstone. He is not entered for the St. Leger, and the result of this race was to bring him to 7 to 1 for the Derby, for which Lord Clifden finds much more steady support; while the Yorkshiremen, whose hopes of Whitewall are now *nil*, will take 100 to 6 about their National Guard. We hear that the committee of the Newmarket Subscription Rooms, spurred, it would seem, into unusual energy by the case of Campbell v. Spottiswoode, and the remembrance of "Argus the Exile," have commenced a little press censorship on their own account, and on a point which does not concern them in the least. York Spring is fixed for Tuesday and Wednesday, and Salisbury for Thursday and Friday. The Stanton yearlings, fourteen in number, are announced to be sold at Chester, and among them are the three last Sweetmeats which Mr. Eyke bred, one of which is an own sister to Saccharometer.

The entries for the great Islington Dog Show close on May 1. There is every reason to believe that they will be very numerous. Several masters of foxhounds have promised their support; and the champion prizes for bloodhounds, greyhounds, pointers, and setters, which have each won a first prize, will be the means of forming some choice picked classes, and destroying that monopoly which was beginning to disheaten exhibitors.

Articles have been signed by Chambers (who was received most rapturously on his return to Newcastle) and Green to row for £200 aside on June 16, from Putney to Mortlake, and £50 aside has been deposited. It is to be hoped that some measures can be adopted on the occasion of these great national matches to get rid of the steamer nuisance. The boat in which Everson rowed his stern chase only weighed 31 lb., so that it was like a mere cockle-shell among "the wash."

The *Life* states that the Bicester hounds will be carried on by a committee, of which Mr. Drake will form one, so that we may hope to see the hunt in its old form again. Few packs during the past season have shown better or more uniform sport than Mr. Whieldon's, and old George Carter gave his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales one of the most perfect specimens of the whole art of hunting when he found his fox at Sadgrove, worked up to him on a day when the hounds could scarcely carry a head for 400 yards, and finally killed him, after a smart rally in cover, at the end of 1h. 10m. Lord Leaconfield's have had wonderful sport under their new huntsman, and have killed 71½ brace and run 26 brace to ground. Several first whips are being promoted to be huntsmen, and, among others, Carr, the first whip to the Herefordshire, whose late huntsman, Hills, succeeds Nichol with the Ludlow.

NEWMARKET FIRST SPRING MEETING.—MONDAY.

Handicap Plate of £50.—Miss Emma, 1. Revolver, 2. The Maltster, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Santhal, 1. Etna, 2. Columbine, 3.
Maiden Plate of £50.—Garotter, 1. Rigolboche, 2. Cybele, 3.
Free Handicap Sweepstakes of 25 sovs.—Clarior walked over.
Plate of £50.—Bedford, 1. Para f., 2. Peru, 3.
Sweepstakes of 20 sovs.—Practitioner, 1. Chicquot the Jester, 2. Gossamer f., 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs.—Almacks, 1. Cerintha, 2. Welland, 3.
Free Handicap Sweepstakes of 25 sovs.—Mountain Maid f., 1. Corroborator, 2. Dirt Cheap, 3.
Plate of £100.—Harvest Moon, 1. Millionaire, 2. Romanoff, 3.

TUESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 300 sovs.—Lacydes, 1. Balder, 2.
Handicap Plate of 100 sovs.—Misfire, 1. Brother to Rapid Rhone, 2. Anaticulus, 3.
Two Thousand Guinea Stakes.—Maccaroni, 1. Saccharometer, 2. King of the Vale, 3.
Free Handicap Sweepstakes of 25 sovs.—Atherstone, 1. Gorse, 2.
Coffee-room Stakes of 50 sovs.—Fantail, 1. Villafranca, 2. Ossian, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Cliquot the Jester, 1. Sacrilege, 2. Little Go, 3.
Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Etna, 1. Brilliant's dam f., 2. Lady Love c., 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Sea King, 1. Oscar, 2.
Prince of Wales's Stakes.—Citadel, 1. Teterrima, 2. Lord Clyde, 3.
Handicap Plate.—Berkeley, 1. The Prophet, 2. Drummer Boy, 3.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Biondella, 1. Wingrave, 2.
Newmarket Two-Year-Old Plate.—Sister to Queen of the Vale, 1. Garotter, 2.
Plate of 50 sovs.—Giraffe c., 1. Miranda f., 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Good for Nothing, 1. Miss Emma, 2. Erythia, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Chicquot the Jester, 1. Overcast, 2. Nellgherry, 3.
Renewal of the Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Dunkeld, 1. Sea King, 2. Revolver, 3.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Harlequin walked over.

THURSDAY.

One Thousand Guineas.—Lady Augusta, 1. Flying Fish, 2. Cadeau, 3.
£100 Handicap Plate.—Atherstone, 1. Giraffe colt, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Speedy, 1. Lizzie, 2.
Free Handicap.—Citadel. 1. Paste, 2.
Handicap Plate.—Wingrave, 1. Harlequin, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs.—Cerintha, 1. Zora, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Southport, 1. Speedy, 2.

Her Majesty has presented the Royal Western Yacht Club of Ireland, at Queenstown, with a magnificent cup, to be run for at their regatta on the 18th of June next.

A small bluebook of fifty-eight pages, containing the report of Admiral Fitzroy for the past year, was issued on Monday. Applications for the cautionary signals were made in the past year from no less than fifty-four places on our coast. Evidence is given to show that the British notices which are sent daily to France are highly appreciated; our neighbours, indeed, have commenced arrangements for a system of coast telegraphy, for ordinary weather as well as for storms; and the Hanoverian Government have in view a similar organisation. Last autumn several cautionary notices of impending bad weather were sent through Heligoland to Hamburg, and even to Rostock, at the special request of Professor Dove; and lately inquiries about ice and probable cold weather telegraphed from Hamburg were answered so satisfactorily that a cargo of 800 tons was countermanded. Admiral Fitzroy ascribes the opposition which has been raised to the system to interested persons, of whom he proceeds to give some description. He says that, as to the forecasts of the weather, the views of seafaring men, of the maritime population in general, of the Coastguard, and of her Majesty's officers in command are remarkably favourable.

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PETERHOFF, SIMLA, THE SUMMER RESIDENCE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.—SEE PAGE 462.

BARNES COURT, SIMLA, THE SUMMER RESIDENCE OF SIR HUGH ROSE, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.—SEE PAGE 462.

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PUBLIC FUNERAL AT MELBOURNE OF THE AUSTRALIAN EXPLORERS BURKE AND WILLS.—SEE PAGE 462.

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND: INSURGENTS BIVOUACKING.—SEE PAGE 462.

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 2.

SUNDAY, April 26.—Third Sunday after Easter. Ferdinand Magellan, the great navigator, killed at Matan, 1521. Moon's first quarter, 4h. 8m. a.m.

MONDAY, 27.—Battle of Dunbar; the Scots under John Balliol totally defeated, 1296.

TUESDAY, 28.—Captain Cook, Sir Joseph Banks, and others land at Botany Bay, Australia, 1770.

WEDNESDAY, 29.—Joan of Arc raises the siege of Orleans, 1429. Alexander II., Czar of Russia, born, 1818. Peace proclaimed between Russia and England and France, 1856.

THURSDAY, 30.—Battle of the Lech: Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden defeats the gr at Imperialist, General Tilly, who is mortally wounded, 1632. Battle of Fontenoy: The French under Marshal Saxe defeated the Allies, mainly through a charge of the Irish Brigade, 1745. The London University founded, 1827.

FRIDAY, May 1.—St. Philip and St. James, Apostles. Prince Arthur born, 1850. Opening of the International Exhibitions of London, 1851, 1862.

SATURDAY, 2.—Joan Bocher, of Kent, burnt for heresy by a Protestant Government, 1550. Mary Queen of Scots escapes from Lochleven Castle, 1568. Battle of Lutzen: The Russians, Prussians, &c., defeated by Napoleon, 1813.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 2.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 9	7 39	8 14	8 52	9 30	10 5	10 38	11 12	11 41	—	0 6	0 28	0 50	1 11

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.		DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER		WIND.		Rain in 24 hours. Read at 10A.M.
		Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
		Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles	Inches
April	15	29·983	50·1	39·6	·70	6	33·3	59·9	W. SSW.	78	·000
	16	29·992	53·3	42·9	·70	9	43·0	62·5	NNW.	109	·000
	17	30·109	53·1	41·2	·66	3	42·2	61·1	W. NW.	132	·000
	18	30·206	51·3	42·7	·74	5	47·5	59·0	SSW. NE.	221	·000
	19	..	..	..	..	..	33·5	60·5	..	130	·003
	20	29·852	53·8	42·7	·68	6	37·6	63·4	S. SW. WSW.	161	·000
	21	29·829	49·9	41.7	·75	8	37·4	57·0	WSW.	347	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30·004	30·005	30·132	30·237	..	29·918	29·858
Temperature of Air	51·0°	56·6°	54·6°	54·0°	..	54·4°	54·0°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	46·5°	48·8°	49·4°	49·8°	..	49·7°	48·7°
Direction of Wind	W.	CALM.	NW.	SSW.	..	S.	WSW.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. and Mrs. ALFRED WIGAN are engaged at this Theatre for a limited period, and will appear on MONDAY, April 27, and during the Week, in the favourite Comedy of STILL WATERS RUN DEEP. After which, BUCKSTONE AT HOME; or, the Manager and his Friends; introducing Telbin's Magnificent Panorama of "The Tour of the Prince of Wales in the East;" concluding with BORROWING A HUSBAND.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—MONDAY, and every Evening during the Week, A SUDDEN ATTACK.—Messrs. Shore, Garden, Widdicomb; Miss Henrade, and Mrs. Lee. After which, at a Quarter to Eight, a New Romantic Drama, in Three Acts, and Prologue, entitled THE DUKE'S MOTTO, by Paul Feval and John Brougham. The principal character will be sustained by Mr. Fechter, supported by Messrs. Shore, J. Brougham, H. Widdicomb, G. Jordan, F. Charles, Gardot, Raymond, and Dawson; Misses Carlotta Leclercq, Kate Terry, E. Lavenue, and Elsworthy. Doors open at Half-past Six, performance to commence at Seven. Mr. Phelps and Mr. Walter Montgomery are engaged, and will shortly appear.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. Webster. By desire, the powerful Adelphi Drama of "Janet Pride." On Monday, and during the Week, JANET PRIDE. Messrs. B. Webster, J. L. Toole, P. Bedford, Stuart, Stephenson, Miss Avonia Jones. And DOMESTIC ECONOMY. Mr. J. L. Toole and Miss K. Kelly. Commence at Seven.

MDME. LIND-GOLDSCHMIDT.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.—Mr. and Mdme. Goldschmidt having generously given their services in Aid of the ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES at Putney, a Grand Performance of Handel's Cantata, L'ALLEGRO and IL PENSIEROSO (the poetry by Milton), will take place at the above Hall on FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 1, commencing at Eight o'Clock. The Solo Parts by the following eminent Artistes:—Mdme. Lind-Goldschmidt, Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Lascelles, Mr. Montem Smith, and Mr. W. H. Weiss. The Band and Chorus will be complete, comprising upwards of 250 performers. Conductor, Mr. Otto Goldschmidt. Tickets, 7s., 10s. 6d., and One Guinea; may be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; at Messrs. Addison and Lucas's, Regent-street; at the principal Libraries and Musicsellers'; and at the Offices of the Hospital, No. 10, Poultry.

MADAME ALBONI.—AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON.—Mr. J. RUSSELL'S THIRD GRAND CONCERT, SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 9.—Mdlle De Ruda (of Her Majesty's Theatre), Mdme. Fanny Huddart Mdme. Ollivier (her first appearance), and the renowned Mdme. Alboni; Mr. Wilbye Cooper, Signor Rovere (of Her Majesty's Theatre); the London Glee and Madrigal Union; les Frères Lamoury (of the Conservatoire, Paris); and the following eminent pianists (who will perform a morceau d'ensemble, by Ascher, entitled "La Concordia"):—MM. Ascher, Benedict, Silas, Hargitt Andreoli, Osborne Williams, Francesco Berger, and Schlossser, on Grand Pianofortes by Erard. Conductors—Mr. Benedict and Mr. Land. Tickets, 4s., 2s., and 1s. At Cramer's; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s; and at the Hall. Commence at Half-past Seven.

NATIONAL CHORAL SOCIETY.—MR. SIMS REEVES.—EXETER HALL.—Oratorios during the Season. Conductor, Mr. G. W. Martin. Band and Chorus nearly 700. It is respectfully announced that Mr. Sims Reeves will sing in the following Oratorios to be given this season by the above great Choral Society:—THE CREATION (last time this season), Wednesday, 29th; Soloists, Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley. JUDAS MACCABÆUS, Thursday, May 28. HYMN OF PRAISE and STABAT MATER, Wednesday, June 10. ISRAEL IN EGYPT, Wednesday, June 24. The second performance of ELIJAH will be given before the close of the season. Mr. Sims Reeves will also sing for the National Choral Society during the whole of next Season, from November, 1863, to July, 1864. Engagements will be offered to the following eminent artists:—Mesdames Titiens, Alboni, Parepa, Lemmens-Sherrington, Mr. Santley, &c. Tickets for "The Creation," 29th, now ready. Numbered Stalls, Class 1, One Guinea; Numbered Stalls, Class 2, 10s. 6d.; Numbered Stalls, Class 3, 5s.; Unreserved Seats, 2s. and 2s.; to be had at the offices, 14 and 15, Exeter Hall. Subscription Tickets for the above series of concerts, for which immediate application should be made, can be obtained on the following terms:—Class 1, 3½ guineas; Class 2, £1 15s. Subscribers to the present series will be entitled to a choice of seats for the next season. The pre-eminent position already attained by the National Choral Society is a sufficient guarantee that the performances will be on the most perfect scale available in Exeter Hall. Ladies and gentlemen wishing to join the choir of the society may obtain particulars by inclosing a stamped and directed envelope to the secretary, Mr. H. T. Harrison, 14 and 15, Exeter Hall, where may be obtained Mr. Martin's 1s. edition of the oratorio, "Messiah," full score, with pianoforte and organ accompaniments, 1s.; or bound, blue cloth, gilt edge, and lettered, 2s. "Creation" and "Judas Maccabæus," ditto, ditto; "Israel in Egypt" preparing. Each oratorio post-free on receipt of four extra stamps. Catalogue of Mr. Martin's publications sent free on receipt of one stamp.

MR DEACON'S First of THREE SÉANCES of CLASSICAL INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC will take place on THURSDAY, April 30, at 16, GROSVENOR-STREET (by permission of Messrs. Collard), commencing at Three o'Clock. Programme: Quartet, in E minor, Spohr; Sonata in C, pianoforte, Beethoven; Sonata in B flat, violin and pianoforte, Mozart; "Lieder ohne Worte," Mendelssohn; Pianoforte Sextet in E flat, Bertini. Violin, M. Sainton and Herr Pollitzer; Viola, Mr. H. Webb; Violoncello, Signor Pezze; Contrabasso, Mr. C. Severn; Pianoforte, Mr. Deacon. Tickets for the series, One Guinea; to admit Three to a single Séance, One Guinea; single ticket, Half-a-guinea; to be had of Mr. R. W. Ollivier, 19, Old Bond-street; or of Mr. Deacon, 72, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, W.

MR. EDMUND YATES'S INVITATIONS to EVENING PARTIES and the SEASIDE.—A SPIRIT-RAPPING SEANCE.—An entirely new Last, entitled TWENTY MINUTES WITH A MEDIUM, will be given Every Evening. Medium—Mr. Yates; Visitor—Mr. Power. There will also be several new arrivals at the SEASIDE. To commence at Eight, Saturday at Three. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Balcony, 1s. EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.

POLYTECHNIC.—Great additions to and new experiments in Professor Pepper's LECTURE on OPTICAL ILLUSIONS. Professor Pepper will (by the kind permission of Mr. Charles Dickens) read and illustrate a portion of the Tale of "The Haunted Man;" and the Ghost will actually appear to walk across the new platform arranged in the large Theatre.—N.B. The Ghost Illusion was invented by H. Dircks, Esq., C.E., and has since been improved and patented by Messrs. Dircks and Pepper; and, in order to prevent disappointment, it will be shown Every Morning and Evening, at Half-past One and Eight o'Clock.

MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY, at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, EVERY EVENING, at Eight (except Saturday); Saturday Afternoons, at Three. Part I. "A Quiet Morning." Part II. "Mrs. Brown at the Play." Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

A MORNING IN MEXICO.—Magnificent and exquisite EXHIBITION of CERAMIC STATUETTES, illustrating Life, Manners, Customs, and Costumes in Mexico. Open Daily, from Ten till Dusk. Gallery, 68, Newman-street, Oxford-street, W. Admission, 1s. Catalogues, 3d. each; by book-post, 4d.

THE RAILWAY STATION.—This celebrated Picture by Mr. FRITH, R.A., is now ON VIEW to the Public at the Fine-Art Gallery, 11, Haymarket. Admission, 1s. Open from Ten to Five. A descriptive Pamphlet of the above Picture by Mr. Tom Taylor, M.A. Price 6d.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—MAY DAY.
OPENING OF THE TENTH SEASON.
Friday next, May 1, a Grand Festival Performance of Mendelssohn's Music to "Athalie," the Overtures composed for the opening of the International Exhibition by M. Auber and M. Meyerbeer, and the National Anthem. The performance on the Handel Orchestra in the Centre Transept commencing at Three o'Clock.
The Musical Arrangements, as on former occasions, by the Sacred Harmonic Society.
The performance on the most magnificent scale, comprising 196 violins and violas, 90 violoncellos and double basses, and 29 harps, with adequate wind instrumentalists; the entire band and chorus consisting of about Two Thousand Five Hundred Performers.
Conductor, Mr. Costa.
The illustrative verses recited by Mr. Phelps.
Admission on the day itself, Seven Shillings and Sixpence; by tickets bought on or before Wednesday next, April 29, Five Shillings. Season-ticket holders admitted without payment.
Reserved Stalls, numbered and arranged in blocks, as at the Handel Festival, Five Shillings extra.
The offices, at the central entrance of the Palace, and at 2, Exeter Hall, are now open for the issue of tickets of all kinds, where plans of the seats and other information can be obtained.
Post Office orders and cheques to be made payable to George Grove, Secretary to the Company.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week ending Saturday, May 2. Open Daily. Monday to Thursday, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Half-price. Orchestral Band at 1 and 4.30. Organ Performance at 2.30. Picture Gallery and Victoria Cross Gallery. All kinds of useful and fancy articles on sale in the Exhibition Department. The Tulips on the Terrace Beds are now in bloom. Beautiful display of Flowers in the Palace. The Park Grounds and Shrubberies now in Spring beauty.
FRIDAY, MAY 1.—GRAND FESTIVAL PERFORMANCE of Mendelssohn's MUSIC to ATHALIE, &c., &c. 2500 Performers. Admission, 7s. 6d. on the day; or by Tickets taken on or before Wednesday next, 5s.; or by Season Tickets, free.
Saturday, May 2.—A NEW OPERETTA, entitled "May and the Minstrel," by Messrs. Wooler and Bandegger, will be performed, with Dresses, Scenery, &c. Admission, Half-a-crown.
SEASON TICKETS, ONE GUINEA; for Children under Twelve, Half-a-Guinea; admitting free on all occasions from May 1, 1863, to April 30, 1864.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE GUINEA SEASON TICKET.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1863.

ONE of our satirists has said that a husband ought to feel pleased with himself when his wife frequently flies into ill-temper about trifles, as it shows that she has no real grievances. Without discussing this proposition, we may be allowed to use it in illustration of the present happy condition of the House of Commons. It has so little to do, so little on which the oratorical powers of the six hundred and a half of notables can expend themselves, that it can afford to make a sort of field-night on the question whether magistrates shall or shall not order the attendance of a Roman Catholic priest upon a Roman Catholic convict. Upon this subject the House has treated itself to a solemn debate, and to a division which is not altogether unworthy of notice, because the names show how very much the least infusion of theology perturbs party arrangements.

The arguments we may, without unfairness, state to have been on one side, though we would not do injustice to the considerations by which the opponents of the measure were actuated. Given, an offender, behind prison bars. You are not going to put him to death—if you were, he would have abundance of spiritual advice. You are going to detain him for a certain time; to reform him, if you can; and, in any case, to turn him loose again upon society as soon as his time is up. Common sense would seem to dictate that, if you are in earnest about reforming him, you should try to awaken his sense of responsibility to a power greater than that of the society which has failed to awe him. He has no religion, in the true meaning of the word, but he has been told that the priests of one religion only are to be listened to, and when you send a Protestant gentleman into the convict's cell he refuses to hearken to his exhortations. Then you ask yourself whether it will not be well to provide him with the advice of a clergyman of the faith which he has been taught to believe the only true one. No, you will not. You do not deny that, however opposed to your own belief may be the worthy priest's teaching in reference to images, the wafer, and extreme unction, the minister will certainly impart nothing but sound doctrine on the wickedness of thieving, bearing false witness, and coveting one's neighbour's house or its contents. And, this being precisely what you wish to teach the man whom you incarcerate by reason of the results of his ignorance of such lessons, you do not like to pay the priest for teaching them because you object to the doctrine that out of the Romish Church there is no safety, and that it is wicked to eat meat on a Friday. Are we not in some little need of a Sydney Smith to argue with the Peter Plymleys of 1863?

But, say some of those who chiefly oppose the enactment which it was sought to enforce on Monday, why are we to volunteer aid for the diffusion of error? The Roman Catholic who is in gaol can have the attendance of a priest, if he requires it and there happens to be one within call; but the fact is that, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, he does not want the theological teaching which you propose we should force upon him. It is enough to tolerate the erroneous doctrine; do not let us compel its acceptance. But surely such an argument can hardly be seriously pressed. We know from the highest authority that they which are whole need not a physician, but they that are sick. But who that does not know that he is sick calls in the physician? Is it not almost too much to urge gravely that, because a poor, stupid, ignorant ruffian, locked up in gaol, is much less occupied in thinking of his spiritual necessities than of how nearly he got off, how treacherous was the accomplice who betrayed him, and how soundly he will beat that traitor when the term of imprisonment is up, you will not think for him, and, unasked, supply him with the means of self-civilisation? As was asked in the debate, is it the lazy boy at school who sees the necessity for the master coming in with book and cane? And your jailbird is assuredly your pupil so long as you keep him, and you are responsible for his tuition.

We can scarcely accept the argument of non-demand as one which was put forward seriously. At all events, it cannot deserve a serious answer. More weight may be conceded to the objection that a Protestant believes that a Catholic priest will assuredly teach a certain amount of error; but we suppose that most persons, except extreme fanatics, will allow—Protestant dislike of Catholics being deducted—that it is better a savage should be taught not to murder, steal, and lie, even if he be simultaneously taught to believe in St. Januarius, than that he should be as sound as utter ignorance can be upon the question of the Januarius pommade, and unaware that lying, stealing, and murdering will not do in this country. We should certainly be inclined to carry out this common-sense theory to its full extent; and if we happened to find, in a prison near the docks, a tawny-coloured prisoner who had pelted the Protestant clergyman and beaten the Catholic priest out of his cell, but who had no objection to listen to a Mohammedan or a Hindoo chaplain, we should not be inclined to let him loose to run a muck along Whitechapel rather than teach him better things, though they might be mixed up with impressions in favour of the Prophet or of Brahma. Our Catholic friends will certainly not misunderstand these remarks, which imply not the slightest disrespect to their faith, and least of all the placing the impostor or the idol on a level with even any of the saints; but we desire to treat the question upon the broadest grounds, which are those of common sense, which has been well said to have been so named because it is the least common of all the senses.

Much more honest and natural, if not much more defensible, was the resistance offered to the Prisons Bill on the ground that it gave a triumph to the Roman Catholic priests, and that it advanced some way towards the fulfilment of the wishes of Count Montalembert, who desired to see the Catholic religion aided by the introduction of its priesthood into the gaols of heretics. This argument, we repeat, is natural enough; there is a reluctance to concede a single point in the game to an antagonist who is disliked. But if the premises we have ventured to advance be good for anything, it is better that a large mass of persons—a mass that is daily increasing—should be superstitious and virtuous than Voltarian and ferocious. If a brawny fellow whom I pass in a lonely lane looks at my watch-chain and appendages and abstains from knocking me down and taking them away, I am too grateful to the priest who has forbidden him those gratifications, to be angry that he has also been told that I am an abominable heretic who, if the Pope had his rights, would be sent to prison for carrying the pocket Bible my friend would have found had he rifled me. I do not care in the least what the strong fellow thinks of my theology, so long as he is satisfied that he has no right to my breastpin. And I am willing to give up to his excellent advisers all the "triumph" which he conceives to be derivable from his being employed by the State to defend St. Januarius, if he will defend me at the same time. Surely we get the best of the bargain in every sense if we get the Catholic priest to take possession of our savage and turn him out, in due course, a believer in the eleven thousand virgins, but also a respecter of the Ten Commandments. A Protestant with true faith in his own creed would incline to thank the priest for having done so much to clear the ground and sow the wheat—the tares can be dealt with later. Upon the whole, we believe that the practical and enlightened part of the religious world will go with Mr. Henley and Mr. Disraeli in reference to a bill which has excited a good deal more discussion than it might seem to merit.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues at Windsor Castle. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and Princess Helena, drove out, on Saturday, in a carriage and four, attended by Colonel the Hon. A. R. Hardinge on horseback. His Serene Highness Prince Leiningen, the Archbishop of York, the Right Hon. W. and Mrs. Gladstone, and Dr. Armstrong, R.N., arrived at the castle. Mr. Gladstone had an audience of the Queen. The Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary visited her Majesty in the morning.

On Sunday the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Alfred, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, Prince Louis of Hesse, Prince Leiningen, and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Archbishop of York preached the sermon.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and Princess Beatrice, drove out in a carriage and four, attended by the Marchioness of Ely. Princesses Helena and Louisa, with the ladies in attendance, went to London, and honoured the Philharmonic Concert with their presence. His Royal Highness Prince Alfred was also present. The Royal party returned to Windsor at night.

On Tuesday her Majesty, with the Princess of Wales, visited the Royal Infirmary at Windsor.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by Captain Grey, Mr. Fisher, the Hon. Mrs. F. Stonor, and the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, returned by special train on Saturday last from Sandringham Hall, Norfolk, to Windsor, viâ Wisbeach and Ely. At various places along the line of railway great preparations had been made for their reception, the whole of which were most graciously acknowledged by the Royal travellers. At 3.35 p.m. their Royal Highnesses arrived at the Windsor station, where they were met by Prince Alfred and Prince Louis of Hesse.

The reopening of the Chapel Royal of St. George, which has been closed since the marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales, took place on Sunday. In the afternoon the Prince and Princess of Wales, with Princess Helena and Prince Alfred, were present in the Royal closet.

On Tuesday their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Stonor and Captain Grey, went to London and returned in the evening.

On Wednesday, the day appointed for receiving addresses of congratulation, the Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Stonor and Captain Grey, arrived at Marlborough House, Pall-mall, at twenty minutes past eleven o'clock, from Windsor Castle. The addresses presented and graciously responded to by the Prince and Princess were from the Corporation of the City of London, the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the Corporations of the cities of Edinburgh and Dublin, from the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and from the Presbyterian ministers in and near the cities of London and Westminster. Their Royal Highnesses looked in excellent health and spirits. The Prince of Wales was attended by the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, Lord in Waiting; Lieutenant-General Knollys, Comptroller and Treasurer; the Hon. Robert H. Meade, Groom in Waiting; Captain Grey, Equerry in Waiting; and Mr. Herbert Fisher, Private Secretary. The Princess of Wales was attended at the reception by Lord Harris, Chamberlain; Countess De Grey, Lady in Waiting; and the Hon. Mrs. Stonor, Bedchamber Woman in Waiting.

It is understood that the jewels now being exhibited at South Kensington will be removed shortly for the Princess of Wales's personal use; but her Royal Highness has graciously consented that the most important of them shall, if possible, be returned from time to time when not required. The Prince and Princess visited the exhibition on Wednesday afternoon.

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The Memorial of the Exhibition of 1851, which has been erected in the Royal Horticultural Gardens, is to be inaugurated on the 10th of June, and not on the 5th of June, as had been intended. The Prince of Wales will uncover the statue, and the Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal family will be present.

His Royal Highness the Duc de Chartres, second son of the late Duc d'Orleans, has formed a matrimonial engagement with his cousin, Princess Françoise, daughter of Prince de Joinville.

The Duchess Dowager of Sutherland has arrived at Stafford House from Cliefden, near Maidenhead, for the season.

The Duchess of Athole has left town for Blair Athol, Scotland.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have arrived from Blenheim Palace for the season.

Earl Cathcart has returned to Maurigy's Hotel from Thornton-le-Street, near Thirsk, Yorkshire.

Field Marshal Viscount Combermere and Viscountess Combermere are expected to arrive in London on Tuesday next for the season.

Lord and Lady Aveland and family have arrived at their mansion in Belgrave-square, from Normanton Park, for the season.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A railway tunnel, 2200 yards long, has just been completed under the Crystal Palace.

Arrangements have been made for another contest on the Thames. This time Chambers, the champion of the Thames, is to contend with Green, a crack oarsman of Australia. The match will be rowed on the 16th of June.

The ancient ceremony of "churching the Judges" took place in St. Paul's Cathedral last Sunday—Lord Chief Justice Erle, Mr. Justice Williams, Mr. Baron Martin, Mr. Baron Channell, and Mr. Justice Keating being present.

A dinner was given at Willis's Rooms on Saturday evening, by the members of the United Service Institution, to Major-General Lindsay, M.P., who is going out to Canada to take the command of a brigade of Guards. Sir John Pakington occupied the chair.

In our report last week of the jubilee festival of the London Orphan Asylum it was erroneously stated in a few copies that the subscriptions were £920; whereas that sum was contributed by ex-scholars alone, and the total amount subscribed for the purpose, as correctly reported in the greater part of our Impression, was £7600.

At a meeting of the Committee appointed by the House of Commons to consider the question of making a new street from Blackfriars to the Mansion House, in connection with the Thames embankment on the northern side, held on Tuesday, Mr. Bazalgette, the engineer to the Metropolitan Board of Works, stated that the cost of the street would be £51,000.

The seventh anniversary festival of the Royal Hospital for Incurables was held on Tuesday evening at the London Tavern. The chair was taken by Viscount Enfield, M.P. The institution has had thus far a revenue of £10,000. The number of patients last year was 146. The number at present is 149, of whom 78 are resident at the home at Putney, and 71 are out-patients. The subscriptions amounted to £1350.

A meeting of the masters and wardens of the various livery companies of the city of London was held at the Mansion House on Tuesday, to protest against the Government bill for amalgamating the metropolitan and City police. The Lord Mayor presided. The meeting was most numerously attended, and was completely unanimous in its resolutions to oppose the measure introduced by Sir George Grey.

Last week the births of 2080 children—1052 boys and 1028 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1977.——The deaths in London last week were 1437. This number shows a decrease on that of the previous week, which was 1610, but is still unusually high for the middle of April. The average number of deaths obtained from the returns of a week in each of the last ten years corresponding with last week, and corrected for an increasing population, is 1283. Of six nonagenarian widows whose deaths are recorded, two had attained the ages respectively of ninety-five and ninety-six.

A Parliamentary return has just been issued, showing the present financial position of the British Museum, and giving other interesting details connected with it. It appears that the amount expended during the last year, ending the 31st of March, 1863, has been £96,155 3s. 3d., including the expenditure for publishing cuneiform inscriptions, amounting to £176 9s. The receipts have amounted to £100,974 15s. 6d., of which £99,512 has been granted by Parliament. The estimated amount that will be required for the year ending the 31st of March, 1864, is £90,641. The total number of persons visiting the Museum during the year has been 1,024,030, an increase over those of the year 1857 of 300,382.

The Committee appointed to inquire into the bill to empower the Corporation of London to take down Blackfriars Bridge and build a new one assembled on Tuesday. Mr. Hope Scott, Q.C., the Recorder, and Common Serjeant appeared for the bill, and stated that the bill had been approved of by the Thames Conservancy and the Corporation, and that the funds for its construction would be raised upon the credit of the Bridge House estates. Mr. Cubitt, C.E., Mr. Kearns, and Mr. Brand, City Comptroller, were examined in favour of the bill. There are to be five arches—two of 159 ft. span and 19 ft. headway, two of 173 ft. span and 23 ft. headway, and one of 183 ft. span and 27 ft. headway above Trinity highwater mark, which the engineer stated would be ample for the navigation. All requisite arrangements to facilitate the navigation would be made in constructing the bridge, in conjunction with the adjacent one being built by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway.

On Wednesday the first report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords on the Metropolitan Railway communication was issued. This important document states that the committee, without any consideration as to their merits, see no reason why the following bills should not be proceeded with:—Midland Railway (Extension to London); Barnes, Hammersmith, and Kensington (not intended to proceed with the Kensington and the junction with the West London Extension Railway); Hammersmith and City Railway; Victoria Station and Pimlico Railway; Tottenham and Hampstead Junction Railway; London, Chatham, and Dover Railway (with the exception of the Thames Branch); Ludgate Station, and Junction Railways; London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway (extensions and alterations.) The Committee are of opinion that it is not expedient to proceed further with the East London and Rotherhithe Railway Bill, Grand Surrey and Commercial Dock Railway Bill, Metropolitan, Tottenham, and Hampstead Railway Bill, Rotherhithe Railway Bill, and London Railway (Victoria Section) Bill.

LAW AND POLICE.—The Court of Queen's Bench has refused an application, made on behalf of the publisher of the *Saturday Review*, for a new trial in the case of Campbell v. Spottiswoode. The Lord Chief Justice considered the article complained of decidedly libellous.

Mr. Berkeley, M.P., was more fortunate in his appeal from the verdict of the jury which found that he was a director in the British Columbia Overland Transit Company, and saddled him with the expenses of those who trusted themselves to its guidance through the American wilds. Mr. Berkeley pleaded that he consented to become a director on certain conditions, which were never fulfilled, and the Court granted his application for a new trial on that point.

Mr. Clare applied on Tuesday in the Court of Queen's Bench for a new trial of his petition of right in respect to an alleged infringement by the Admiralty of his patent for iron shipbuilding. The ground of the application was that the verdict was against the weight of evidence. Mr. Clare made some strong comments upon the evidence for the Crown. The Court, however, refused to grant the rule for which he asked.

The defendants in the great Middle-level drainage case tried at the recent Norwich Assizes obtained a rule for a new trial last Saturday in the Court of Queen's Bench. The application for the rule was based on the grounds of misdirection and that the verdict for the plaintiff was against the evidence.

In the Court of Chancery, on Monday, a curious case, arising out of a disputed will, was argued. The point was, whether in a will the word "or" could be interpreted as "and," and vice versâ. Their Lordships required time to consider their judgment.

Vice-Chancellor Stuart has given public warning in his court that there is a person going about extorting money from poor and incautious persons, as "office fees," which he claims upon a pretended order of the Vice-Chancellor, printed and worded in the style of a notice in Chancery.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Mr. Charles Hansard Keene, barrister-at-law, to be a registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy in London, in the room of Mr. William Vizard, resigned.

Colonel Waugh was brought up last Saturday before the Bankruptcy Registrar. He had not surrendered to his bankruptcy; but, venturing over to this country, he was arrested by a creditor for debt, and lodged in Whitecross Prison. As he had not surrendered to his bankruptcy the Registrar declined to interfere, and the Colonel remains in prison.

Mr. Charles Pignett and Mr. Stanton Meyrick, charged with circulating placards misrepresenting the evidence of Lord Ranelagh on the volunteer force, appeared at the Westminster Police Court on Tuesday, and, having made ample retractions and tendered a written apology, which Lord Ranelagh accepted, the summons was withdrawn.

A girl, named Elizabeth Henley, who had been guilty of misconduct, was placed in the vagrant ward of the St. George's-in-the-East (London) workhouse yesterday afternoon. Soon afterwards she set fire to some straw with a lucifer-match, and the result was the destruction of the ward. She has been committed for trial.

Spring.

(IMITATED FROM THE GREEK OF MELEAGER, B.C. 60.)

WINDS sleep, snows melt, the sea's revolt is quelled,
The blue of Heaven unveiled, and Spring beheld,
Scattering glad boons, a wreathed and fair-robed thing,
Whose path is life, as o'er the carpeting
Of emerald earth she moves with gracious tread.
Now leaves transparent with soft light are spread
Forth from the quickening branch that sways and droops
With blossom; now the meadows bloom with troops
Of meek and pastoral flowers, where sits in peace
The shepherd piping for his flock's increase.
The port is void, the issuing vessels strew
A moving whiteness o'er the mirroring blue.
With shouts and thrilling laughter o'er the sod
Bounding, the ivied Bacchante hails her God.
Forth sally the thick bees; the feathery crowds
Assemble on the branch, or from high clouds
The song descends; the river teems with swans;
The thatch her swallow harbours; haloyons
Talk softly to the sea; and brake and dell
Requester the sweet throat of Philomel.
Then—if the leaf be new, the bare earth clad,
The flock prolific, and the shepherd glad,
Furrowed the sea, and Bacchus served with songs,
The hive astir, the heavens with winged throngs
Peopled, and music breathed from every tree,
Silent, alone, and thankless shall he be
Whose gift mid mortal men is melody?
Nay, rather let him smite his lyre and sing
Hymns, with a happy heart, to genial Spring.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

WILL the Chancellor of the Exchequer succeed in his adventurous proposal to tax the clubs? Will there not arise an uproar in Pall-mall if a design so unprecedented be persisted in? Is the right honourable gentleman quite right in his logical appreciation and in his estimate of the general fitness of things when he attempts to class establishments for the promotion of social intercourse among the upper and middle classes with beershops and gin palaces? All these are questions which, in any state of public feeling less exceptional than the existing one, would divide opinion fiercely, would cause party spirit to run high, would breed the most envenomed controversy between opposite sections of the press. But the times are out of joint, and nobody seems to have accepted the mission of setting them right. Languor and lassitude are the rule in political and in social questions. We have become as a nation of locust-eaters. A deathly, drowsy lull is predominant. Everybody is waiting for the next move in the game; yet nobody seems to move.

Lord Chatham, with his sword drawn,
Is waiting for Sir Richard Strachan.
Sir Richard, longing to be at 'em,
Is waiting for the Earl of Chatham.

It is whispered, however, that Mr. Gladstone's proposition (which, if successful, could not be productive of anything but a contemptible addition to the revenue and a widespread feeling of dissatisfaction among influential people) was brought forward partly to checkmate Mr. Roebuck, who had registered a threat to move for the closing of the clubs on Sundays if Mr. Somes's Anti-Beer Bill reached a second reading, and partly to deter the agitators who had proclaimed their intention of combating Somes on his own ground, and compensating for the enforced closure of public-houses on the Sabbath by establishing poor men's clubs, with nominal subscriptions, where fermented liquors could, in defiance of the Excise and the licensing magistrates, be vended at all hours. The wholesale organisation of such tippling-shops in disguise, and clubs only in name, would undeniably be a great evil; but, on the other hand, the subjection of the existing and bonâ fide clubhouses would be no less a most arbitrary and vexatious measure. The seventeen pounds odd proposed to be levied for permission to sell wines and spirits would be but a featherweight to Pall-mall, but would most dolorously handicap the modest and struggling middle-class clubs (generally the resort of professional men of small incomes), whose committees, anxious to escape from the restraint and extortion of a tavern, often hire a small house, or the upper part of one, to enjoy the privilege of laying in their own stock of liquors for their own consumption. The £17 tax would break up many such useful and friendly associations. Moreover, let it be borne in mind that in the clubhouses, large or small, there is no trading in alcoholic beverages. Beer, wine, and spirits are bought by the club for the club, and for themselves alone. The consumption of any fermented liquors on Sundays is infinitesimal; and, although a few bachelor members may breakfast or dine in the coffee-room, the clubs are kept open on the Sabbath mainly for reading and for conversation. Still, it would be both cruel and absurd to allow a member to read the *Observer* or the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS and prohibit his refreshing himself with a chop and a glass of sherry.

The greatest objection, however, to club-licensing lies in the fact that it is an attempt to get in the "thin end of the wedge," of which mechanical stratagem we have heard so much lately. A licensed house must be subjected to some kind of licensing rules. It may be coerced by authority. Fancy the magistrates refusing to renew the license to the Travellers because whist at nothing less than guinea points was habitually played there. Is Mr. Gladstone aware that at every fashionable club in London there is a Derby sweep, and frequently an Oaks and an Ascot Cup one, of which the *gross lot* may amount to a couple of hundred pounds? Are such horseracing lotteries tolerated at the "Pig and Whistle" or the "Elephant and Shoestrings?" Again, have not the police a right of entry to all licensed houses? Would the A division be popular in the smoking-room of the Garrick or the Army and Navy? If the Athenæum is to be ranked as a mere "public" how could a bishop ever show his face there? The Carlton and Reform are open to members during the Session of Parliament until such hours as the Houses rise. Imagine the police complaining against them for selling sodas and sherry at three in the morning. Or are they to be licensed as "nighthouses," like the market gardeners' dramshops in Covent-garden Market?

If Mr. Gladstone be really serious in his club-licensing whimsey, it might be at least practicable to adopt a middle course. With the existing and genuine clubs now existing there should be no interference; but all future contemplated ones might be called upon to prove their bonâ fide club character—that is to say, exclusiveness, the payment of an annual subscription, the regular election of members, and the non-vendition of any aliments, liquid or solid, to any but members or persons regularly introduced by them. A so-called club which could not show that it was conducted on these principles should be considered a public-house, and dealt with accordingly.

We have dwelt at this length on the club-licensing project (which is worthy of treatment in a leading article, instead of a mere "Echo") because a curious and mischievous apathy has reigned in the press on the subject. The *Times* has pooh-poohed it as something never intended to be carried out, and the other journals have scarcely alluded to it at all. Part of the reason may be that journalistic attention is just now preoccupied by another and older endeavour to introduce the "thin end of the wedge." The Government bill for amalgamating the City and metropolitan police under one head (a Whitehall head) has been read a first time in the Commons. Sir George Grey is anxious to have the corporate police pipes supplied from the "Mayno" in Scotland-yard, and not from a reservoir of their own in the Old Jewry. The City are up in arms to resist this formidable interference with their ancient privileges and immunities, and they have hit upon the ingenious device of frightening all the corporate boroughs throughout the kingdom with foreshadowings of the sinister designs entertained towards them by the Home Secretary. "It is our turn to-day," they cry, "but to-morrow will be the turn of Manchester and Salford, of Liverpool and Birkenhead. The Medes and Persians are at the gate. *Delenda est Carthago.* Alderman Sidney has been reading up history assiduously, in order to confute the Government by an array of precedents; Mr. Anderton has been thundering in the Common Council; ward meetings have been held and alarmist circulars by thousands distributed; and, whatever may be the result, the Police Amalgamation Bill will be the one exception to the disastrous drowsiness of this *far niente* epoch, and the one great fight of the dullest Session on Parliamentary record.

We are just old enough to remember the unpopularity—the abhorrence mingled with contempt—felt by the Londoners for the force called the "new police," established by Sir Robert Peel in 1829. Now, there is no doubt that this police force *was* established for a distinct political purpose—*viz.*, to put down the Radicals and the trades' unions; but the passing of the Reform Bill put both Radicals and unionists down much more rapidly than the police could have done. From a legion of *sbirri* organised for purposes of repression, the new police grew to be an admirably disciplined, and essentially pacific and beneficent civic body of guardians of the public peace and property. As there were found, however, Roman citizens who wept for Nero, so were there cockneys who regretted the old bibulous and paralytic "charlies." Few people nowadays deny the usefulness and general efficiency of the London police, both in the City and in the West-end and suburbs; *but both City and metropolitan police stand in need of thorough improvement and reform.* The principal faults of the metropolitan police are that they are indolent and overbearing, and that they are not wholly exempt from imputations of taking bribes and perjuring themselves before magistrates; and that, in particular, they systematically fail in doing that which the City police as systematically succeed in—viz., in hunting down notorious criminals, and in rooting out dens of vice and infamy. Nearly ten years have passed since, in *Household Words*, the hand which pens these lines drew attention to an abominable *cour des miracles*, called George-street, St. Giles's; described it as a hotbed of profligacy, theft, and drunkenness, and a forcing-house for murder; remarked that there was a metropolitan police-station *within twenty yards of the abandoned place*, and asked whether it was worth anybody's while to put it down. Years have gone by, and George-street, St. Giles's, has continued to nestle under the wing of the adjacent police-station, with what results every one knows.

But the gay, *insouciant* world cannot always be in "doleful, dismal dumps." While the grim proclamation "Murder: £100 reward" frowns from the walls, and the detectives are in pursuit of mythical miscreants with "weak eyes and round billycock hats"—why, our own eyes are weak, and we sometimes wear a "billycock"—or fabulous felons in "pilot coats buttoned up to the chin," who are supposed to be hiding in hollow trees in Epping Forest, with the intention of "making for sea" afterwards, thousands of sightseers are flocking to South Kensington to gaze upon the magnificent bridal gifts presented to the Prince and Princess of Wales. So rich and rare a gathering of testimonials of the love and loyalty of a great nation has never been seen.

By-the-way, an irresistible appeal has been made to our gallantry and love of justice to call attention to the fact that among the bridal presents accepted by the charming Princess, but which, for some reason or another, has *not* found a place in the glass cases at South Kensington, is the remarkably beautiful raised crochet counterpane exhibited in class 24 at the International Exhibition. This counterpane, solely designed and worked by Miss Jane Borwick—what an indefatigable little lady she must be!—contains a total of stitches in roses, leaves, grapes, stars, and flowers amounting to 2,921,821. The quantity of crochet-cotton used was 62,000 yards; the time taken for the entire completion of the counterpane was three months, and the average of working twelve hours per day. For presentation to the Princess a committee of ladies subscribed to line the counterpane with rich crimson velvet and quilted silk, having in the centre the Prince's crest and a true lover's knot, with the initials "A. A.," all worked in gold. *Sic vos, non vobis mellificatis, apes.*

Some of our readers who have correspondents in America may have received an exceedingly humorous and caustic weekly publication called *Vanity Fair*, and which aspired to be the New York *Punch*. *Vanity Fair*, after an existence of three or four years, has just expired. That wonderful rowdy "Manhattan" ascribes its downfall to the dearth of comic writers in America, and states that an express was sent to England to implore Mr. John Brougham and another Transatlantic humorist to come out to New York and revive the moribund journal. We don't think that the reason given is the correct one. There is no lack of writers, facetious or satirical, in the States. Indeed, our cousins have a natural turn for grim humour and saturnine *persiflage*. The difficulties against which *every* comic journal in America has to struggle, and which must ultimately overwhelm it, lie in the paucity, if not the actual non-existence, of clever caricaturists who are accomplished draughtsmen as well as satirists. In England even we can count the really first-rate caricaturists on our fingers. When Cruikshank, Phiz, Leech, Doyle, Kenny Meadows, and Tenniel have been enumerated, how many remain? In France, after Cham, Daumier, Bertall, and Henry Monnier (we don't hold Gavarni or Gustave Dori to be caricaturists at all), the catalogue sinks into mediocrity. But in America there are as yet no comic draughtsmen with a tithe of the talent which even our second-rate pictorial satirists possess.

Her Majesty has signified her consent to become the patron of the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution.

In some parts of Australia the dingo or wild dog is extinct, and wallabys, paddy melons, and other bush animals are likely to be troublesome to the colonists.

The town of Victoria, in Vancouver Island, already contains 12,000 inhabitants, and settlements are being made at different parts of the island.

Mr. R. H. Horne, the poet, who has for some years resided in Australia, has written a poem on the heroic deeds and tragic end of Burke and Wills, the Australian explorers.

The anniversary festival of the St. Ann's Society—established in 1702 to afford a home, clothing, maintenance, and education to orphan and other necessitous children of persons once in prosperity—was celebrated at the London Tavern on Wednesday, under the presidency of the Marquis of Bristol. There are 300 inmates of the asylum, and the candidates for election number 131, of whom only fifteen can obtain admittance. Nearly £1300 was subscribed.

Mr. Joseph Beaumont has been appointed Chief Justice of British Guiana; Mr. William Hackett, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of her Majesty's forts and settlements and Assessor to the native chiefs within the protected territories on the gold coast; Mr. Thomas Lewis Ingram, her Majesty's Advocate and Police Magistrate at the Gambia; and Mr. C. Pisco, Superintendent-General of Convicts for the colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—The Rev. H. Fearon to be Archdeacon of Leicester; the Rev. J. Bramston, Vicar of Witham, Essex, to be Honorary Canon in Rochester Cathedral; the Rev. B. S. Wright, Vicar of Rye, Sussex, to be Surrogate for the archdeaconry of Lewes, Sussex. *Rectories:* The Rev. C. C. Barnard, to Brocklesby, with the vicarage of Kirmington annexed, Lincolnshire; Rev. W. Burgess to St. Mary and St. Paul, Tobago; Rev. G. P. Dew to Wolves Newton, near Chepstow, Monmouthshire; Rev. J. Watson to Orton-Longueville, Hants. *Vicarages:* The Rev. C. C. Ellison to Bracebridge, Lincolnshire; Rev. H. C. Jenoure to Burton Joyce with Bulcote, Notts; Rev. J. Longhurst to Dunton Basset, Leicestershire; Rev. D. P. Lewis to Guilsfield, Montgomery. *Chaplaincies:* The Rev J. St. John Blunt to the Queen; Rev. W. J. G. Luckman to St. John's (or Blue Alms) Hospital, Bath. *Perpetual Curacies:* The Rev. J. M. Dolphin to Coddington, Notts; Rev. P. H. Moore to Christ Church, Pile, Somerset; Rev. H. Pigot to Wisbech; Rev. J. Ruston to Hordle, Hampshire; Rev. J. Sutton to Rolleston, Derbyshire. *Curacies:* The Rev. W. C. Bompas to New Radford, Notts; Rev. B. Christopherson to Thornes, Yorkshire; Rev. R. J. Crosthwaite to North Cave; Rev. J. I. Duncan to St. Thomas's, Kendal, Westmorland; Rev. J. Francis to St. Mary's, Leeds; Rev. W. Grayson to Northall and Dagnall, Bucks; Rev. J. S. Hill to Wolstanton, North Staffordshire; Rev. D. Hooke to Burley, Yorkshire; Rev. R. G. Irving to Elland, Yorkshire; Rev. G. T. Johnston to Long Preston, Yorkshire; Rev. R. Judd to St. Michael's, Bushlingthorpe, Yorkshire; Rev. R. Knight to Thurgarton with Hoveringham, Notts; Rev. D. Metcalf to Christ Church, Sculcoates, Hull; Rev. T. E. Miller to Favendale; Rev. F. J. Moore to Messingham with Pottesford, Lincolnshire; Rev. J. E. Munby, Masham, Yorkshire; Rev. H. Shorrocks to Sutton-le-Marsh, Lincolnshire; Rev. S. C. Speete to St. Michael, Stamford, Lincolnshire; Rev. W. H. Sutton to Hotham; Rev. G. V. Thorpe to Chilton Cantelo, Somerset; Rev. J. Walker to St. Andrew's, Worcester; Rev. A. Hughes to Broadclyst.—*Guardian.*

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"SPRING," FROM A DRAWING BY A. HUNT.—SEE PAGE 451.

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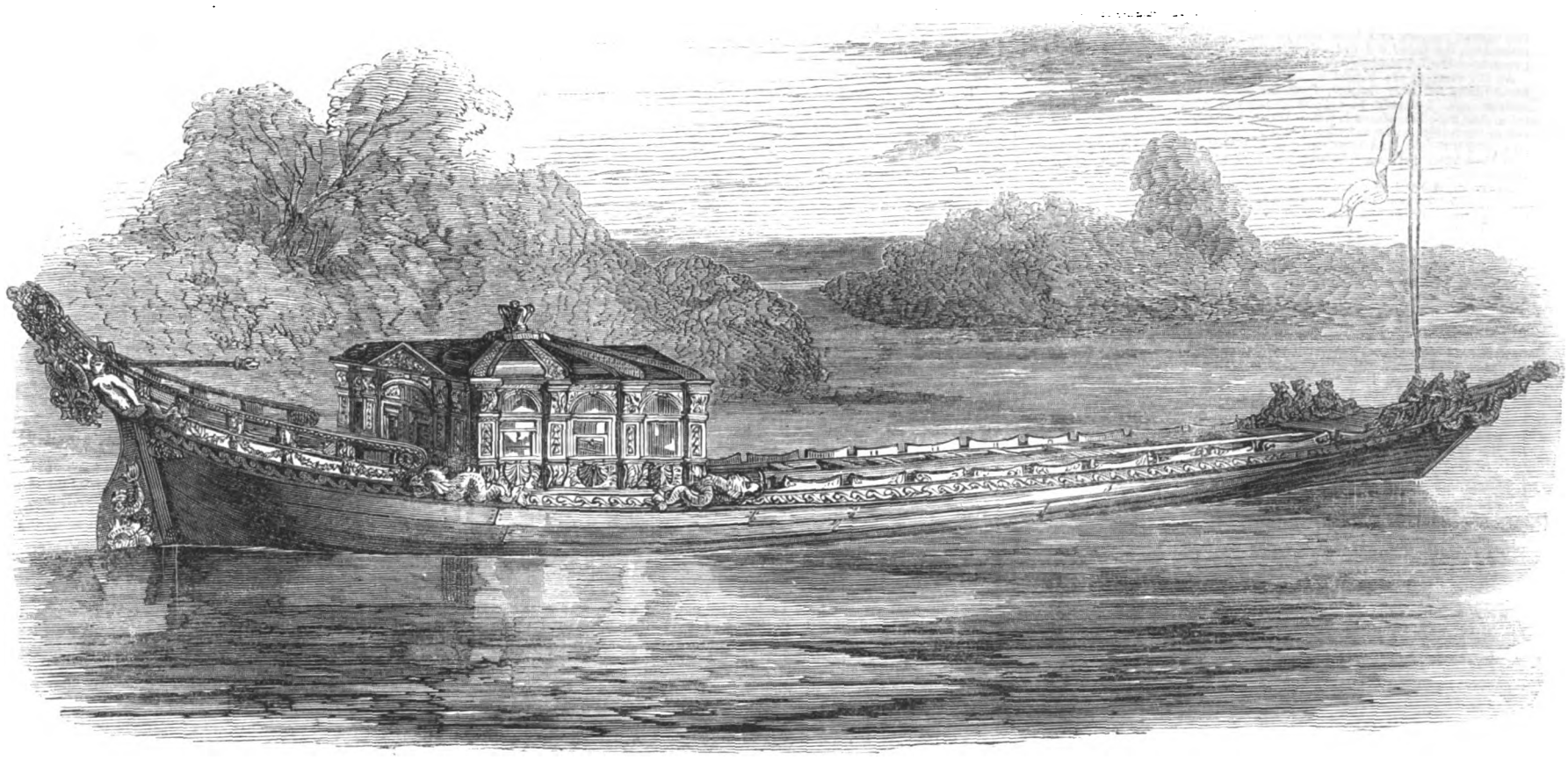
SIR GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS.

MINGLED with the feeling of regret which every one has experienced at the premature death of Sir George Lewis there is much of wonder at the extraordinary aptitude for labour which his whole life exhibited. Men of letters have, not infrequently, culminated into statesmen; but there are few, if any, instances in which, side by side, in two continuous currents, ran the labour of the Government official and the multifarious author. Fitted by taste for the recluse life of a scholar and a philosopher, by sheer perseverance he engrafted on his nature the character of a statesman. In accomplishing this object he overcame the shyness and reserve of his constitutional tendencies, and, ungifted with the surface qualities which stand for so much in a Minister and a member of Parliament, he yet became an excellent administrator, and held a universally influential position in the House of Commons. Quiet student as he was, the ambition of distinction in public life was strong enough within him to place him in the front rank of those whose happiness it is to govern men and guide the State. A trifling illustration will often give the best clue to a man's character; and there is an anecdote recorded of Sir George Lewis which is eminently characteristic of the man:—He was once observed, when in a railway carriage on his way to an audience of the Queen at Osborne, as soon as the journey began, to look carefully over a journal of the day, and, its columns exhausted, he drew from his pocket a small volume, in which he became absorbed for the rest of his journey. An excusable curiosity enabled a fellow-passenger to discover that the book was—Æschylus! Born early in the present century, Sir George Lewis was educated at Eton, and Christchurch, Oxford, where he closed a distinguished undergraduateship in 1828, when he took his B.A. degree with a first class in classics and a second class in mathematics. In 1831 he was called to the Bar; but it was never his intention to follow that profession, and it was adopted only as a standpoint, from which he might pass into public life. Having, no doubt, to struggle with his studious tendencies of mind, and some defects, half physical in their nature, which interfered with that readiness of speech which is indispensable to public men, he subjected himself to a course of training which was calculated to give a practical side to his intellect. Eschewing for the present the ordinary method of preparation for statesmanship—by an apprenticeship in Parliament—he, in 1835, accepted the office of Assistant-Commissioner to report on the working of the relief of the poor in Ireland; and in 1836 he was a member of a commission of inquiry into the affairs of Malta. Subsequently he became Secretary to the Poor Law Commission, and in 1839 he succeeded his father as one of the Commissioners of that board, which office he held until 1847. With a probable prescience of the coming change in the constitution of the administration of the poor law, he resigned his office in that year, and became Secretary to the Board of Control, in Lord John Russell's Government, whence he was shortly transferred to the under-secretaryship for the Home Department. In 1850 he became Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and held that office until the retirement of Lord John Russell's Ministry, in 1852. From 1847 to this time he had been one of the members for Herefordshire; but at the general election in that year he was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of the county, and subsequently failed in an attempt to get a seat for Peterborough. He remained out of office and out of Parliament until 1855, when, on the death of his father in that year, he succeeded him as member for the borough of New Radnor, which place he represented until his death. He re-entered Parliament at a critical moment for his future political fortunes, for, soon after, the Aberdeen Cabinet was disrupted, and, Mr. Gladstone having retired from the Ministry which Lord Palmerston had formed, Sir George Lewis was placed in the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer. It is certain that his elevation to an office of so much importance, and of special responsibility at that time, the period of the Russian War, was viewed with some surprise; his antecedents, so far as they were known, scarcely justifying in the mind of most persons his appointment. But he showed great financial capacity, and exhibited a prudence, a caution, and a practical dealing with the public purse, which ere long won for him the confidence of Parliament and of that commercial class which is designated by the representative phrase—the City. On the return of Lord Palmerston to office in 1859 Sir George Lewis yielded his claims to the Chancellorship of the Exchequer to Mr. Gladstone, and contented himself with the Home Office, the duties of which he conducted with the same care and absence of pretension which had marked his previous career. On the death of Lord Herbert the difficulty of supplying his place at the head of the War Office was met by, as we think, a sacrificial act on the part of Sir George Lewis in accepting it. No more uncongenial position could have been selected for him. Unendowed with that versatility, or rather that adaptability, which enables less able and less conscientious statesmen to fill showily offices different in kind and degree, he had once more to go through the labour of training; and, truth to say, the process was somewhat slow, for it was not until this year, and in this Session, that we could perceive that Sir George Lewis had at length mastered the duties of the War Office. That he had done so there was ample evidence; but who shall say how much the tax upon his mental system and his bodily power, which the process implied, contributed to the breaking down of his physical strength in the last twelve months. In no public office which he held did Sir George Lewis fail, and in one of them, at least, he approached to excellence.

As a scholar and an author, as a man of erudition and vast knowledge, Sir George Lewis stands confessed. In the intervals—when and where they were it is not easy to discover—of an active, busy, laborious, painstaking public life, he managed not merely to keep up his scholarship, but to dive deep into literary subjects, any one of which often, if not always, suffices for the occupation of the undivided attention of one man. With ancient literature and early Roman history he was so familiar as to have become a sceptic with regard to them; and, in common with some modern philosophic students of history, he contributed not a little to the disillusion of those who had rested their belief in past times on chroniclers who had drawn on their imaginations for their facts. His works, besides, comprise a perfect miscellany of subjects—politics, political economy, jurisprudence, astronomy, antiquities, and general literature. His earlier productions were in the shape of papers contributed to the *Classical Journal* and the *Foreign Quarterly Review*, and as early as 1828 (being then only twenty-one years old) he published a translation from the German of Boeckh's treatise "On the Public Economy of the Athenians." As a critic he dealt with the Ethics of Aristotle and the

THE LATE SIR GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS, BART., SECRETARY FOR WAR.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MR. HERBERT WATKINS.



ANCIENT ROYAL STATE BARGE, NOW ON VIRGINIA WATER.—SEE PAGE 462.

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treatise of that philosopher, "De Animâ;" he reviewed an edition of "Herodotus" and wrote numerous articles on German literature; and contributed papers to various philological and classical periodicals. In 1830 he published a translation of Müller's "History and Antiquities of the Doric Race," in a preface to which he laid down the principles by which he was afterwards guided in one class of his productions, that of eliciting historical truth out of mythical narrative. Evincing even then that faculty of blending the labour of authorship and officialism, when employed on the Commission in Ireland, to which allusion has been made above, he published a dissertation on the causes of the local disturbances of that country, in which he laid down some strong opinions, and enunciated remedies which were decidedly radical in their nature. A list of his works reaches almost to the extent of a catalogue. We can only name his treatise on "The Use and Abuse of Political Terms," on "The Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion," on "Matters of Observation and Reasoning in Politics," and his "Remarks on the Government of Dependencies." These all evidently had their origin in that process of transmuting the scholar into the statesman which Sir George Lewis so sedulously and so successfully pursued. To them must be added his essays "On the Connection of Church and State, and the Principles of that Connection," and on, "The Extradition of Criminals." As a philologist he produced "Essays on the Romance Languages," in which he elaborately deals with the theory of the Provençal as the source of those languages; and "A Glossary of Provincial Words used in Herefordshire," the product, perhaps, of some brief vacation in the county in which he resided—doubtless a mental recreation, a mere relaxation from labour. An "Inquiry into the Credibility of Early Roman History," and a treatise on "The Astronomy of the Ancients," may be considered as works into which he put his strength; but evidently a more recent edition of a long-forgotten Greek work—in which our old friend Æsop was as ruthlessly demolished as was Livy in "The Credibility of Roman History"—was a simple plaything of his leisure hours. All these books, and more we believe, were wrought simultaneously with the labours—to other men engrossing—of official and Ministerial life.

When, by the course of events, Sir George Lewis was wholly without occupation as a public man, he took up the doubtless congenial task of editing the *Edinburgh Review*, from which he was called to become a Cabinet Minister and Chancellor of the Exchequer at a great crisis in the fortunes of England. If, however imperfectly, we have been able to give an idea of the life of Sir George Lewis, there is little need of summing up his claims to the respect and the admiration of his countrymen. It ought, however, to be added that in private life he was remarkable for the gentleness of his manners, and for the blameless and even tenour of his conduct, as he was noted in public life for his integrity, his consistency, his high principle, his moderate opinions, and his large toleration. Esteemed by his friends, and respected and trusted even by his political opponents, he was destined, as we believed, for a still higher position in the State than that which he held at his death. The time will doubtless come when his loss to the public service will be more signally recognised than it is at present, however practically it may even now be felt.

SCIENTIFIC BALLOON ASCENT.

MR. GLAISHER made his tenth scientific ascent in Mr. Coxwell's balloon from the grounds of the Crystal Palace on Saturday last. The wind was due north, and the balloon was carried so rapidly towards the coast that the aeronauts were compelled to make a rapid descent, in order to avoid falling into the sea. As it was, by dint of coming to the ground at express railway speed, they were just able to alight on the extreme verge of the land at Newhaven, Sussex.

Mr. Glaisher gives the following account of the voyage:—

We left the earth at 1h. 17m.; within two minutes afterwards we were 2000 feet above the earth, and at 1h. 23m. we were one mile high; the second mile was passed at 1h. 29m.; the third at 1h. 37m.; the fourth at 2h. 0m.; and the highest point was reached about 2h. 30m.—four miles and a half nearly. At 2h. 36m. we passed below four miles; the next mile downwards was passed at 2h. 40m., and at 2h. 46m. we were two miles from the earth, which we reached at 2h. 50m., as presently will be described. Just before leaving the earth the temperature of the air was 61½ deg.; at the height of one mile the thermometer read 41 deg., but we had passed up so quickly that it is most likely this reading was higher than the true temperature; at the height of two miles the reading of the thermometer was 32 deg.; at three miles the temperature was 21 deg.; at four miles, 16 deg., and at the highest point reached it was 12 deg., which was the lowest temperature we experienced. The results generally confirm the law as found by the combination of all the preceding experiments—namely, that the theory of a uniform decrease of temperature with elevation must be abandoned.

The air was dry before starting, and extremely dry at the height of four miles, as found in all the preceding ascents. Clouds were reached at the height of one mile, and, on passing above them, the sea of shining white clouds, extending to the horizon, was, as usual, very fine. From 2h. 15m. to 2h. 31m. I devoted myself almost entirely to observing the black line in the solar spectrum. Between these lines the balloon was revolving once in five minutes. I succeeded in adjusting the slit of the apparatus to the sun, and kept my eye to the telescope whilst the balloon completed three revolutions. When the light entered the slit from the sun itself the lines in the spectrum were innumerable; all those I saw before leaving the earth were visible, and many more. The nebulous lines (H) were both seen, and the spectrum a good deal lengthened at the violet end, at the red end (A) was visible. When the light came from the sky, in the immediate vicinity of the sun, the spectrum was shorter; but all lines were visible from B to G. On passing from the sun the spectrum shortened very quickly, and when opposite to the sun there was no spectrum—in fact, no light at all.

For the purpose of learning something of the action of the chemical rays of light I took slips of sensitised photographic paper, having arranged that similar slips made at the same time should be exposed at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, and the amount of colouration in one minute noted every five minutes, so as to have some simultaneous observations with experiments I might make in the balloon. The paper in the balloon was exposed to the full rays of the sun, and with this remarkable result, that when above three miles high the paper did not colour in half an hour so much as it did in the grounds of the Royal Observatory in one minute.

At 1h. 47m., at the height of 3¾ miles, the solar radiation thermometer accidentally fell over the car, from the sudden displacement of one of my instruments. I should be obliged by any one who may pick up its remains informing me whereabouts it fell. We were nearly at the time over Reigate; but as the instrument was inclosed in a vacuum tube with a globe at one end, from which the air had been exhausted, it would not fall very rapidly, and may have fallen between Tunbridge and Reigate, or south of a line joining these places.

As the Crystal Palace remained some time in view, it was at first expected that the upper current was not so swift as the lower. After reaching the height of four miles, and we had determined we were moving directly towards the coast, Mr. Coxwell continually applied to me for the reading of the barometer, and directed our companion (Mr. I.) to keep a sharp look-out for the sea.

Immediately after we attained an elevation of 4½ miles Mr. Coxwell let off some gas, and said he felt assured that there was not a moment to be lost in getting within view of the earth. Mr. Coxwell again let off gas rather freely, so that we descended a mile in four minutes.

At 2h. 46m. we were two miles from the earth, the barometer reading 21·20 in., when Mr. Coxwell caught sight of Beachy Head, and exclaimed, "What's that?" and then the coast through a break in the clouds, and exclaimed, "There is not a moment to spare; we must descend rapidly, and save the land at all risks." It was a bold decision, but we were in a critical position, and I do not see what else could have been done. Mr. Coxwell now used the valve with a degree of freedom which would have alarmed any one who had not perfect confidence in his skill. I was requested to pack up my instruments as quickly as possible, and then to assist in getting ready a large amount of ballast to throw away at the last moment. On breaking through the clouds we appeared to be already over the water, but as the ground came up to us, or seemed to do so, we found there was land beneath. Mr. I. rendered important service in letting up the neck lines, and in clearing the ballast for immediate delivery, so as to lessen the violence of the descent. When orders were given to put out sand we did so simultaneously, which gave a favourable check, and, as the lower part of the balloon itself assumed a parachute form, the shock was not so bad as might have been expected. Most of the instruments, however, were broken, owing to their delicate construction and my attention being drawn from them; yet, strange to say, two large glass vessels of air, collected at the highest point for Professor Tyndall, remained uninjured, as did some bottles of lemonade which Mr. Coxwell had placed in the air.

We descended the last two miles in four minutes, and had we done so less rapidly the land would have been missed altogether, and we must have fallen into the sea. The descent was within half a mile of the railway station at Newhaven.

Mr. Coxwell's decision and expertness were put to as severe a test as it is possible to imagine, and certainly he is entitled to my best acknowledgments.

Lord De Grey is the new Secretary for War. The successor of Lord De Grey in the Under-Secretaryship is the Marquis of Hartington. Mr. Stansfeld, M.P. for Halifax, has been appointed one of the Junior Lords of the Admiralty in the room of the Marquis.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

ONE of the most curious effects of an excellent Budget has been that everybody ceased to talk about it from the day after it was produced. It is only when its details come to be considered, for it seems as if they will scarcely be discussed, that it will be recollected that, on the morning of its production, the hopes and fears of the public were represented by the fact that individuals took up their stations in St. Stephen's Hall at unheard-of hours in the morning, and were content to sit until four o'clock, in order to get first into the Strangers' Gallery; that others, more provident and knowing, hired boys of sedentary habits—singular beings, to be sure—who were supplied with vast bags of provender and piles of the very lightest literature, who kept places till the original holders could conveniently claim them; that, for the first time, one of the Queen's sons—Prince Alfred—accompanied by Prince Louis of Hesse, was present in the diplomatic gallery, and that all the world of the House of Commons assembled to hear Mr. Gladstone convert arithmetical figures into figures of speech. All this, and more, was to have been expected; but what was not expected was that, in fact, Mr. Gladstone never delivered a less unambitious, a plainer, a more straightforward financial statement. Of course, it would be difficult for him to speak curtly, or without due rounding of periods; but, even when he was indulging in those parts of his statement which may be called philosophic finance, he was unusually simple in his style, and the force of his arguments was not assisted to any extent by the gathering up of grand language and hurling it, like stones out of a catapult, at the very heads of his hearers. Early in his dissertation one caught, from the comparative gentleness of his tone and the ease of his demeanour, the absence of all fidget and exaggerated energy, a confidence that he had a "bon bouche" in store for the taxpayers, and that he could come down heavily in the way of remission. Even while he was toying with those minor impositions of duties, which probably were inevitable to his financial happiness—for he could not wholly divest himself of the desire to show how microscopic is his official eye—he contrived to make one understand that there would be able compensation in the gross for this little indulgence of his peculiar fancy. No doubt there was an audible groan and an excited stir on the Opposition side, especially when, with a grim humour, he announced that clubs must be licensed before their members could imbibe their curious wines and their recondite potable concoctions; and probably there was many an ejaculation, in lisping accents devoid of the letter r, as to the enormity of putting the class Swellington into the same category as that of the class Boniface. But really, on the whole, this may be said to have been the only instance of real sensation which occurred; for, somehow, every one seemed to take the remissions in the income tax and the tea duties, if not in a just-as we-expected, yet in a just-as-it-ought-to-be, kind of way; and if they were pleased did not rise to the height of being thankful. It was not a little amusing to observe that whenever Mr. Gladstone made a point and got a cheer Prince Louis of Hesse turned to Prince Alfred and asked for an explanation, which his Royal brother-in-law seemed either unable or disinclined to afford. Indeed, on the whole, it appeared as if the Princes were not overwhelmed with delight at what they heard, and with reason may have considered why so much fuss has always been made about Mr. Gladstone's Budget speeches. Good as it was, it was not remarkable from the point of view—the eloquence and the enthusiasm, and all that—which they expected; certain it is that at the end of two hours their Royal Highnesses retired, apparently with alacrity. The effect on Mr. Disraeli was still more palpable. As is usual with him now, he deputed to Sir Stafford Northcote the task of picking up points for criticism, and that careful subordinate sat with an elaborate declaration of notebook and pen. But as the speech went on, more stern and fixed, if possible, grew Mr. Disraeli's countenance, and blanker and more lengthy grew Sir Stafford Northcote's face; his notebook being neglected on his knee, and his whole aspect and demeanour denoting that his occupation as second critic of the Budget was this time gone. Indeed, Mr. Disraeli did not stay to the end of the speech; but as soon as Mr. Gladstone got to what may be called the supplement of his address—that is, a spoken treatise on the trade and resources of the country, which, with some want of tact, he placed at the end instead of at the beginning of his statement, and which so came in after all the main interest was gone—the leader of the Opposition groped under his seat for his hat, and disappeared for the evening. Sir Stafford Northcote, when all was over, had not a word to throw to a dog; and but for Mr. White interposing a long speech which he had written for the occasion, and which we recommend him to use again in the shape of a lecture to his constituents at Brighton, the Budget on its first night might have been disposed of in three hours and a half, of which Mr. Gladstone would have had three to his own share; for he spoke exactly for that time. Where, however, was Mr. Hubbard? and had he no word of triumph on finding that a Chancellor of the Exchequer, who quizzed him so terribly three weeks ago for attempting an alleged impossibility, that of adjusting the incidents of the income tax, actually did the very thing himself on that night, eventful in more senses than one in regard to that impost?

Three hours is a long time to talk; but it is excusable when the question is the national finance. But what can be said of a speech of more than two hours when the subject is—sewage? Enthusiasm rightly moulded is a political and a Parliamentary virtue, and one does not seek too keenly to inquire in ordinary cases whence it has its origin; but a taste for such a subject, cultivated with amazing industry, is a psychological curiosity. At any rate, when an honourable and scientific—more or less—member the other night was pumping tons of this matter out of a mental reservoir overflowing with it, not twenty members could be found who sympathised with the predilection. The apathy of the House was evinced by the emptiness of the benches.

Sir George Grey is an excellent man and a very tolerable administrator, but he is unhappy in that he always contrives to get up opposition to his measures in every section of the House. It seems as if the Prisons Ministers Bill, which is a very simple affair, is to be one of the chief subjects of contest of the Session. It displeases with singular variety; opponents jump up in all sorts of unexpected places; but, in justice, it must be added that supporters appear at equally unlooked-for points. Why should it have roused a member who sits just behind the Home Secretary, from that happy silence which he has almost uniformly preserved since 1852, when Mr. Gore Langton was first returned for Bristol? They say he does not mean to re-enter Parliament after the next general election, and, looking to his appearance and performance the other night, one does not see why he should. The only particularity he exhibits is that he talks something like Sir Charles Wood, though, of course, he does not equal that gentleman in his specialty of unintelligibility; that would be a feat indeed. There was droll solemnity—if any one can understand such an apparent contradiction in terms—in Mr. Henley's manner of rising from the midst of the great Wednesday supporters of Protestant Church and State, to support a measure which they mostly denounce; and there was a significance, not only in the fact of Mr. Disraeli taking the same line, but in the manner in which he did it. He was laboured, pompous, emphatic, and decidedly uncomfortable, and, if the truth is to be told, never made such a mess as he did in the speech which he delivered, of the nature of which some idea may be formed when it is said that Mr. Newdegate showed up its scope and spirit in terms which went direct to the appreciation of all who heard him. Mr. Disraeli has only one cry left—the Church—and it was a little too bad to have it discovered that his attachment to that institution is founded on the circumstance that it is a wealthy corporation; and that Mr. Newdegate should have been the discoverer. We are always glad to bring modest merit from the shade if we can; and we will do our best to let the outside world know how well Lord Edward Howard performs his duties as a member of Parliament in a very peculiar position, inasmuch as he is the only Roman Catholic returned by an English constituency, and therefore, in some sort, represents the whole Roman Catholic community in England. Here could be found strong temptation to a zealot to make himself disagreeable, and notoriety could be easily gained; but Lord Edward is possessed of such large sympathies, such good sense, so much tact, and such simplicity of demeanour, that he brings the emphasis of his character to bear on the goodwill of the House, and no one is listened to with more respect. He does not give up to his creed what was meant for mankind. The debate on which we are dwelling culminated in a speech from Mr. Whalley, which was delivered to his audience by means of his arms, for not a word could be heard for the yells and positive howling of two or three hundred of the dinnerless, whose feeding-time had long passed by while they were cooped for a division, and whose noises reminded us of those that may be heard, about five o'clock, in the vicinity of Regent's Park.

The discussion on the bill for the amalgamation of the City with the Metropolitan Police is tempting, as a subject for dissection; but it is one of those cases of *embarras de richesse* which test a man's power of forbearance, and we desire to resist its allurements. Hinting that Mr. Alderman Sidney spoke for an hour—people in the House know what this means—briefly and generally stating that for a time one who had had the fortune—ill or good, is a matter of taste—to have been present at a debate in the Common Council, might have fancied himself there again; and, remembering that this bill will be fought a dozen times again this Session, and that the features of the discussion will be all reproduced, perhaps in greater relief, we forbear now to dwell upon that remarkable scene. Sir George Grey was eloquent in his description of the innate strength of the Corporation of London to resist attacks made upon it, and he enumerated several of the sources of that strength; but we think that Lord Alfred Paget, in his droll, rough-and-ready way, blurted out the whole philosophy of the thing when, with mock pathos, he implored the Lord Mayor not to exclude him from the hospitality of the City because he supported the bill. The heraldic shield of the Corporation is without supporters. If they are triumphant in this bill, the Crown should be supplicated to direct the Herald's College to place on either side of their escutcheon a turtle and a deer rampant.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Royal assent was given by commission to the following bills:—Salmon Exportation, Births and Deaths Registration (Ireland), Mutiny, and Marine Mutiny. The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, Lord Sydney, and the Earl of St. Germans.

The Courts of Church of Scotland Bill was read a third time and passed.

The report of amendments on the Drainage of Land (Ireland) Bill was considered and agreed to.

LOSS OF THE ORPHEUS.—The Duke of SOMERSET, in reply to a question from Lord Ellenborough, made the startling statement that he had been informed by one of the surviving officers of the Orpheus that at the time Commodore Burnett was taking the Manukau Bar he held in his hand the official notice pointing out that the bar had shifted, and that the old channel marked down in the charts was, therefore, unsafe.

NAVAL COURTS OF INQUIRY.—The Earl of HARDWICKE called attention to the subject of naval courts of inquiry, and condemned the course often taken in them of setting aside the verdicts of courts-martial. He brought under notice the holding of a court of inquiry upon Lord Elphinstone for running the Vigilant upon the Gunfleet Sand, and strongly condemned the treatment which Lord Elphinstone had received at the hands of the Lords of the Admiralty.—The Duke of SOMERSET defended the Admiralty, and observed that the running of the Vigilant in broad daylight upon so well-known a shoal as the Gunfleet Sand was so great a blunder, and exhibited such gross negligence, that after due inquiry the board felt it to be absolutely their duty to censure Lord Elphinstone. They had sent to the noble Lord a copy of the evidence upon which their conclusion was founded, and had offered him the option of a court-martial, but he had declined it. After some observations from Lord Colchester, the Earl of HARDWICKE said his only object was to extract an opinion as to the capacity of those courts of inquiry, and he regretted that the noble Duke at the head of the Admiralty had, in answering him, availed himself of the opportunity to cast fresh censure upon Lord Elphinstone.—Earl GRANVILLE thought that Lord Elphinstone had been worse treated by his friends, who had compelled the noble Duke near him to reiterate the censure, than by the Admiralty itself.—The Earl of DERBY thought it was contrary to our notions of British justice to try, condemn, and censure an officer in her Majesty's service without giving him an opportunity of defending himself. He was of opinion that Lord Elphinstone had been very hardly dealt with.—Earl RUSSELL reminded the noble Earl who spoke last that Lord Elphinstone himself had declined to avail himself of a court-martial. After a few remarks from Lords Chelmsford, Cranworth, and Denman, the subject dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

A new writ was issued for the borough of New Radnor, vacant by the death of Sir George Cornewall Lewis.

The Gardens in Towns Protection Bill was read a third time and passed.

The English Church Service in Wales Bill, which came down from the Lords, passed through Committee.

A bill to amend the Church Building and New Parishes Act was read a first time; as also was a bill to amend the law of municipal elections.

Lord C. Paget stated, in answer to Mr. Longfield, that the iron-plate Committee had reported to the Admiralty from time to time various results of experiments at Shoeburyness, but it was not deemed advisable at present to make them public.

In answer to Mr. Peacocke, Mr. Layard said no communication had yet been made to Mr. Adams respecting the certificate he was alleged to have given to a British ship, but the matter was under consideration.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Assurances Registration (Ireland) Bill was resumed by Mr. Whiteside, who stated at great length his objections to the measure. No debate, however, ensued; and the bill was, on a division, read a second time by 56 to 41.

PRISON MINISTERS.

Sir G. GREY, in moving the second reading of the Prison Ministers Bill, stated the main facts upon which the measure was founded and the general nature of its provisions. It was the application to county and borough gaols of a principle which was already in operation in the Army and Navy. By returns then before the House it appeared that a very large number of the prisoners in the county and borough gaols of England and Wales consisted of Irish Roman Catholics, and the object of the bill was to give facilities for enabling these prisoners to receive the religious instruction of ministers of their own communion, with the approval of the visiting justices, and under certain conditions and restrictions.

Mr. H. G. LANGTON moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months. By the law as it stood, under the "special request" section, Roman Catholic prisoners might see their own clergy, and in no instance where that request had been made had it been refused. But his objections to the principle of the bill rested upon far higher grounds; for since the period of the Reformation this was the first occasion on which Parliament had been called upon to sanction the appointment of priests paid out of the public money. He appealed to the great Conservative party, as the supporters of the Protestant religion and the Established Church, to pause ere they stamped with their approval this principle.

Colonel BARTTELOT seconded the amendment.

Mr. HENLEY could not agree that the bill was unnecessary and uncalled for. It was utterly unreasonable to expect that any priest, however zealous and kindhearted he might be, would attend and administer the rites of religion to some hundred or two hundred prisoners without any remuneration. The fair principle on which this measure should be judged was that of doing unto others as you would they should do unto you.

Mr. SELWYN opposed the bill on the ground that its real object was, and its certain effect would be, to give to the Roman Catholic priesthood that status and position which they had so long coveted—a status and position recognised by the law, and which would be antagonistic to our Protestant institutions.

The bill was opposed by Mr. P. Wyndham and Mr. Lysley, and was supported by Lord E. Howard, Colonel Patten, and Mr. Baines.

Mr. DISRAELI observed that if he thought the bill had even a tendency to impair the authority of the Church of England, he should oppose it; but he looked at the privileges of the Church as representing popular rights, and that was the real source of her strength. Whether they considered the influence of the bill on the status of the Church of England, or on the Protestant spirit and character of our institutions, it was but taking a very poor view of that spirit, and forming a mean estimate of that Church, if they supposed the bill could possibly endanger the one or lessen or diminish the other. The bill would perform an act of justice not only to Roman Catholics but to the community.

Lord PALMERSTON remarked that the question at issue was not one between Protestantism and Catholicity, it was a question between sound sense and most respectable and honourable prejudice.

Mr. NEWDEGATE vindicated his opposition to the bill against the insinuation that he was actuated by an ignorant prejudice or by any other feeling than a sincere conviction.

The House divided, and the second reading was carried by 152 to 122.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Local Government Act (1858) Amendment Bill, the object of which is to prevent certain parishes from availing themselves of the provisions of the Local Government Act merely for the purpose of escaping the operation of the Highway Act, was read a second time.

A copy of the report upon metropolitan railway schemes, made to the Metropolitan Board of Works by their engineer, was ordered to be referred to the Select Committee of their Lordship's House now sitting.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. Roebuck gave notice that, on the discussion of the Government proposals relating to the income tax, he should move as an amendment, that in the opinion of the House the tax imposed upon precarious incomes should be lower than that upon permanent incomes.

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Lord Palmerston, replying to Mr. Denman, said the Government had no precise information as to the meaning and scope of the amnesty to the Poles proclaimed by Russia. He said, however, that it ought to be of the most comprehensive kind, for that Russia owed a large arrear of mercy and indulgence to the Poles.

Mr. A. Smith moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the Office of Woods and Forests and the Office of Works and Public Buildings, and the operation of the Act by which these were constituted different departments. Mr. F. Peel opposed the motion, on the ground that inquiry was unnecessary. After a few words from Mr. Caird, the motion was negatived without a division.

AMALGAMATION OF THE CITY AND THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.—Sir G. GREY moved for leave to bring in a bill for the amalgamation of the city of London police with the Metropolitan police. In doing so the right hon. Baronet wished the House to understand that the measure was by no means to be regarded as one of a penal character, consequent upon the events of the 7th of last month, although undoubtedly those events showed a great want of order and management, and an inadequate appreciation on the part of the authorities of the City of the nature of the emergency that was likely to arise. But a Royal Commission and Committees of this House had reported in favour of the scheme contemplated by the bill, and successive Governments had given it their approval. It was rendered necessary, in fact, by the altered circumstances of the metropolis, which, in point of population and area, had vastly outgrown the limits of the City. In this respect, therefore, the Corporation of London differed from every other in the kingdom. Its position was entirely exceptional, inasmuch as it had a separate jurisdiction independent of the surrounding district; so that no other Corporation need be under any apprehension that the measure could possibly be applied to them.—Mr. CRAWFORD stated that, on the second reading, he should move the rejection of the bill.—Mr. Alderman Sidney, the Lord Mayor, Mr. Norris, and Sir G. Bowyer defended the City from the imputations cast upon it, and opposed the bill.—After some further debate, leave was given to bring in the bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Lord A. Churchill gave notice of his intention to ask the Solicitor-General, on Friday night, whether British merchant vessels trading between neutral ports would be justified in defending themselves by force of arms against Federal ships of war.

The Innkeepers Liability Bill was read a second time; as were also the Elections during the Recess Bill and the Borough Residence Uniform Measurement Bill.

The Marriages, &c. (Ireland), Bill passed through Committee.

The Metropolitan and City of London Police Bill was brought up and read a first time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Alkali Works Regulation Bill passed through Committee.

Several other bills were advanced a stage.

SEIZURES BY AMERICAN CRUISERS.—A discussion took place, originated by the Marquis of Clanricarde, respecting the right of capturing British vessels supposed to contain contraband of war. Earl Russell, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Carnarvon, and Earl Grey took part in it. It was of a precisely similar character to that which took place in the House of Commons, of which we give a brief summary.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

NEW WRIT.—On the motion of Mr. BRAND, a new writ was ordered to issue for the election of a member for Halifax, in the room of Mr. Stansfeld, who had accepted the office of a Lord of the Admiralty.

THE BOTANIC GARDENS OF EDINBURGH.—Sir G. GREY gave notice of his intention, on an early day, to move a resolution in favour of the opening of the Botanic Gardens of Edinburgh on Sunday afternoons, as was the practice in reference to other botanic gardens in the United Kingdom.

THE INCOME TAX.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to Sir James Ferguson, said it was not the intention of the Government to make any alteration in the present machinery for collecting the income tax.

THE THRONE OF GREECE.—Lord PALMERSTON, in answer to Mr. B. Cochrane, stated that the arrangements relative to the acceptance of the Throne of Greece by Prince William of Denmark were not yet completed, but he had no doubt that they would prove satisfactory.

SEIZURE OF BRITISH VESSELS BY AMERICAN CRUISERS.

Mr. ROEBUCK called attention to the conduct of Admiral Wilkes in seizing British vessels, and strongly commented upon the unwarrantable course of proceedings of that officer.

Lord PALMERSTON said the question was one of great importance, and all he could say at present was that it was receiving due consideration on the part of her Majesty's Government, but he was not then in a position to say what the result would be.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply,

Mr. BENTINCK called the attention of her Majesty's Government to a statement in the City article of the *Times* newspaper of the 17th inst. referring to the seizure of British vessels by the cruisers of the Northern States of America, and moved for certain papers on the subject.

Mr. PEACOCK expressed a wish for the production of certain other papers connected with the subject.

Mr. NEWDEGATE deprecated the tone of Mr. Roebuck's speech, and thought that if we were compelled to enter into a contest with America it should be upon a question where the honour and dignity of the country were concerned.

Mr. LAYARD expressed the greatest surprise at the conduct of certain hon. members on the opposite side of the House, particularly after the explanation of the noble Lord at the head of the Government. The hon. gentleman then proceeded to read the correspondence which had taken place between Earl Russell and the Postmaster-General, in which they decided that, as a ship was liable to seizure by the Americans for any letter to the Confederate States that might be in the letter-bags, those vessels that were under contract should not be compelled to carry those letter-bags. He then defended the Government, generally, in the course they had taken in their negotiations with the American Government.

Mr. WHITESIDE said, however surprised the hon. Under-Secretary might be at the conduct of members on the opposite side of the House, he might rest assured that whenever the honour or the interest of the country was concerned the members of that House would not be deterred by any feeling of surprise on the part of the hon. gentleman, or of the Government generally, from asking those questions which they deemed necessary in order to gain information which would guide them in their councils.

Sir H. CAIRNS wished to know whether the Government had really assented to the principle that the Americans might seize any of our vessels trading with neutral ports, drag them into a prize court in the United States, and compel them to undergo a lengthened litigation before justice could be done to their owners.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL said that, so far back as November last, Earl Russell protested against the seizure of our vessels by American cruisers, unless after careful search and reasonable grounds to justify the capture being found on board. Mr. Seward had never attempted to justify the indiscriminate seizure of our merchant vessels, and had sent out instructions to the American officers to be very careful not to seize upon any vessels but those that were carrying contraband of war.

Lord R. CECIL said that the Federal ships had unjustifiably seized some of our ships, and, while our Government was considering what it should do, Mr. Adams was master of the field, and our commerce was smarting under their conduct. Already the insurance rates were raised on our shipping in consequence of the state of our relations with America, and he thought that the protestations of Mr. Seward were not of much value, when it was notorious that Admiral Wilkes was making the most piratical attacks upon our vessels.

Mr. B. OSBORNE hoped that the House would repose their utmost confidence in the judgment and discretion of the noble Lord at the head of the Government, and deprecated a continuance of a discussion calculated to precipitate this country into war.

The subject then dropped, and the motion was withdrawn.

THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT'S MEMORIAL.

The House having gone into Committee of Supply,

Lord PALMERSTON, pursuant to motion, moved that a sum of £50,000 be granted to her Majesty in aid of the fund towards the erection of a memorial to commemorate the late lamented Prince Albert. The noble Viscount said the whole nation deeply sympathised with her Majesty in the dreadful loss she, as well as the country, had sustained; and, as a proof of that feeling, as well as of respect to her Most Gracious Majesty, it was fitting that the nation should now unite in erecting a substantial memoral to the late illustrious Prince Consort. It was deemed most fitting to leave the selection of the design and character of the memorial to the Queen herself. Her Majesty having appointed four commissioners to invite plans and designs, it was ultimately resolved to confine the memorial to a monument in the shape of a cross, to be erected on that part of Hyde Park near Knightsbridge Barracks. It was originally intended to combine such a monument with the erection of a hall to be dedicated to the cultivation of science and art; but, as that would be a work involving a very large expenditure, the idea was abandoned. The estimated cost of the monument to be constructed was £110,000, of which £60,000 had been already contributed by voluntary subscription.

After a short conversation, the vote was agreed to.

Several other votes were considered during the remainder of the night.

Several foreign journals speak of an invention just produced in Germany—namely, a musical bed, so constructed that by means of a concealed piece of mechanism "the pressure of the body produces the softest harmony," which lasts long enough to lull one to sleep. At the head of the bed is a dial with a hand, which can be placed at whatever hour the person wishes to awake; and at the time fixed "the bed plays a march of Spontini, with drums and cymbals, loud enough to wake the soundest sleeper."

Professor Agassiz begins, in the last *Atlantic*, a new series of scientific articles, under the title "America the Old World," in which he maintains that the American continent has been falsely denominated the New World. "Here was the first dry land lifted out of the waters, here was the first shore that was washed by the ocean that enveloped all the world besides; and while Europe was represented only by islands rising here and there above the sea, America already stretched an unbroken line of land from Nova Scotia to the Far West."

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Great Eastern was hauled off the gridiron, near Liverpool, at twelve o'clock last Saturday night.

Mr. Hamilton, jun., was on Wednesday elected to represent the county of Dublin in the room of his father.

The Prince of Wales has forwarded a cheque for £10 to the poor man Woods, who was so seriously injured by incautiously handling a cannon at Holbeach, on the day of the Royal marriage.

Mr. Findlater, a Dublin brewer, is imitating Mr. Guinness's liberality to the Church, and is building a Presbyterian place of worship at a cost of £12,000.

Two boxes of gold and silver coins, in good preservation, have been dug up in a garden adjoining the vicarage grounds at Ohard, which are now let out in allotments to cottagers.

The alleged Confederate gun-boat Alexandra has been "exchequered" at Liverpool, and it is stated that the Government contemplate legal proceedings against the builders.

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church in England has been holding its sitting this week in Manchester. The Rev. A. M'Clean, D.D., minister at Ramsbottom, was unanimously chosen Moderator, in the place of the Rev. W. Ballantyne, of London, who filled the office last year.

A public meeting was held at Leeds on Monday night, under the presidency of the Mayor, to express sympathy with Poland. Count Zamoyski was present. One of the resolutions passed called for a suspension of intercourse with Russia until the national existence of Poland was secured.

Lord Frederick Fitzroy has been returned to serve Thetford in Parliament, in place of the Earl of Euston, elevated to the Peerage by the death of his father, the Duke of Grafton. The numbers at the close of the poll on Tuesday were—For Lord Fitzroy (Conservative), 93; for Mr. Harvey (Liberal), 81.

Lord Massereene has met with a sad accident, from which there is little hope of his recovery. On Saturday last his Lordship was in the garden at Antrim Castle, fastening a tree to a stake, when it suddenly gave way and he was precipitated backwards down a terrace, falling heavily on some very large rough stones, one of which came in violent contact with his spine. The body from below the waist is paralysed.

The steamer Telegraph, from Dublin to Holyhead, with 250 passengers and 400 head of live stock, struck, in a fog on Thursday se'nnight, on the Welsh coast. The master, named Warren, an honorary Lieutenant of the Naval Reserve, though severely injured by the shock, behaved admirably. Believing the ship sinking, he landed all his passengers on a rock, whence they were ultimately rescued in a boat. It appeared, however, that the watertight compartments saved the ship, though her bows were stove in.

Ten lives have been lost at Botallack Mine, Cornwall. This mine is one of the largest in that part of the country. A great portion of its workings is under the bed of the Atlantic, and it is entered by a diagonal shaft, 180 fms. deep, which slopes down at the deep angle of 35 deg. The ores and the workmen are drawn up this slope by a waggon attached by a chain to the steam-engine at the top. On Saturday evening last ten men were coming up in a waggon, and had nearly reached the top, when the chain snapped; and the men, taken so by surprise that they had no power to apply the brakes, were hurled to the bottom and killed on the spot.

The Council of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland have decided on holding their congress this year in the city of Rochester; and the arrangements to make the meeting one of the most attractive ever held are proceeding most satisfactorily. The meeting will be under the patronage of the leading nobility and gentry resident in Kent and the adjoining counties. The Corporation of Rochester have placed at the disposal of the Institute several of the public buildings in the city, in which to hold their meetings; and the large hall at the Corn Exchange will be appropriated for a museum, in which the collection of antiquities and other objects of interest will be exhibited. The congress will be held during the last week of July.

THE DISTRESS IN THE COTTON-MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

Mr. Commissioner Farnall, in his weekly report, read on Monday at the meeting of the Central Executive Relief Committee in Manchester, made the gratifying statement that, "On the 11th inst. there was a decrease in the number of persons receiving parochial relief in the twenty-seven unions in the cotton-manufacturing districts, as compared with the numbers so relieved in the previous week, of 2896." The hon. secretary stated that twelve packages of clothing, two hampers of wine, 1001 barrels of flour, and sixty-five boxes of bacon had been sent off during the week. The total receipts for the week had been £5234 3s. 4d.

The Mansion House Committee have responded to the appeals made to them to assist in promoting emigration from Lancashire and Cheshire, by setting aside a sum of £5000 for that object. One-fifth of the whole amount has been granted to the Victoria Emigration Assistance Society—a body which has already voted £5000 of its own funds for the purpose of enabling some of our distressed operatives to proceed to Australia. The financial statement showed the total amount received in aid of the fund to Thursday se'nnight to be £480,346 16s. The total sum received during the week was £2175, of which £649 4s. was from home, and £1525 16s. from colonial resources. The following grants, with several minor ones, were made:—Ashton-under-Lyne, £2000; Stalybridge, £1000; Manchester (a final donation), £1000; Stockport, £1000.

There has been another disturbance in the manufacturing districts. The workpeople at Preston were dissatisfied with the work allotted to them and, though they all assembled at the place where the work was to be done, not more than a hundred engaged in it. The guardians of the poor refused to pay any but those who did their allotted tasks, and the consequence was that on Tuesday night a mob assembled in the streets, and the windows of the police-office were broken. The military were called out, but the disturbance was quelled without their aid. On Wednesday morning rioting again commenced. The men assembled as usual but refused to work, and, being joined by others, proceeded to the residence of the Mayor, who, however, refused them an interview, and threatened them with the Riot Act and the military. They were forcibly removed by the police, but in the course of the day the offices at the stoneyard were gutted by the mob. Several stones were thrown at the police. Some of the rioters have been committed for trial.

Three of the Ashton rioters were tried at the Salford New Bailey Sessions on Thursday week. Their offences were of the same character as that of the men tried at Chester, and the evidence was also similar. Two of the prisoners were sentenced to three months' and the other to six months' imprisonment.

The Austrian Government has acquainted the Swiss Federal Council that adherents of Mazzini in Switzerland are plotting an attack upon the southern portion of the Tyrol.

The Imperial Court of Montpellier has recently been called on to hear an appeal, in which the point in dispute was the question whether a frog is a fish. The judgment was affirmative.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE influx of bullion into the Bank of England having continued, and most of the foreign exchanges being favourable, an increased amount of business has been transacted in National Securities this week, and the quotations have had an upward tendency. The large increase in the supply of unemployed capital has had the effect of raising the premium on Exchequer Bills to 5s.

A lower range in the Bank rate for money having been pretty generally anticipated, the demand for accommodation has fallen off, and the value of capital has somewhat declined. On Thursday the directors of the Bank of England reduced their minimum rate of discount to 3½ per cent.

There has been scarcely any inquiry for money in the Stock Exchange, and loans on Government Securities have been offered as low as 2, and even 1½ per cent.

About £200,000 in gold has been disposed of to the Bank, and the demand for bullion for export purposes is trifling. The steamer for India has taken out £277,000.

Throughout the Continent the demand for money has become much less active.

The latest advices from New York bring the premium on gold 46½ per cent, and the exchange for bankers' bills 161 to 162.

Another Turkish loan for £6,000,000 has been brought out in Paris, and the Scrip has been done here at 1 to 1½ prem. The Ceylon Government have announced, through the agents for the Crown colonies, that they are prepared to receive tenders for £250,000 in Debentures. The biddings will take place on the 1st proximo.

No change of importance took place in the value of Home Stocks on Monday. Prices, however, were tolerably firm. Prices were rather higher on the following day. On Wednesday the quotations were about the same. On Thursday the market was flat. Consols realised 92⅞ to 93; the Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91⅝ to ⅞; and Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 5s. prem.; India Five per Cent Stock, 105¾ ⅞.

The Foreign House has ruled somewhat heavy, and prices have a downward tendency.

Joint-stock Bank Shares continue firm, and prices, almost generally, are well supported.

The dealings in Colonial Government Securities have been far from numerous.

A fair amount of business has been transacted in the Miscellaneous Market.

The Railway Share Market has been in a most inactive state, and prices have shown a tendency to give way.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, April 20.—There was only a limited supply of home-grown wheat on offer in to-day's market; nevertheless, the demand for both red and white qualities was in a very inactive state, and last week's prices were barely supported. Fine foreign wheats were held at full currencies. Heated samples were dull, and the turn cheaper. Medium qualities of barley, both English and foreign, were moderately firm. Other descriptions were heavy, at late rates. The malt trade was far from active, on former terms. Good sound oats changed hands steadily—other kinds slowly, at about stationary prices. Both beans and peas moved off slowly, at last week's currency. The flour trade was in a sluggish state, and, in some instances, the quotations were in favour of buyers.

April 22.—The amount of business doing in all kinds of produce to-day was limited. Compared with Monday, however, no change took place in prices.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s. to 51s.; ditto, white, 40s. to 53s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s. to 50s.; rye, 34s. to 35s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 28s.; distilling ditto, 30s. to 34s.; malting ditto, 28s. to 42s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 50s. to 53s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 57s.; Kingston and Ware, 62s. to 65s.; Chevalier, 56s. to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s. to 23s.; potato ditto, 24s. to 27s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 21s.; ditto, white, 16s. to 23s.; tick beans, 29s. to 31s.; grey peas, 34s. to 35s.; maple, 36s. to 40s.; white, 37s. to 38s.; boilers, 38s. to 40s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 43s. to 47s.; town households, 35s. to 37s.; country marks, 30s. to 34s. per 280lb. American, 22s. to 26s. per barrel. French, 38s. to 42s.; Spanish, 38s. to 43s. per sack.

Arrivals.—English: Wheat, 450; malt, 2680; flour, 430. Irish: Oats, 100. Foreign: Wheat, 8620; barley, 2610; oats, 27,530; flour, 10,970 barrels.

Seeds.—Most agricultural seeds are a slow inquiry, at about previous quotations. Linseed is rather lower; but rape is quite as dear as last week. Other seeds rule about stationary. In cake very little is doing.

Linseed, English crushing, 62s. to 66s.; Calcutta, 56s. to 60s.; hempseed, 42s. to 45s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 17s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 9s. to 12s.; white ditto, 8s. to 9s.; tares, 6s. to 6s. 6d. per bushel; English rapeseed, 70s. to 72s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11; rape cakes, £5 10s. to £6 10s. per ton; canary, 48s. to 50s. per quarter; red clover, 42s. to 74s.; white ditto, 60s. to 76s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 7d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 45s. 6d.; barley, 35s. 4d.; oats, 21s. 6d.; rye, 30s. 5d.; beans, 38s. 6d.; peas, 36s. 2d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 45s. 5d.; barley, 36s. 9d.; oats, 21s. 5d.; rye, 32s. 6d. beans, 39s. 11d.; peas, 35s. 6d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 75,943; barley, 30,240; oats, 9393; rye, 55; beans, 3374; peas, 401 quarters.

Tea.—The market is somewhat excited, and prices, owing to the proposed reduction in the duty to 1s. per lb, have advanced 1d. to 2d. per lb. The shipments from China to the latest dates were over 101,000,000 lb.

Sugar.—The demand has continued moderately active, and the quotations are well supported. Jamaica has sold at 32s. 6d. to 36s. 6d.; St. Kitts, 33s. 6d. to 35s.; and Demerara, 32s. 6d. to 43s. per cwt. Refined goods are active, and common brown lumps have advanced to 47s. 6d. per cwt. The stock is 95,000 tons, against 53,549 tons last year.

Coffee.—The market is by no means active. Prices, however, are well supported. The supply in warehouse amounts to 7840 tons, against 6200 tons in 1861.

Rice.—There is only a limited inquiry for this article, at about previous rates. Stock, 58,456 tons, against 30,118 tons.

Provisions.—The inquiry for Irish butter is much restricted, at about previous rates. Fine foreign butter is somewhat firm, at 105s. to 108s. per cwt. We have very little change to notice in the value of other kinds of provisions.

Tallow.—The market is flat, at 42s. 9d. per cwt for P.Y.C., on the spot, and 46s. for delivery during the last three months. Stock, 41,823 casks, against 37,400 ditto last year.

Oils.—There is a moderate business doing in linseed oil, at £43 5s. per ton on the spot. Rape may be quoted at £50 to £54; olive, £49 to £58 10s.; cocoanut, £49 10s. to £62; and fine palm, £37. French turpentine has sold at 92s. to 93s. per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum is in moderate request, at about stationary prices. Proof Leewards, 1s. 6d.; proof East India, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per gallon. Brandy is selling at from 3s. to 11s. 4d.; Hamburg spirit, 1s. 4d.; English ditto, grain, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d.; ditto, rice, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; and English gin, for export, proof, 2s. 9d. to 3s. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 to £4 4s.; clover, £3 10s. to £5 10s.; and straw, £1 10s. to £1 16s. per load.

Coals.—Best house coals, 16s. 9d. to 17s. 6d.; seconds, 14s. to 15s. 6d.; Hartley's, 13s. 9d. to 15s.; and manufacturers', 12s. 9d. to 14s. 9d. per ton.

Hops.—There is rather more business doing in our market, and prices are freely supported. Mid and East Kent pockets, 70s. to 180s.; Weald of Kents, 60s. to 140s.; Sussex, 70s. to 126s.; and foreign, 65s. to 112s. per cwt.

Wool.—The new end is heavy, and to force sales lower rates must be submitted to.

Potatoes.—For this time of year the supplies are large, and the trade is inactive, at from 4l. to 15l. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—(Thursday, April 24.)—Our market to-day was rather scantily supplied with beasts. Prime breeds commanded a steady sale, at an advance in the quotations, compared with Monday, of 2d. per 8lb.—the best Scots having realised 4s. 10d. per 8lb.; but inferior stock moved off slowly, at late rates. We were moderately supplied with sheep, and the mutton trade generally was firm, at full prices. The best Downs, in the wool, sold at 5s. 8d.—out of the wool, 4s. 8d. per 8lb. Lambs were in fair supply, and sluggish request, on easier terms. Prices ranged from 6s. 8d. to 7s. 8d. per 8lb. There was an improved demand for calves, at 3d. per 8lb. more money. Pigs and milch cows sold heavily, at late rates. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; prime large oxen, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; large coarse calves, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; lambs, 6s. 8d. to 7s. 8d.; suckling calves, 14s. to 19s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 28s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 890; cows, 137; sheep and lambs, 5000; calves, 205; pigs, 300. Foreign: Beasts, 250; sheep, 580; calves, 160.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are moderate, and the demand is inactive, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; lamb, 5s. 4d. to 7s.; veal, 4s. 4d. to 5s.; and pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. per 8lb. by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 17.

BANKRUPTS.

M. LOPEZ, Belgrave-road, Pimlico, importer of cigars.—F. CLARKE, Manbey-road, Stratford, clerk.—C. G. RULE, Albany-street, Regent's Park, clerk in the Admiralty.—FANNY MELVILLE, Hanover-cottages, Regent's Park, vocalist.—M. GREEN, Forest-hill, Kent, warehouseman.—J. R. VIVIAN, Russell-place, Old Kent-road, coal agent.—R. LEWIS, Whitchurch, Glamorganshire, beer retailer.—C. DUGGET, Treforest, Glamorganshire, Catholic priest.—G. PETTET, Earlsoham, Suffolk, machine maker.—A. C. PANK, King's Lynn, Norfolk, plumber and glazier.—W. NIXON, Llanannon-in-Yale, Denbighshire, farmer.—J. HALL, High-street, Battersea, assistant to a colour-grinder.—J. C. JACKSON, Moreton-street West, Pimlico, cabinetmaker.—W. R. FISHER, West Ham, Essex, chemist.—G. HUNT, Saham Toney, Norfolk, licensed victualler.—T. D. HAYLEY, Guildford, Surrey, tailor and draper.—L. J. IBBS, Bedford, licensed victualler.—S. R. SMITH, John-street, Minories, master mariner.—T. M. PORTER, Barrow-hill-place, Regent's Park, clerk at the War Office.—J. A. L. BARNARD, Albert-road East, Dalston, late manager of the London and Provincial Discount Company.—W. HANCOCK, Fulham, Cambridgeshire, grocer and draper.—J. SUTHERLAND, Upper Fitzroy-street, Fitzroy-square, tailor.—C. H. DAVIS City-road, stationer.—H. W. HART, Fleet-street, manufacturer of patent reflecting gas shades.—E. RULE, Alfred-street, Bedford-square, Middlesex, clerk.—J. HOPKIN, Eaham-place, Kentstreet, Borough, dealer in marine stores.—F. C. MORPHEW, Liverpool, wine merchant.—J. ANSCOMBE, Brighton, builder.—R. T. FITCHETT, Charlotte-street, Portland-road, tailor.—C. MARTER, St. Margaret's, Hertfordshire, innkeeper.—R. JONES, Conway, Carnarvonshire, confectioner.—J. ASHWORTH, Stacksteads, Lancashire, joiner.—G. MANN, Hulme, Manchester, butcher.—J. UNSWORTH, Bolton, teadealer.—M. DUNN, jun., Gateshead, builder.—H. THOMAS, Hereford, innkeeper.—M. JENKINSON, Grantham, shoemaker.—E. SMITH, Waltham Abbey, Essex, licensed victualler.—J. AULT, Birmingham, hair-pin manufacturer.—E. BOND, Stafford, maltster and victualler.—W. COLDICOTT, Birmingham, baker.—J. and E. DEAKIN, Longton, Staffordshire, earthenware manufacturers.—G. MILLER, Lechlade, Gloucestershire, cattle dealer.—W. BROWN, Sheffield, steel manufacturer.—W. BARRACLOUGH, Sheffield, newsagent.—J. RICHARDSON, Middlesbro, York, printer.—E. H. J. TOWN, Bradford, Yorkshire, ale and porter merchant.—W. and A. SUTCLIFFE, and J. WHITAKER, Bradford, cotton-spinners.—J. BELL, Market Rasen, Lincoln, boot and shoe maker.—T. JONES, Liverpool, slater.—W. WILLIAMS, Birkenhead, licensed victualler.—I. MORRIS, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, retailer of beer.—S. SMITH, Huddersfield, fitting manufacturer.—S. J. HADDON, Christchurch, Hants, schoolmaster.—T. PROSSER, Feckbro, Worcester, dealer in fruit.—C. TURBERVILLE, Birlingham, Worcestershire, tailor.—C. RANSOM, Edington, Wilts.—J. WARD, Sutton in Ashfield, Nottinghamshire, hag hosier.—W. HUGHES, Newark, Nottinghamshire, shoemaker.—J. LANE, Newark, Nottinghamshire, tailor.—S. INGRAM, Kingswinford, Staffordshire, miner.—J. REED, Abbotts Bickington, Devonshire, farmer.—J. VERNON, Leicester, dealer in musical instruments.—J. STANTON, Westbromwich, boot and shoe maker.—T. BONE, St. Mary's Scilly, Cornwall, draper.—J. GODFREY, Swannington, Leicestershire, builder.—H. WYATT, Appleby, Leicestershire, miller.—G. GADD, Landport, Hants, bookseller.—R. YENSLEY, Kent Ansley, Devonshire, farmer.—J. HAMSON, Macclesfield, joiner.—S. MORETON, Birmingham, nautical artist.—D. WIGNALL, Everton, Lancashire, tallow-chandler.—J. HARRISON, York, cattle dealer.—G. DEIGHTON, York, cabinetmaker.—S. CARTER, Binstal, Yorkshire, stonemason.—J. CARLISLE, Brampton, Cumberland, veterinary surgeon.—J. LEWIS, Narberth, Pembrokeshire, tailor.—C. RICHMOND, West Retford, Nottinghamshire, cooper.—T. EDWARDS, Yarpole, Herefordshire.—S. ABERDEIN, Hindolveston, Norfolk, schoolmaster.—R. A. SMITH, Gateshead, beerhouse-keeper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

R. REID, Letham, innkeeper.—T. GIBB, Edinburgh, builder.—W. STEWART, Merchistonbank, Edinburgh.—Messrs. URQUHART and CO. Dingwall, merchants.—J. BEARUP Crieff potato merchant.

TUESDAY, APRIL 21.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

J. STRINGER, Kingston-upon-Hull, draper.

BANKRUPTS.

T. IMPEY, Guildford and Farnham, Surrey, auctioneer.—H. MURCH, Newland-street, Kensington, tailor.—J. N. HOLMES, Norfolk-street, Strand, merchant.—W. BURNS, Bury St. Edmunds.—T. BLAISK, Burlington-arcade bootmaker.—R. YOUNG, George-street, Islington, tailor.—S. DUNN, Gotha-cottages, Old Kent-road, joiner.—J. T. SMITH Circus-street, Marylebone, cabinetmaker.—C. ROBINSON, Montpelier-row, Twickenham, masonic jeweller.—C. H. GORDON, Burleigh-street, Strand, lithographer.—E. KELSE, Long-acre, late licensed victualler.—R. W. WELCH, Greenwich, clerk in the Admiralty.—G. A. H. CHICHESTER, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, manure manufacturer.—R. YOUNG, Deptford, shipwright.—W. GASKIN, Union-place, Marylebone-road, ornamental draughtsman.—H. BONHAM, Frederick-place, Hampstead-road, bootmaker.—J. P. ENDEAN, Upper Seymour-street, Euston-square, late auctioneer.—C. J. DAVIES, Rufford's-buildings, Islington, coffee-house keeper.—W. FARMBOROUGH, Harrow, grocer.—G. DAERON, Chobham, Surrey, farmer.—J. WIGGINTON, Stingo-lane, Marylebone, grocer.—G. SAYWELL, Chenies-mews, Bedford-square, carpenter.—F. ZERMAN, Tillotson-place, Waterloo-road, late hotel-keeper.—G. T. GILLIONS, Great Amwell, Herts, farmer.—H. BAKER, Gravesend, watchmaker.—E. ROBERTS, Whitchurch, Salop, linen merchant.—J. WOOLSTENCROFT, Burslem, chemist.—F. MALCOLM, Stoke-upon-Trent, earthenware manufacturer.—W. MARTIN, Ratcliffe-upon-Trent, Notts, surgeon.—W. REES, Merthyr Tydfil, grocer.—N. NICHOLLS, Bath, licensed victualler.—R. GLOYN, Penryn, Cornwall, accountant.—T. WADE, Leeds, commission agent.—W. BARRACLOUGH, Sheffield, newsagent.—W. BROWN, Sheffield, steel manufacturer.—G. KNOWLES, Brampton, earthenware manufacturer.—R. REID, Liverpool, licensed victualler.—M. FAY, Liverpool, car proprietor.—R. A. DORRINGTON, Southport, Lancashire, woollen merchant.—W. HARMAN, silversmith, Sheffield, silk manufacturer.—T. GRANGER, Hartlepool, manufacturer of soda water.—G. HUTCHISON, Newcastle-on-Tyne, grocer.—J. RENWICK, Berwick-on-Tweed, late earthenware dealer.—H. T. ALLAN, Newcastle-on-Tyne and Tynemouth, shipbroker.—E. DOWS, Manchester.—J. R. PITTON, Everton, Lancashire.—G. HAYES, Manchester, plumber.—H. C. WILSON, Manchester.—G. C. OPER, Bishop Auckland, butcher.—T. JACKSON Saddleworth, Yorkshire, provision-dealer.—W. LOWE, Derby, late racing-house keeper.—M. BERGERBERGH, Halifax, joint-stock manager.—M. COLLINS, Hereford, butcher.—J. ROBINSON, Hulme, Lancashire, builder.—R. F. COOPER, Birmingham, toolmaker.—H. CORBETT, Hartcome, Staffordshire, charcoal-dealer.—C. NASH, Liverpool, boot and shoe dealer.—C. GLEDHILL, Parkgate, Yorkshire, tailor.—J. FRANCE, Staithwaite, Yorkshire, grocer.—J. SENIOR, Kirkburton, Yorkshire, tailor.—T. WEEDON, jun., Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks, butcher.—J. R. WHITAKER, Bradford, tailor.—NANCY PRIESTLEY, Alverson, Yorkshire, innkeeper.—J. WARREN, South Benham, Somersetshire, farmer.—H. HAWKINS, Bristol, licensed victualler.—F. C. BADHAM, Bristol, commission agent.—S. TAYLOR, Bowbarton, Somersetshire, carpenter.—H. PAYNE, Weston-super-Mare, coal merchant.—W. ASHCOMBE, jun., Lincoln, tailor.—W. FISK, sen., Ipswich, innkeeper.—C. BLUNSDEN, Wellingborough, Northampton-shire, innkeeper.—R. JACKSON, Apsley Guise, Beds, builder.—W. H. HAWKINS, Aylesbury, grocer.—J. M. HAYES, Gillingham, Kent, bricklayer.—J. W. STUBB, Grange-road, Bermondsey, newsvender.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. C. M'KAY, Glasgow, late lessee of swimming-baths.—J. HEPBURN, Smithstone, merchant.—T. W. E. TOTSON, Cupar, rector of an academy.—W. FRANKS and W. M. TURNER, Glasgow, sewed muslin manufacturers.—R. ALSTON, Dunbarton, grocer.—J. SIM, Carluke, Lanarkshire, farmer.

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THE REV. H. M. BIRCH.

THE Rev. Henry Mildred Birch, eldest son of the late Rev. H. Rous Birch, of Southwold, Suffolk, was educated at Eton, whence he proceeded, as captain of the school, to King's College, Cambridge, of which society he became a Fellow, having gained the Craven scholarship and several University medals. He then became one of the masters at Eton, and while there had the distinguished honour of being selected by the Queen and Prince Consort to undertake the education of the Prince of Wales. Mr. Birch was subsequently presented by the Earl of Wilton to the valuable and important living of Prestwich, Lancashire, and, on leaving the Court, was made Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen. He is an Honorary Canon of Manchester Cathedral, and is one of the recently-appointed chaplains in the household of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Our Portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Eastham, of Manchester.

"THE LADYE'S CHAMBER, TOWER OF LONDON." BY R. H. CALDERON.

THE lady prisoner in the suggestive little picture we have engraved is intended evidently to be Lady Jane Grey. It is, we think, surprising that incidents from Lady Jane's career—whose life and death is one of the most romantic and touching in our history — are not more commonly chosen as themes by our painters. Our artists need no longer search for the most trifling episodes in the life of Marie Antoinette or Mary Queen of Scots while the sad story of Lady Jane Grey's untimely fate remains almost untouched. The materials are all at hand, from the portraits of herself and nearly all her contemporaries by Holbein, Nicholas Hilliard, or other painters and miniaturists of the time, to the minute and various accounts of her short but eventful history left by the chroniclers and her numerous biographers. Even the cells in the Tower remain to this day the same as they were centuries since, as we see, indeed, by our Engraving; for we understand this is an exact representation of one of the apartments, even to the names of noble prisoners scratched on the wall, some of which, including "IANE" and "DVDLEY," are legible even in our Engraving. Apropos of this name of Jane which occurs in the prison-room of the Beauchamp Tower, and is repeated on another of the walls of the same apartment, it may be pertinent to remark that doubts exist as to its having been incised by the hand of Lady Jane herself. The repetition of the signature has been fancifully assumed to convey an intimation that by it she at once styled herself a Queen, and that even the horrors of a prison could not force her to relinquish that title. But this idea is not borne out by history. On the contrary, there is documentary proof that Lady Jane accepted the regal title very reluctantly, and only upon the urgent and imperative requirement and plausible representations of her tyrannical father, the Duke of Suffolk, and her ambitious father-in-law, the Duke of Northumberland, probably aided the affectionate solicitations of her husband, Lord Guildford Dudley. But doubts, as we have intimated, exist whether this name was cut by the hand of the illustrious victim to royalty. Mr. Bayley, in his "History and Antiquities of the Tower," says "however severe might formerly have been the treatment of State delinquents, a sense of delicacy seems always to have been preserved towards the weaker sex; and when a female of distinction had the misfortune to be committed to the Tower she was usually confined in the private house of the Lieutenant or some other respectable officer of the fortress. It is, therefore, highly improbable that this room could have been the place of confinement of Lady Jane; indeed, we are almost certain that it was not, for at that period we have proof that it was the prison of some, at least, of the Dudleys; and it is hardly to be imagined that she should have been placed in the same apartment with them. There seems better reason to conjecture that these two inscriptions, instead of having been made by Lady Jane Grey herself, were cut by one of the sons of the Duke of Northumberland; and, supposing the unhappy Guildford to have been immured here, as were his brothers, nothing can be conceived more natural than that he should have thus dwelt upon the name of her who was so near and dear to him—to whom he was bound by the strongest ties of affection, and whose fate was so closely interwoven with his own." For our own part, we do not entirely subscribe to this view, although we thought it right to give it. Nor if it be so need we allow an antiquarian objection to prevent our enjoyment of even an artistic license. Mr. Calderon has certainly realised the loneliness and anguish of the beautiful and accomplished prisoner by her position and attitude, and the boldness of composition, suggesting the solitary vacancy of the room. From the window out of which she looks, wrapt in prayer, she is said to have seen, on the very day of her execution within the precincts of the Tower, the corse of her husband brought from Tower-hill; but another account, in which she is represented to have met it as she was on her way to the scaffold, is more probably correct. The old folio books and the illuminated volume lying about the chamber remind us of her extraordinary learning. The reader will remember Roger Ascham's account of finding her reading the "Phædo" of Plato in Greek, instead of joining her family, who were hunting in the park at Bradgate. Sir Thomas Chaloner tells us that, although scarcely eighteen years of age when she was beheaded, the Lady Jane was well versed in the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldee, Arabic, French, and Italian languages; that she had a natural wit, which was improved by art and study; that she played well on instrumental music (note the lute in the Engraving), wrote a curious hand, and was excellent at her needle; and that, notwithstanding all these rare endowments, she was of a mild, humble, and modest spirit, and never showed an elated mind till she showed it at her death.

This admirable little picture was lately in the collection of Mr. Morby, Cornhill.

THE REV. HENRY MILDRED BIRCH, CHAPLAIN TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

"THE LADYE'S CHAMBER, TOWER OF LONDON," BY R. H. CALDERON.

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INSPECTION OF THE GARRISON AT PORTSMOUTH BY H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

THE 6TH BRIGADE ROYAL ARTILLERY PASSING THE DUKE IN GRAND DIVISIONS.

THE 4TH BRIGADE ROYAL ARTILLERY IN ACTION,—SEE PAGE 462.

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BIRTHS.

At Loodianah, Punjab, on the 12th ult., the wife of Charles P. Elliott, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

At Hyde Park-gardens, the wife of Algernon Bathurst, Esq., of a son.

At Clifton, the wife of Major-Genenral Drought, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 22nd inst., at the Old Church, Edgbaston, Charles Bray, only son of Alderman Hodgson, solicitor, of Birmingham, to Jane Vere, younger daughter of William Lucy, Esq., J.P., of West Mount, Edgbaston. No cards.

On the 16th inst., at St. James's, Paddington, William Peere, eldest son of William Peere Williams Freeman, Esq., of Pylewell Park, Lymington, to Isabella, eldest daughter of Herman Merivale, Esq.

On the 18th inst., at St. James's, Piccadilly, Thomas Pullalove, Esq., of Westbourne-park-road, Bayswater, to Rebekah Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Richard William Walpole, of Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico.

DEATHS.

On the 17th inst., at Chiselhurst, the Hon. Louisa Cavendish, widow of the late William Cavendish, Esq., and mother of the Duke of Devonshire, in her 84th year.

At Brighton, Miss Georgiana Elizabeth Spencer, daughter of the late John Spencer, Esq., and the late Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Spencer, and granddaughter of George, third Duke of Marlborough.

In Grosvenor-square, Charlotte, Dowager Countess of Verulam, in her 80th year.

INSTITUTE of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS, founded, 1831, as the New Society of Painters in Water Colours, is NOW OPEN. GALLERY, 53, Pall-mall.
JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall-mall.—The TENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES—the Contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish schools—is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

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ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS, ST JAMES'S HALL.—MAY 6. Handel's MESSIAH. Full Orchestra and Chorus. Mdlle. Titiens (her only appearance this season out of Her Majesty's Theatre), Mdlle. Parepa, Miss Eliza Hughes, Miss Lascelles, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Whiffin, Mr. T. A. Walworth, Mr. Santley (by the kind permission of Mr. Mapleson), Mr Lewis Thomas, and Mr. Weiss. Conductor, Professor Bennett. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 5s., and 3s., at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly, and all Musicellers.

HERR ERNST PAUER'S SECOND PERFORMANCE of PIANOFORTE MUSIC, in strictly chronological order, will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS on MONDAY NEXT, April 27—The Italian Composers: the School of Clementi and his Pupils. To commence at Three o'Clock precisely. Tickets for the Series, One Guinea; Single Tickets, Five Shillings. May be had of Mr. E. Pauer, 3, Cranley-place, Onslow-square, S.W.; and of R. W. Ollivier, 19, Old Bond-street, W.

APRIL 29.—Mr. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR.—HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—The programme will include Wesley's Motet, "In exitu Israel;" Mendelssohn's Psalm, "Why rage fiercely the heathen?" Mr. Charles Hallé will play Beethoven's Pastoral Sonata and a brilliant Valse Caprice by Schubert. Tickets, 5s., 2s. 6d., and 1s., at Addison's, 210, Regent-street; Hanover-square Rooms; Austin's, 28, Piccadilly; and all Musicsellers.

MUSICAL UNION.—TUESDAY, APRIL 28, Half-past Three.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Quartet, No. 5, E flat, op. 44, Mendelssohn; Grand Sonata in C, op. 53, Beethoven; Quartet, B flat, No. 78, Haydn. Pianoforte Solos, Lubeck. Artistes—Vieuxtemps, Ries, Webb, and Piatti. Pianist—Ernst Lubeck, from Paris. Visitors admissions, Half-a-Guinea each, to be had of Cramer and Co.; Ollivier; Ashdown and Parry, 18, Hanover-square; at Austin's, and at St. James's Hall.
Director, J. ELLA.

MR. SIMS REEVES at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, APRIL 27, when he will sing Mendelssohn's "If with all your hearts" (Elijah); Blumenthal's "Message"; and "I heard the nightingale," Sullivan. Violin, M. Vieuxtemps: Pianoforte, Mdme. Arabella Goddard; Violoncello, Signor Piatti. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 1s. Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; and at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

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BEETHOVEN ROOMS, 76, HARLEY-STREET.—Mdlle. BONDY begs to announce that her THIRD CONCERT will take place on SATURDAY MORNING, the 2nd of May, at Three o'Clock, assisted by Miss Marian Moss, Mr. Henry Blagrove, Mons. Paque, Mr. Allen Irving. Conductor, Herr Wm. Ganz. Family Tickets to admit Three, One Guinea; Single Tickets, 10s. 6d. each. Address, 11, Duke-street, Portland-place.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK. EXHIBITIONS of PLANTS, FLOWERS, and FRUIT, Wednesdays, May 13, June 3, and 24. AMERICAN PLANTS, Monday, June 8. Tickets to be obtained at the Gardens by orders from Fellows of the Society. May 2nd is the last day upon which the 4s. tickets will be issued. After that day, 5s.; or on the days of Exhibition, 7s. 6d. each.

NEW ZEALAND.—REMITTANCES.—The Bank of New Zealand (incorporated by Act of General Assembly), Capital £500,000, grants Letters of Credit, and undertakes every description of Banking Business throughout the several Provinces.
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This Hotel will be OPENED to the PUBLIC on SATURDAY, the 2nd of MAY NEXT. Manager, M. Francatelli.
By order,
Dated, April 17, 1863. G. T. OLDFIELD, Secretary.

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Romola. (With Two Illustrations.)
Chapter LII.—A Prophetess.
LIII.—On San Miniato.
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LVI.—The other Wife.
Westminster Abbey (March 25, 1863).
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As only a limited space is allowed for Advertisements preference is given to those which are more immediately addressed to Tourists. Advertisements for insertion during the Season 1863 must be forwarded to the Publishers by the 20th of April, accompanied by a remittance. JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

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MUTU COOMÀRA SWÀMY MUDELIÀR.

Mutu Coomàra Swàmy Mudeliàr, the first non-Christian Hindoo gentleman who has been called to the English Bar, belongs to one of the most distinguished families of the *haut monde* of the East. He comes of the Tamil race, which, comprising a population of no less than fifteen millions of Hindoos, form the principal inhabitants of not only Southern India, but also of the best portion of the adjoining island of Ceylon. The Tamils are the most enterprising and energetic of the numerous "nationalities" of India. Not only have they forced their way to the neighbouring islands of the Mauritius, Reunion, and Pulo-Penang, but colonies of them are also to be found in Aden, the West Indies, and, in small numbers, even in Australia. As wealthy bankers and merchants, the Tamil chetties are well known to European merchants in India. Being the capitalists of the land, it is they who principally purchase all European commodities wholesale for distribution to the different districts of Southern India. They also enter into large contracts with Europeans for the supply of cotton; and the American crisis has in no small degree conduced to the acquisition of large fortunes even in India and amongst the Indians. There are to be found also large landed proprietors and zemindars amongst them. The industry and skill which they bring to bear on the cultivation of their fields and gardens, especially in the north of Ceylon, where, from the absence of rivers and works of irrigation, wells have to be sunk and the paddy and tobacco lands supplied with water therefrom, have extorted the admiration of every observer. Nor have they been unmindful of the benefits of English education. Their youth have shown great aptitude for the study of mathematics, mechanics, and jurisprudence. A Tamil engineer is now employed in the construction of railways in the Madras presidency, and there is another in Ceylon who was publicly thanked by its Governor for his services in the construction and completion of an important bridge in the island. Nor is it difficult to find among them men who can correctly predict an eclipse, explain the calculus of Newton, or propound the laws of navigation. As lawyers, while they have, in the French settlement of Pondicherry (in India), raised themselves to the position of avocats and judges of the "Supreme Tribunal," and plead and deliver judgment in the best Parisian French, they have also displayed equal versatility as pleaders and magistrates in the English courts of Madras and Ceylon.

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The flower of the Tamil race is perhaps to be found in the north of Ceylon. Here undoubtedly the purest Tamil is spoken in the present day; and since Madura, in the Madras Presidency (reputed in ancient times, and under the august influence of the Pandian Kings, the Ptolomies of India, to have been the Athens of Southern Hindostan), ceased to be a seat of learning under repeated aggressions from the barbaric hordes of Hyder Ali and Tippoo Sahib, Jaffna, the capital of the north of Ceylon, has become the great focus of the Tamil savants. Here Oriental learning yet flourishes side by side with Occidental seminaries and colleges. The American Mission have been long at work in Jaffna, and there are converts to Christianity now engaged in disseminating the truths of the Gospel amongst their countrymen. There are few places in the East where one could find a community of men as orderly, intelligent, and industrious as the Tamils of Jaffna. The Government of the district is happily placed in the hands of a civil officer of great ability and disinterestedness—Mr. Dyke, a gentleman who, unlike those whose object, in taking employment in the East, is to amass a fortune and return home, has been with the Tamils for nearly thirty-five years, and who, refusing all promotion that should remove him from among them, is determined to devote the rest of his life towards the amelioration of a race whose fine qualities have made him their warm friend and champion.

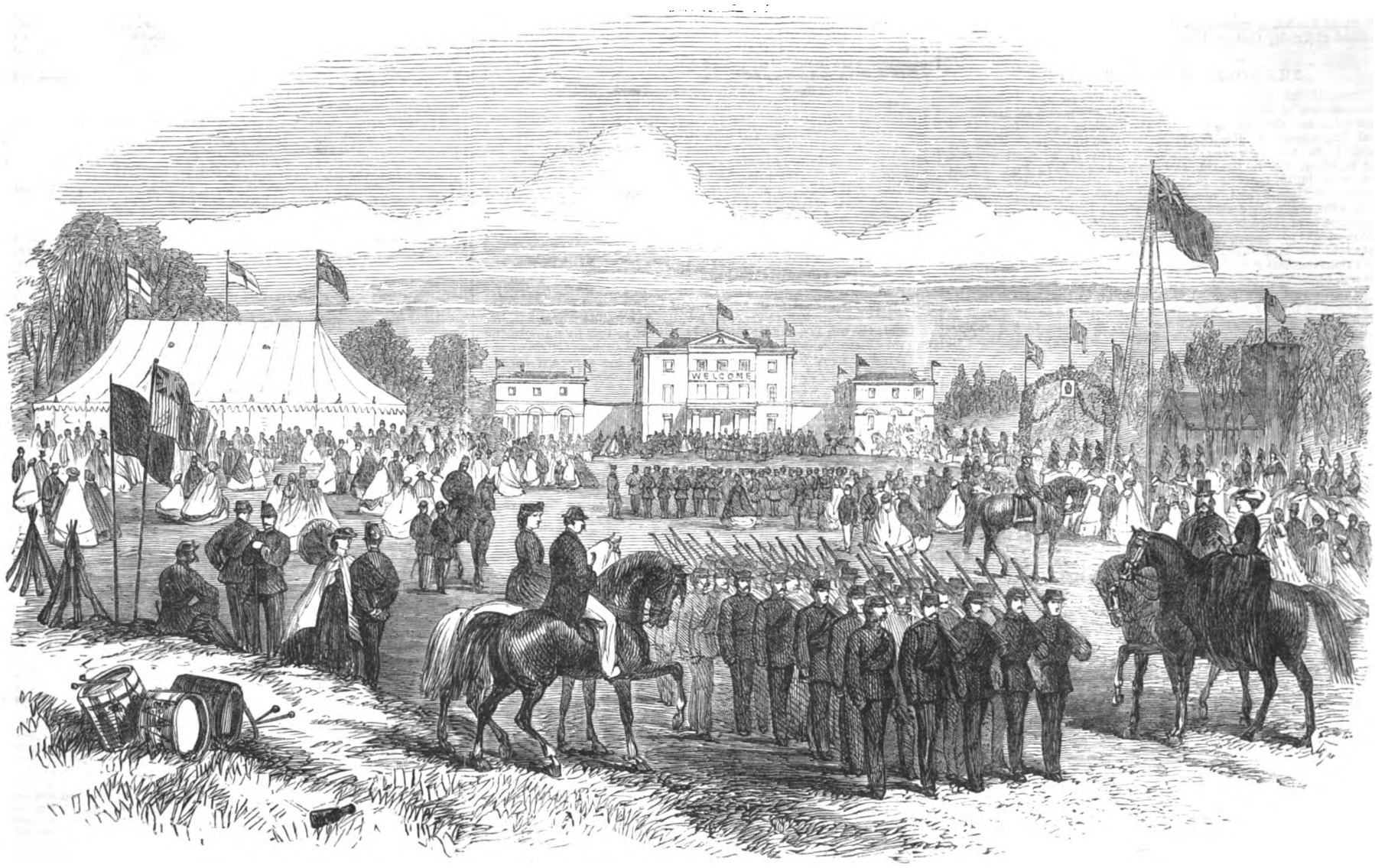
After the cession of Ceylon by the Dutch to the English, a Legislative Council was established for the better administering of its Government. Each race had its representative there. Aromogatta Pulle Coomàra Swàmy Mudeliàr was the first member for the Tamils. He was appointed to this distinguished post, not merely from his high status amongst his countrymen, but also as a reward for the important services which he had rendered to the British Government and to the Tamils for upwards of forty years. In the different expeditions which the British Army had to make to Kandy, before the hill country of Ceylon was finally subjugated; in the entering into treaties with the Kandian Tamil Princes, as well as in the pearl-fisheries of Aripo and in the council board of Colombo, Coomàra Swàmy Mudeliàr had shown such abilities and attachment to the English rule as to have induced the British Government to present him with several gold medals, and to have drawn public approbation from successive English Governors of Ceylon.

His only son is Mutu Coomàra Swàmy Mudeliàr, who lost his father during his infancy. His education was, however, not neglected: he had the benefit of several English tutors, and he completed his education in Queen's College, Colombo, under the presidency of the Rev. B. Booke, M.A. In 1851 M. Coomàra Swàmy became the successful competitor for the "Turnour Prize," awarded by the Ceylon Government for the best student in Greek, Latin, and English classics. Since then he had the advantage of a course of reading under the Rev. Dr. MacVicar, who was at the head of the Scotch Church in Ceylon, and who is known as a metaphysician and natural philosopher of great ability, and as the author of several recondite works on various branches of human knowledge. Mr. C. Swàmy studied for the profession of the law, and became an Advocate in 1856. In the practice of his profession, and in the study of other European languages and literature than the English, he devoted his time till 1862, when, a vacancy occurring in the Legislative Council of Ceylon, the Tamils petitioned for his appointment to the seat of the Tamil member which his father had first filled. Sir Charles M'Carthy, Bart., the present able Governor of this thriving colony, a gentleman of exceedingly liberal views, ever ready to encourage merit and talent amongst the natives, promptly acceded to the wishes of the Tamils. After having served in the council for some time, and given great satisfaction to the constituency which prayed for his appointment and the Government which appointed him, Coomàra Swàmy has now visited Europe.

Coomàra Swàmy Mudeliàr has, since his arrival in England, been called to the English Bar at Lincoln's Inn. Not being a Christian, he had many obstacles to encounter before admission; but he has at last succeeded in surmounting the difficulties raised, and he has now the satisfaction of having pioneered the way for the admission of his countrymen to the English Bar. He is thus the first non-Christian Hindoo-English barrister. The *Times*, in alluding to his call and in discussing the general subject of Indian education in a recent article, makes the following apt remarks on the subject:—"As a mark of the progress which the Hindoo aristocracy has of late made, we may mention that only a few days ago our journal announced, among those called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, the name of an Indian gentleman of rank and position in the East—Mutu Coomàra Swàmy, who is a member of the Legislative Council of Ceylon, and the representative of the Tamil nation in it—the first non-Christian Hindoo who has gained admission into the ranks of the English Bar. This shows that Indians are no longer content to remain in idleness, but, appreciating the advantages of our Government and institutions, are prepared to qualify themselves by every means in their power for the various posts of distinction and honour, which, under the last proclamation of the Queen to the Hindoos—their Magna Charta—they are entitled to fill." We may add that Coomàra Swàmy has taken great interest in the proceedings of the Royal Asiatic Society of Ceylon, to the journal of which society he has contributed several interesting articles on Indian religions and literature. He has the satisfaction of having been elected a member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain. During his short stay in England he has gained many friends, and we trust that he will carry back with him to his native country a pleasant impression of his sojourn amongst us.

BIRTHDAY FESTIVITIES AT HINDLIP HALL.

THERE are few spots more beautiful in the picturesque district surrounding Worcester than Hindlip Hall, the mansion and park of Mr. Henry Allsopp, head of the world-renowned firm known as "Samuel Allsopp and Sons," so long established at Burton-on-Trent. Hindlip is situated about five miles from the ancient city of Worcester. The original edifice—one of those quaint mansions of the olden time which Nash and Cattermole loved so well to draw, belonged to the Tudor period, and was rich in turrets and carved gables. From the house at Hindlip, so runs the folk lore of the county, was written to Lord Monteagle that famous missive which led to the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot. When the old place was pulled down, early in this century, and the structure—a very handsome one—erected on its site, numerous secret chambers, entered by trap-doors and sliding panels, with other occult contrivances, were discovered; and even now the cellars retain all the peculiarities belonging to mediæval times. Hindlip Hall is approached from the Worcester-road by a drive through a shrubbery of nearly a mile in extent, at the end of which is the pretty church of the hamlet, with its ivy-



BIRTHDAY REJOICINGS IN HINDLIP PARK, WORCESTERSHIRE.

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mantled tower and rustic graveyard, the latter containing numerous memorials of the old Catholic possessors of the estate, the Southwell family.

Within the last fortnight Hindlip Hall has been the scene of festive doings, and of demonstrations of the most gratifying character. On Wednesday, the 8th inst., the eldest son of Mr. Henry Allsopp attained his majority, and the event was celebrated by a series of fêtes in every way worthy the wealth and position of his family. On the morning of Wednesday a recognition, characteristically English, of the joyful nature of the occasion was made in the form of a meet of the Worcestershire foxhounds at Hindlip, and—the apparent solecism must be excused—a "field" of about three hundred gentlemen partook of breakfast in the "hall." A capital run was afterwards made, and a fox killed near Alcester. Meanwhile most extensive preparations had been made at Hindlip for the evening festivities. As several hundred guests had been invited, it was absolutely necessary to add to the capabilities of the mansion by the erection of a temporary pavilion on the garden front. This was intrusted to the practised hand of Mr. Benjamin Edgington, of London, apropos of whom it was once suggested that if ever the *Tenterden* peerage became extinct, he should be raised to it, with the additional grade of a *Marquee*. This improvised *salle de danse* was 200ft. long by 40ft. wide, lined throughout with crimson and white drapery, and brilliantly lighted. Beyond the pavilion, triumphal arches, composed of evergreens and other floral decorations, spanned the various approaches to the house, and the "coming events" of the host and hostess's hospitality "cast their shadows before"—or rather their lights, in the guise of a "Welcome" inscribed in a colossal illumination composed of variegated lamps. The arms of the Allsopp family, and the monogram of the young heir, worked out in various ingenious horticultural devices, were among the decorations, all of which exhibited excellent taste. The union-jack floated from the church steeple, and innumerable smaller banners were displayed on the lawn and at other prominent points of view. In the evening the grand ball took place, at which numbers of the élite of the county were present, including Lord Lyttelton, Lord Lieutenant of Worcestershire; the Earl of Dudley, Lord and Lady Raglan, Mr. and Lady Diana Pakington, Mr. and Lady Georgiana Vernon, Mr. and Lady Catherine Berkeley, Hon. Mrs. Coventry, &c. At ten o'clock, to the enlivening strains of Coote and Tinney's orchestra, the ball was opened, Mr. Allsopp, jun., leading off with Lady Raglan, who, with the Lord Lieutenant and other distinguished visitors, were staying in the house. At midnight a sumptuous supper (served by Gunter, of Berkeley-square) was served; after which the festivities were renewed, and kept up with extraordinary spirit until daybreak. On Thursday, the 9th, the company staying at the hall went to the Worcestershire Hunt Steeplechases at Crowle. Friday, the 10th, was, however, the principal fête day, Mr. Allsopp having invited the rifle volunteers from Burton-on-Trent, in which his son holds a commission, to dine at Hindlip, after a review in the park. A special train conveyed the corps from Burton, a distance of fifty miles, in two hours, to Fearnhall Heath, distant about a mile from Hindlip, at half-past eleven o'clock. They mustered about 300 strong, and Mr. Allsopp, jun., met his company at the railway station and marched with it to the hall. The Westwood troop of the Queen's Own Worcestershire Yeomanry Cavalry, under the command of Captain Packington, paraded in honour of the day, and met the volunteers at Hindlip, where they joined in the evolutions which took place during the afternoon. At four p.m. the entire party, numbering nearly 500, sat down to a sumptuous banquet, laid out in the hall pavilion, Mr. Gunter being, as heretofore, the caterer. Mr. Henry Allsopp presided. The usual loyal toasts were proposed and enthusiastically responded to. "The health of Mr. Allsopp, jun.," was then proposed in eloquent and appropriate terms by Mr. Frederick Friend, of Woollet Hall, North Cray, Kent, and was naturally received with a perfect storm of applause. The "Heir of Hindlip" returned thanks in a few brief but expressive sentences. Captain Packington next gave "The health of Mrs. Henry Allsopp," whom he welcomed as a neighbour back to Worcestershire. "The health of Mrs. Allsopp" was also given, and the toast was greeted with enthusiastic cheering by the riflemen from Burton, the proposer remarking that, although the loss, as a resident in Staffordshire, of the estimable lady in question was to be lamented, he yielded to none in the sincerity of his congratulations on the present happy occasion. The party broke up at seven p.m., to enable the volunteers to return to Burton, where they arrived at ten.

On Saturday, the 11th, the employés of Messrs. Allsopp's firm, in number nearly twelve hundred men, were liberally regaled at Burton-on-Trent; and so ended a magnificent and open-hearted display of old English hospitality.

It is understood that Mr. Samuel Charles Allsopp, in whose honour the festivities took place, will hereafter enter the house of business with which his family name is so closely associated. At present he is a student at Trinity College, Cambridge.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE GIFTS.

THE magnificent wedding presents to the Prince and Princess of Wales—several of which have been depicted, and nearly all described, in our columns—are now on view, by the gracious permission of their Royal Highnesses, at the South Kensington Museum. They are exhibited in the new north court, which is a spacious and lofty building, 110 ft. square, and upwards of 50 ft. high. This court was built for the purpose of exhibiting works of art, especially sculpture and monumental objects of Italian origin, which were originally designed to be placed in the open air. The arrangement of objects in this court during the International Exhibition was temporary and provisional; but the present occasion, we are told, has been taken advantage of "to arrange the court to some extent according to the original intention, which was to provide a covered space with light as nearly as possible like that of the open air, so as to produce a general effect similar to that of an Italian cortile open to the sky, and surrounded by cloisters in subdued light." In the centre of the court is an electrotyped casting of the richly-ornamented pillars, holding the lofty flag masts in front of St. Mark's, at Venice, the masts at the museum being, however, only 50 ft. high, or little more than one-third the height of the original. The rich and varied designs of the supporting pillars are, however, perfectly reproduced. These masts bear the silken banners of the Prince and Princess, the one being crowned with the white elephant of Denmark, and the other with the lion of England.

The wedding presents are arranged under these columns in the centre of the court, and in a kind of square inclosure. A large case is placed at each angle of this inclosure, and the path for visitors (carefully railed in) is made to travel round the cases, so as to give a full view of all they contain, and at the same time to prevent the crushing, collision, and confusion that would almost inevitably result had any large open space been left in the neighbourhood of the cases.

With regard to the general arrangement of the presents in the cases, it may be stated that the two first cases as the visitor enters are filled with the jewels presented to the Princess by her relatives and friends, as well as by the Corporation of London and the ladies of other towns in the United Kingdom. The two other cases contain the silver plate, porcelain, textile fabrics, and miscellaneous presents given to the Prince and Princess. Of the jewels, the first place is due to the pearl and diamond necklace presented to Princess Alexandra by the Prince of Wales, and which formed part of her bridal dress. Amongst the other presents of the Prince of Wales to his bride is a diadem of brilliants, the circlet formed of two rows, with ten large brilliants equidistant. Another gift of the Prince is a gold necklace with Etruscan ornaments, which is well worth looking at, for the antique simplicity of the design as well as for the fineness of the work. Next to the Prince's gifts are those of the Queen; and perhaps first amongst them for beauty may be placed one given in the names of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort and the Queen, from designs of his Royal Highness—a parure of opals and brilliants, consisting of three circlets, brooches, a pair of earrings, a cross, and a bracelet. Another present of the Queen to the Princess well worth notice is a suite of Indian ornaments of pearls, emeralds, and diamonds. These ornaments include a corsage, a pair of bracelets, and an armlet, the stones of which are remarkably fine, but the Indian mode of cutting and setting deprive them of very much of their lustre. Amongst the presents by other members of the Royal family are a bracelet of turquoises and brilliants, by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Hesse; an oval brilliant pendant, having in the centre five sapphires in the form of a cross, by the younger Princes and Princesses of the Royal household; a flower-pattern diamond brooch, with emeralds forming the centre of the flowers and buds, by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge; a gold bracelet with diamond clasp, by Princess Mary; a broad gold bracelet with a diamond plume on a dark ground of blue enamel, by the Duke of Cambridge. Amongst the gifts by the Danish friends and relatives of the bride, that of the King of Denmark undoubtedly comes first. It is a necklace of pearls and diamonds, in five divisions, with festoons of pearls, connecting ornaments of gold with a large brilliant in the centre of each. The centre of the necklace is formed of scrollwork in diamonds, with one round and two large pear-shaped pearls, and suspended from it is the facsimile of the Cross of Dagmar, exquisitely executed in *cloissoné* enamel, ornamented with pearls and diamonds. Other relatives of the bride present rich golden ornaments, diadems, necklaces, and bracelets of the old Scandinavian and Danish type. These gold ornaments include some fine specimens of filagree-work. Amongst the gifts of friends is the present of the bridemaids. This bracelet is in eight compartments, each containing a portrait of a bridemaid, with her initials in diamonds on a garter-blue enamel cover. Of collective gifts, the magnificent diamond necklace presented by the Corporation of London stands deservedly first. It consists of thirty-two brilliants, all of them magnificent stones, beautifully graduated in size, the centre one being of unusual size, and worth upwards of two thousand guineas. The opal and diamond bracelets presented by the ladies of Manchester and Leeds are extremely beautiful, as also are the bouquet-holders presented by the ladies of Gravesend, the Lady Mayoress, and the Maharajah Dhulesp Singh. We have no space to notice in detail the silver plate and porcelain, which, however, contain some of the finest specimens of modern art both in design and workmanship. Not the least remarkable features of these presents is the successful imitation of the most rich and delicate mediæval work. Amongst the textile fabrics the fine specimens of Brussels and Irish lace, presented respectively by the King of the Belgians and the ladies of Ireland, deserve special notice, the design and execution being equally perfect; nor ought the magnificent shawls and cloaks presented by the city of Norwich to be overlooked. They show conclusively that our native manufactures of silk and velvet equal anything that can be produced abroad.

The exhibition of these highly interesting objects, not a tithe of which have we been able to enumerate, will continue as part of the ordinary attractions of the museum, and under the same rules with respect to entrance—that is to say, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, the admission is free, and on students' days by payment of 6d. each person. The museum has been crowded every day since the opening of the exhibition to the public on Thursday week; and on Monday last (free day) the number of persons admitted from ten a.m. till ten p.m. was 20,467, besides 372 babies in arms.

INSPECTION OF THE GARRISON OF PORTSMOUTH BY THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

THE troops stationed in the town and outlying fortifications of Portsmouth were inspected by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief on the 9th inst., on Southsea Common. A little before eleven the following force was drawn up at quarter-distance column, the Royal and Marine Artillery being respectively on the right and left of the line of infantry, and a battery of field artillery being on either flank; I and K batteries of field artillery, under Colonel Anderson, C.B., 182 officers and men, 184 horses, 10 12-pounder Armstrong guns, and 19 carriages; 6th Brigade Royal Artillery, under Colonel Warbeck, 385 officers and men, the whole of the artillery being under the command of Colonel Warde, C.B.; 2nd battalion 20th Regiment, under Colonel Radcliffe, 566 officers and men; 53rd Regiment, under Colonel English, C.B., 301 officers and men; 55th Regiment, under Colonel Hume, 537 officers and men; 2nd battalion 60th Rifles, under Colonel Palmer, C.B., 543 officers and men; Royal Marine Artillery, under Colonel Tate, 532 officers and men: total, 3045 officers and men, 184 horses, 10 guns, and 19 carriages. The whole formed an imposing little army of infantry and artillery, but was necessarily destitute of cavalry. At eleven o'clock precisely the Duke of Cambridge arrived on the ground, accompanied by Quartermaster-General Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B.; Colonel Bingham, Deputy Adjutant-General Royal Artillery; Colonel Clifton, A.D.C., and other officers, and was received by Major-General Lord W. Paulet, C.B., attended by his Staff, in the centre and front of the line, the troops presenting a general salute, with colours lowered. After riding slowly along the front of the line, the Duke took up a position with his Staff at the saluting point, and the force prepared for marching past in review order. Each regiment seemed put upon their metal to do their best, and the result was such a display of marching past, especially in grand divisions, as is seldom witnessed on Southsea Common. The field batteries going by in mathematical order at a smart trot finished the ceremony of marching past, and preparations were immediately made for the more important movements of the day, by re-forming column on the original alignment with field-batteries on each flank. The first move was made with the right in front into an echellon line of columns, the field batteries galloping to the front and left, and unlimbering and opening a rapid fire considerably in advance of the force. The 60th Rifles at the same time moved out in advance, and threw out a strong line of skirmishers across the common, the main body having changed their echellon formation into two lines of contiguous columns. The batteries now retired behind the line of skirmishers and re-formed on the right and left of the advanced line, composed of the garrison artillery, 20th and 55th Regiments; and, the 60th by this time having completed the discomfiture of the enemy, already partially accomplished by the artillery previous to their giving place to the 60th, a general advance was ordered, the rifles feeling the way. In this manner the further end of the common was nearly reached. There the rifles received a check. They had apparently come upon the enemy in superior numbers, for they were speedily driven in, and the main body, which had been moving up in two long lines, commenced a retrograde echellon movement, left in front, the ten 12-pounder guns covering the retreat by unlimbering on every commanding position of the ground they were retiring over, and blazing away fiercely in the direction of the supposed enemy. Foiled in this quarter, the enemy made a feint in another direction; and Lord Paulet, changing his front to the right, again sent out the 60th in skirmishing order. The latter, however, soon closed in to their supports and retired upon the main body; but the enemy must have been repulsed by some means or other, for Lord Paulet had ample leisure to re-form his force at quarter distance on their original alignment, a battery of field artillery being, as before, on each flank. This done, the line advanced, a general salute was given, colours were lowered to the ground, and the inspection was over. By direction of his Royal Highness commanding officers were now called to the front and addressed shortly by him in terms generally eulogistic of the manner in which the movements had been performed and of the appearance of the men under their command.

For the drawings from which our Engravings were taken we are indebted to T. S. Seccombe, Esq., Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, Portsmouth.

THE FUNERAL OF MESSRS. BURKE AND WILLS, THE AUSTRALIAN EXPLORERS.

IN a previous Number we gave an account, by our Special Correspondent, of the lying in state and funeral at Melbourne of Robert O'Hara Burke and William John Wills, who lost their lives in the Victorian exploring expedition; and our present Impression contains an Engraving of the funeral procession, from a photograph taken by Mr. Davis, of Melbourne. The funeral was a public one, and the two Houses of Legislature adjourned to mark their sense of the occasion. The hall of the Royal Society was devoted to the ceremony of lying in state, which commenced on the 5th and closed on the 20th of January last. Several thousands of people visited the building daily. The funeral took place on the 21st of January. The day was observed as a holiday at the public offices and banks, and all classes turned out to honour the memory of the dead heroes. His Excellency the Governor, the Ministers, many members of Parliament, and most of the leading citizens joined in the procession. From the hall to the cemetery, on each side of the way, large crowds assembled; whilst all the windows, as well as the housetops, were thronged. It is computed that upwards of 100,000 persons witnessed the lying in State, and that 40,000 saw the funeral.

THE SUMMER RESIDENCES OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF INDIA.

WE present our readers with Engravings of Peterhoff and Barnes Court, Simla, whither Lord Elgin and Sir Hugh Rose have by this time sought refuge from the perils of an Indian summer at Calcutta.

The view of the summer abode of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India is taken from the oak and rhododendron forest on Boileaugunge-hill, one of the six which, united, form Simla. Jakoo is seen in the distance. Peterhoff commands a fine view of the snows of Spitti and Upper Kooloo, and its vicinity is favoured by several pretty roads, sun-sheltered, in the forest which clothes the hills.

Barnes Court, which, with few exceptions, has for many years been occupied by the Commanders-in-Chief in India, is pleasantly situated on a long spur of Jakoo, and commands a fine view of the Lower Himalays, and the Chaudee Chor mountain, which, until the rains, wears a slight coating of snow. The mountain is introduced in the Engraving, and forms its background. The intermediate range of hills is known as the Mahassoo, and abounds in small game.

ANCIENT ROYAL STATE BARGE ON VIRGINIA WATER.

THE ancient State barge, of which we have given an Engraving, was stated by a contemporary to have been built at the Deptford Dockyard in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and to have lain there until quite recently, when orders were given to have it renovated, redecorated, and forwarded to Virginia Water. We believe, however, that it may with more probability be said to have been built in the reign of James the First. Be this as it may, it is a most curious and interesting specimen of early naval architecture.

The length of the barge is some 60 ft., its breadth 9 ft. It is propelled by ten oars on each side. The whole of the interior (except the saloon) is painted scarlet, picked out with gold. The saloon, 12 ft. long by 9 ft. wide, is richly carved and gilded. The stern is ornamented with the Prince of Wales's plume supported by dolphins and mermaids, and at the stern is a light flagstaff supported by three dogs.

The barge was sketched by permission of Captain Chad, R.N., Superintendent of Deptford Dockyard.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.—POLES BIVOUACKING.

OUR Engraving represents a scene which is common enough in Poland. The latest news from that ill-fated country represents the Poles as determined to refuse the Czar's amnesty and continue their struggle. The policy which is very wisely pursued by their leaders is to avoid fighting important battles, and by holding the field in a number of small bands to harass the Russian troops, and prolong the contest until Europe decides to come to their aid.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Lady Olivia Sparrow was proved in London on the 10th inst. The personalty was sworn under £25,000. The executors and trustees nominated are—her Ladyship's grandsons, the Duke of Manchester, and the Hon. Lord Robert Montagu, M.P.; her grandson-in-law, the Earl of Tankerville, P.C.; her nephew, the Earl of Gosford, K.P.; together with Evan Baillie and James Leman, Esqrs. Lady Olivia was the eldest daughter of the first Earl of Gosford, and married, in 1797, General Robert Bernard Sparrow (deceased). This aged lady, who devoted the greater part of her life to piety and deeds of benevolence, has expressed in her will an earnest desire that certain acts for the welfare of others may be carried out by her successor after her decease. Her Ladyship died at her residence, Brampton Park, near Huntingdon, on the 12th of February last, having executed her will in 1861. The principal legatees are Lord Robert Montagu and Lady Olivia, Countess of Tankerville, to whom the residue of her real and personal estate is bequeathed. To her domestic chaplain, the Rev. J. W. Burke, she leaves an annuity of £200, together with a legacy of £400 and a residence. To the Vicar of Brampton the continuance of an annuity of £100. Pecuniary legacies are left to her servants, and to some a cottage residence. Her Ladyship leaves her freehold chapel at Huntingdon to devisees in trust, being three of her executors, who are not to confine themselves solely to the services of the Established Church being performed, so long as the same is in accordance with the doctrine of the Church of England—the pastors being appointed under the missionary direction. The freehold and family estates pass under settlement and otherwise to his Grace the Duke of Manchester.

The will of his Excellency Sir William Stevenson, K.C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Mauritius, was proved in London on the 4th inst. by his cousin, the Rev. F. B. Zincke, B.A., one of the executors; the other executors appointed being Lady Stevenson, the relict; William Stevenson, Esq., his son; and F. A. Marinden, Esq., his son-in-law. The personal property in England was sworn under £20,000. Sir William was appointed Governor in 1857; the income then being £6000, which was afterwards increased to £7000. Sir William executed his will February, 1862; and a codicil the day he died, the 9th of January last. To his relict he has bequeathed, beyond her settlement on marriage of £8000, a further sum of £8000 for her life: this amount, on her decease, he leaves to his children. Sir William has also bequeathed to his relict and issue other legacies. To his eldest surviving son £4000, and to a daughter £2000, leaving the residue of his property to be equally divided amongst all his children. Legacies are bequeathed to his brother, Colonel Stevenson, and to his sisters.

The will of Sir John Wedderburn, Bart., formerly of Invereck Lodge and of Keith House, Haddington, N.B., but late of Meredith, near Gloucester, was proved in London, on the 2nd inst., by four of the executors—namely, Lady Wedderburn, the relict, John Stirling, George Aahburner, and Andrew Webster, Esqrs. The other executors are his son-in-law, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Hope, C.B.; his nephews, the Hon. Charles Hope and Colonel Philip Dundas; and Archibald Brown and D. S. Christopher, Esqrs. The personal property in the United Kingdom was sworn under £30,000. The will bears date February, 1862, and is drawn up in the Scotch form, reference being made to the heritable property and to prior settlements in connection with the family estate. The testator bequeaths to his relict, Lady Wedderburn, a life interest in the whole of his disposable property for the support of herself and children, giving her Ladyship a power of disposition over a portion thereof by her will. The residue, on her decease, is to be divided amongst their children. The testator directs that upon the decease of his relict the several testimonials and presentations of plate and jewels, and the valuable service of plate presented to him by his European and other friends upon his quitting India, shall be retained in the family and descend as heirlooms, together with certain paintings, books, and other valuables. Sir John was formerly in the Hon. East India Company's civil service, on the Bombay establishment. He succeeded to the baronetcy in 1858, and attained the age of seventy-three.

Earl Russell has intimated to the Chancellor of the Queen's University, in Ireland, his willingness to nominate one gentleman of the University as a candidate to be examined by the Civil Service Commissioners for a student-interpretership in China, Japan, or Siam.

A translation into French of the speeches of Prince Albert has just been published, with a preface by M. Guisot. The eminent French statesman renders full justice to the memory of the departed Prince, and says that no memorial that may be erected will do him so much honour as the work in question, wherein his generous and enlightened views are so simply expressed.

DEATHS FROM FIRE.—In the fourteen years 1848-61, 39,927 persons—about eight a day—were burned alive in England, or were scalded to death; 1844 were infants under one year of age; 4500 were children of one and under two years of age; 9777 were between two and four years of age. Between the ages of five and fifteen, 6255 girls, but only 3750 boys, were burned to death in the fourteen years. Subsequently, men are exposed to fires and explosions in mines and works, and die by fire in much greater numbers than women up to about fifty years of age, after which the men grow more cautious or are partially withdrawn from danger, and the combustible dresses of women again turn the scale against them. 2122 old women (above sixty-five) in their feebleness were burned to death in the fourteen years. The deaths by burning in England are ascribed to accident, but they are none the less dreadful on that account, particularly when it is considered that the victims are often as unnecessarily exposed as moths to the flames in which they perish. The time has assuredly come to endeavour to put a stop to these human sacrifices. A special investigation might suggest means by which they might be effectually prevented; in the meantime the following points deserve immediate attention:—1. Open fires, lights, and kettles of hot water should be surrounded by good guards. 2. Children and young people and old women should be systematically taught the danger of fire. 3. The dresses of young children and old women should be made as much as possible of worsted or wool, which will protect them against cold as well as against fire. 4. Muslin dresses, and cotton and linen clothes, might be starched with the chemical materials which are found by experience to render them to a certain extent incombustible. 5. Private houses should all be provided on each floor of the sleeping apartments with the means of escape in the event of the lower apartments taking fire during the night; especial provision to be made for women and children. 6. Persons falling asleep near the fire or near lights in a state of intoxication, or in fits, are frequently burned to death. 7. Dangerous trades require special arrangements.—*Dr. Farr, Registrar General's Report.*

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FINE ARTS.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

WE are engraving the façade of the entrance to the new gallery of the body of Painters in Water Colours, heretofore known as the "new" society, but now styling themselves as at the head of this notice. With the Illustration, which we purpose offering next week, we shall describe the new gallery of the "Institute," and give a few notes on the history of this artistic association.

The Institute is inaugurated with an exhibition of a somewhat monotonous character, but collectively of more than average excellence. The older and better-known members appear to have made no unusual effort on this occasion. We may, however, except Mr. Tidey. This artist contributes a religious work, the subject "Christ Blessing Little Children" (245), which, whatever may be thought of the suitability of the medium for an important sacred theme, deserves recognition as a work of higher aim than most other works in the gallery. We are engraving this drawing, and shall, therefore, have a better opportunity for describing it. As if to test the capabilities of water colours in every direction, Mr. Tidey also sends an expressive life-size "Study" (154) of a female head; we confess, however, we see no corresponding advantage gained by the enlarged scale. Mr. Henry Warren, the President of the Institute, is seen to greater advantage than in his recent illustrations of Moore's poetry, in two figures of English rustic life in the last century, "The Morning Beam" (36) and "The Sunny Side of the Wall" (44). The "motif" of the first—a girl shading her eyes from the sunlight—is not very pointedly given, seeing that the morning ray falls on the dress rather than the face; but the more graceful maiden gathering grapes in the second drawing is consistent throughout, and in both the colour is full and rich. The "Camels approaching a Desert Well" (169) is one of the Eastern subjects upon which Mr. Warren's reputation chiefly rests; but it is not a very favourable example.

Mr. E. Corbould's "Ladie of Cromwell House" (8), a full-length portrait of a lady in an interior, rich with stained glass and quaint device of carving, has extreme effectiveness, gained, however, at some sacrifice of relative and characteristic truth. The "stippling" of the face (which, by-the-way, is somewhat less insipid than usual) differs from the execution of any other part; the maroon velvet dress and the accessories are painted with a dark opaque and gummy viscidity which is in direct contrast with the flesh painting, and in which, without attaining the transparent depth of oil, the aerial quality, the distinctive beauty of water colours, is necessarily lost. With all its cleverness and richness, some conventionality both of feeling and execution must also be urged against "The Festa Day" (72), a Knight in armour, two fair ladies of no particular age, and a child looking down over a tapestried balcony on a procession supposed to be passing beneath the Gothic window (similar to many at Venice) at which they are grouped. Mr. Corbould's third and most elaborate drawing entitled "A Memorial Design" (223) is lent by her Majesty. The "design" given takes the form of a Gothic altar, with triptych, reredos, scutcheons, inscriptions of German legends, &c., and has some affinity in conception to the new altar and stained-glass east window in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. The doors of the central compartment of the triptych are opened, and the painting thus disclosed is a visionary representation of the late Prince Consort as a Christian knight, in gilt armour, sheathing his sword after having fought his good fight. On the inside of the opened doors are subjects intended, it must be inferred, as ideal types or symbolical suggestions of the Christian knight and his work, drawn from the Crucifixion, the Sacrament of the Last Supper, the brazen serpent, and Mozes striking the rock. The bas-relief above represents Our Saviour in glory or "in majesty," as similar mediæval subjects are termed, at whose feet the princely figure places his crown; and the bas-reliefs at the side are of St. George and the Dragon, and Michael and the Dragon.

Mr. Absolon—who, after an interval of oil painting, returns to the medium in which he has been most successful with no loss of vivacity or pretty, though rather superficial, attractiveness—sends a large drawing, "Kiss in the Ring on Hampstead Heath" (191), with many figures, and a Hampstead volunteer gallantly charging after a blowsy young lady, who seems to be rather flying than running from him. In another drawing, by Mr. Absolon, with a powerfully-painted sunset effect, a buxom damsel is asleep in a fern-brake, with, however, no trace of previous sadness in face or figure to account for the title—"When Sorrow Slumbers Wake it not" (263). Two contributions by Mr. Wehnert have more of the robust solidity which, with vigorous colour, were (when unexaggerated) the best technical qualities of his earlier works. In one of these (85) Don Quixote is cleaning the rust of generations from the family armour. The other (301) represents the backsliding monk Fra Filipo Lippi, whose adventurous life reads like a dark tale of Italian romance, making love, while her guardian nun dozes, to Lucretia Buti, the nun who sat to him for a picture of the Virgin, and who afterwards escaped from her convent and married him. Lippi, it must be remembered, was a painter in *tempera*, the ancient form of water colours; hence the colours arranged in saucers beside the easel. This tempting but dangerous subject is rendered hopelessly offensive by the vulgarly-lewd expression of the misnamed Lucretia.

Mr. Louis Haghe, who so much increases the interest of his admirably-painted interiors by the animated groups of figures he introduces so appropriately, and the incidents he describes so skilfully, has two large and elaborate works. One is "The Doge, Andrea Dandolo, Leaving the Church of St. Mark after Taking the Cross" (62). The gloomy old Byzantine interior, and the enthusiasm of all classes of Venetians at this signal for joining the fourth crusade, make a capital spectacle. The other, "Benvenuto Cellini and Francis I. at Fontainebleau" (273), is an incident suggested by the great sculptor and metal-worker's autobiography. Mr. Haghe has, however, taken an unwarrantable liberty with his authority. The passages quoted in the catalogue occur, not in reference to any visit to Fontainebleau, as Mr. Haghe represents, but when Cellini waited upon the King at Paris to show him his improvements for the gates and the model of the fountain at Fontainebleau. Later in his narrative Cellini describes his visit to Fontainebleau with (not the model of the fountain seen in this drawing), but his silver statue of Jupiter, which he was directed to place in the magnificent Renaissance gallery (that Mr. Haghe has painted so well), and where the offended Mdme. d'Estampes had secretly, but in vain, as the event proved, contrived, for his discomfiture, to have a number of bronze copies from antique works previously placed. We have seen Mr. Haghe as a figure painter and colourist to greater advantage in subjects from his native Netherlands, than even in these elaborate and striking drawings.

Herr Carl Werner has been filling his portfolio in the East, and exhibits a number of extremely effective drawings, chiefly architectural, of the scenes in and about Jerusalem, the Temple, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Bethany, &c. The most remarkable represents the famous "Wailing-place of the Jews" (88)—the wall composed of immense blocks of stone that are supposed to be part of the substructure of the original Temple of Solomon, and at which pilgrim Jews, male and female, pour out their lamentations, believing that their great builder still hears them, behind certain specially sacred stones.

Mr. Jopling (the winner, let us remind the reader, of the Queen's prize at Wimbledon two years back) sends several rich and powerful Roman studies, free from the photographic rigidity we have observed in previous drawings—"The Madre col Bambino" (124), a Roman mother and child, with a stained-glass window like a nimbus round the white *panno;* and a lovely profile of a girl entering a church and dipping her fingers in the *aqua benedetta* as she utters the customary prayer, "O, sancta Madonna, ora pro me!" (178). With the mention of a dashing and vigorous, though rather disproportionate, representation, by Mr. E. Murray, of a burly Spanish priest, plied for "Church Patronage" (145) by an ugly crone, a vender of church trinkets on the one side, and a pretty dealer in lottery tickets on the other, and apparently inclining to the latter; a very well painted "Village School" (9), by Miss Farmer; and some rustic pieces by Mr. Lee; we think we have included the most noteworthy figure subjects in this exhibition.

We very much regret that the pressure on our space compels us to postpone our remarks on the landscapes in this exhibition till next week.

SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS.

The seventh annual exhibition of this society has just opened. The members of the society and the promoters of these exhibitions have purchased a lease for, we believe, seven years of a small gallery at 48, Pall-mall, which is to be used as a place for ladies to study the "costumed model" when the exhibition is closed. We are glad that an exhibition which must in many cases confer benefit upon deserving but unfriended merit is at length established in a settled position and locality.

The present exhibition is very creditable to the ladies, especially when we remember the number of most distinguished artists of the sex who exhibit at other galleries. Two eminent foreign contributors to the present exhibition are entitled to first mention, as much, perhaps, by merit as courtesy. The Swedish painter, Mdlle. Lindegren, who was a prominent contributor to our International Exhibition, sends two oil-pictures representing, with some huskiness and neutrality of colour, but with very admirable simplicity and unaffected truth to nature, scenes of humble Dalecarlian life. In the one an old dame chuckles delightedly at the baffled efforts of her grandchild to thread her needle; in the other, a Swedish girl is gathering the family herds among the mountains by the sound of the horn. Another Scandinavian artist, the Danish painter, Mdme. Jerichau, has two characteristic and soundly-executed portraits, grouped together, of the Brothers Grimm, the great German scholars; and a large and ambitious picture of "Britannia," the allegorical treatment of which will, however, find few admirers. Miss Kate Swift's works are fully equal in feeling and natural truth to any in the room, though her details are rather slighted. One at least of her subjects is foreign, but her flesh-painting is fresh and English. "The Butterfly and the Bee" represents two girls in Friesland costume, the one idly decking her hair with flowers, the other industriously mending nets. The window-light on the standing girl is given with remarkable force and truth. Though less admirable in execution, the "Saying Grace" has the higher merit of sympathy with lowliness, and earnest pathos. An old peasant-woman, stricken in years, circumstances, and apparently by grief, sits sadly beside her cheerless hearth, while her little grandchild, with innocent, upturned eyes, says grace over the poor meal of soup. Miss Georgina Swift, the sister of the last-named painter, has a pleasing picture of two French matelots "On the Look-out" (151) for an approaching boat; and Mrs. Swift, the mother of both artists, a portrait of Miss Townley. Miss Edwards has a well-conceived little picture of a Cromwellian soldier visiting home—his wife and child beseeching him to remain—entitled "Pleading for Peace" (156). Several very pleasing drawings from child models, effective in colour, matured in style of execution, and generally amusing in subject, are contributed by Mrs. Backhouse. There are other meritorious figure-subjects here by Miss Adelaide Burgess, particularly "A Dutch Maid" (3)—but all her works are excellently drawn; by Miss Emma Brownlow, "The Lobgesang at Berne," and "A Peep at the New Baby;" by Miss Sophia Beale, "St. Bernard of Clairveux" (88), which decidedly deserved a better place; and by Miss Eliza Walker. We have seen Mrs. Carpenter to greater advantage than in her portrait of Gibson, the sculptor; and the same remark applies to a drawing by Miss Gillies here. A "Portrait," by Miss Caroline Grierson, has promise.

In the departments of landscape and architecture there are many noteworthy works both in oil and water colours. Mrs. Paul Naftel's drawings of Guernsey would show to little advantage beside the well-known works of her husband. Similarly, the merits of familiar names are directly recalled, or not discredited, by Miss Maria Gastineau's "Loch Leven, Argyleshire" (35), Miss Louise Rayner's admirable street views in Chester and elsewhere, and the excellent drawings of Miss C. F. Williams. All Mrs. W. Oliver's contributions are good; Mrs. T. J. Thompson's drawings are commendable for their elaborate painstaking; Mrs. Folingsby has a powerfully-painted picture, "Die Hohe Campe, Bavaria;" and the works by Mrs. Roberton Blaine, Miss J. Forster, Miss Isabella Jones, and Miss Deakin are entitled to respectful mention. There are, as usual, many specimens of still-life. Prominent among these are Miss W. L. Oakley's "Study of Winter Fruit" (26); a delicate yet effective study of a "Dead Blue Tit" (194), by Miss Elizabeth Symon; very careful drawings by Mrs. Withers; and a study of a mackerel, red mullet, and smelt, entitled "Gems of the Ocean" (196), by Miss Florence Peel. In the last-named the character of the several fish is not given by delicate drawing so much as by rare beauty of colour. Noticeable works coming under the same denomination are also exhibited by Miss E. Lane, Miss C. James, Mrs. Fitzjames, and H. B.

Among pen-and-ink drawings and etchings we must particularise the pointed and effective "Scenes from the Life of a Governess," and the humorous "England versus Australia," by Miss Florence Claxton; and the clever and doubtless authentic version of "The Constitutional" walk of a party of boarding-school young ladies, by Miss Adelaide Claxton; the illustrations to Tennyson, &c., by the Misses Taylor; and an etching of "Victory," by Miss Charlotte Babb. A miniature of "Angels," by Miss Annie Howard, has much merit.

The dignity of plastic art is worthily upheld by the distinguished sculptor, Miss Durant, in three bas-reliefs of mythological and Homeric incidents relating to Achilles and his mother, Thetis. It is more than negative, and, indeed, no slight praise to say—because it evinces great mastery over one of the most difficult modes of artistic expression—that the few defects in the modelling of these compositions are less apparent in the conventional and foreshortenings than in some passages on the same plane with the spectator. *Au reste*, these bas-reliefs have striking merits of conception and composition.

Mr. J. Sant, A.R.A., has just completed a religious picture, now exhibiting at Mr. Cox's Gallery, 57, Pall-mall, which is the most important work of the kind the artist has produced. The subject represented is the newly-risen Saviour accompanying the two disciples on their journey to Emmaus. The disciples have not yet been permitted to recognise Christ. It is either indicated that they are still "communing" and "reasoning" together—the head of Peter is inclined in an attitude of profound reflection, and Cleopas, by a gesture of the hand, emphasises some point of argument—or it may be that the attitudes are intended to express the humility of newborn faith in the one and the sudden apprehension of something carrying conviction to the mind of the other. Judging from the word quoted on the frame beneath the picture, this alone is certain—that the moment chosen is that when the disciples, having communicated the news of the Saviour's death to the supposed stranger, He exclaims, "O fools, and slow of heart to believe all that the prophets have spoken." Christ looks upwards with a rather ambiguous expression while making this exclamation. Estimated simply as a work of art, these uncertainties, arising from the abstract ideas sought to be expressed, and the want of the direct meaning a more dramatic incident would convey, are an inevitable drawback. It will be suggestive to a Christian mind only because he will bring to it so much that cannot be embodied by art; hence the reason, probably, why this subject has been so seldom attempted. In trying to force the meaning Mr. Sant has been tempted into exaggeration in the several attitudes. We need hardly say the picture has fine technical qualities—rich colour, bold effect, and dashing handling; but these technicalities give a somewhat materialistic superficial character to the work, and seem to take the place of the very deepest thought and feeling of which this solemn subject might still have been susceptible. Nevertheless, the picture is remarkable as among the few tolerably unaffected religious pictures of our present school. The work is to be engraved by Mr. Samuel Bellin.

Mr. Cropsey, the American landscape-painter, whose picture, "Autumn on the Hudson," was the chief attraction of the American gallery in the International Exhibition, has painted a picture which might serve, under the title of "Summer on the Thames," as a companion to that work. The actual title is, however, "Richmond Hill in 1862," and the picture represents the lovely view from that deservedly-favourite resort of fashion and foreigners—a view unsurpassed for its purely English beauty, and therefore, perhaps, more highly appreciated by Continental visitors than by ourselves. This picture has very considerable merit. Its chief technical drawback is the hotness and crudity of the colour. The foliage in shadow is, in particular, of unnatural hues of cold green. This will, however, not affect the engraving from this work, which, we understand, is to be made by Mr. Wallis. The picture may be seen at Mr. Graves's, Pall-mall.

The following statues will shortly be placed in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House, in continuation of the series already erected—viz., "Alexander the Great," by Mr. J. S. Westmacott; "Alfred," by Mr. Stephens; "Il Penseroso," by Mr. Hancock; "Alastor," from Shelley, by Mr. Durham; and "The Faithful Shepherdess," from Beaumont and Fletcher, by Miss Durant.

THE FARM.

THE recent oilcake-adulteration lecture of Professor Voelcker has helped to concentrate the floating experience on the subject of malt-feeding. The Professor seems to consider that it proves of most use as a digestive when cattle are highly fed. "It is not only," he observes, "the sugar in the malt which acts usefully; but it has also the peculiar power of changing the starch in barley meal rapidly into sugar." Among those who formed the deputation to Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Booth spoke strongly as to its efficacy in "feeding animals up to tiptop condition," from his knowledge of its long use at Warlaby and Killerby; and added that the prize Leicesters at the last Yorkshire show were all malt-fed. According to his estimate, good barley, with malting expenses added, would average £8 per ton; while the present adulterated linseed cake costs £10. Mr. Fisher Hobbs and Mr. Williams, of Baydon, also testified to its effects on sheep and horses, and the latter pressed home the very leading argument respecting the drawback allowed to the foreigner, who is thus put on most unfairly favourable terms as a rival feeder. As we have always maintained, this is the great point upon which the tax ought to be attacked, and on which a Chancellor is likely to be "squeezable," provided the feeding evidence is put well before him, and he can "get his guard up" against the frauds to which the relaxation might give rise. As regards the beer part of the question, the hypothesis that the labouring man would be far less likely to get drunk under the "good and cheap" system, and would stay at home in the evenings, drinking the produce of his own brewing-kettle and never sighing for the Chequers or Red Lion, seems as purely Arcadian as the notion that a Chancellor on either side of the House could dispense with such a popular and fruitful tax *in toto*.

There were more customers than horses at Howden Fair, and many came away without making a single purchase, and with the old story that one early bird had been round before the fair and picked up every good worm. The foreign agents were there in great force, and bought up troop-horses at remunerative rates to the breeders.

Mr. Ambler's sale catalogue contains his photograph, and varies the ordinary routine by the insertion beneath each dam of the age, sex, and colour of her last calf. The herd has been well known on both sides the Channel, and, in fact, all over the world, by its Grand Turk, Prince Talleyrand, Gamester, Woodbine, Wood Rose, &c., which have won upwards of six hundred prizes, exclusive of cups and medals. The shorthorn lots to be offered on Wednesday week next by Mr. Wetherell consist of twenty-eight females and ten males; but we learn from *Bell's Weekly Messenger* that several calves have been recently dropped. Mr. Ambler has been quite a "citizen of the world" in herd matters; and he and his clever bailiff, Mr. Dodds, have been bound by no "pure Booth or Bates'" fetters, but bought whatever was good and within their price, and were always open to an offer. The Rose Duchess tribe numbers five; Cassandra has two M'Turk daughters, Cameo and Cressida; Cherry Lips boasts of her Cherry Cheeks and Chief Baron; but, except Wood Rose, who had a calf not in the catalogue last year, there is nothing of the Woodbine tribe. M'Turk, by Grand Turk from Lally, is the sire of six of the lots, and Gamester is the chief among five by Prince Talleyrand.

The first Babraham herd sale, of which we gave an account last week in "Country News," was worthy of the place to which so many pleasant recollections will always attach. The Belinda or the Sylph tribe, of which the late owner sold so many, showed as much if not more quality than any, and Miss Battersea (for which the buyer, Mr. Walker, would have gone on) was a very good specimen of them. Four of them went to Ireland, to Messrs. Challoner and Riall, the former of whom has always been as fond of bon-bons as the Italians during their carnival. Miss Emily, of the Celia tribe, was the largest and best-looking of the cows, and with rare forequarters and bosom. Englishman made a far higher price; but in grandeur there was nothing among the bulls to compare with Usurer, a cross between the Sylph and the Celia tribes. Elfin Prince was a "very bonny calf," but Guelder Rose was not to our mind. Taking the 82 in tribes, the result was as follows:—39 Celias, at £51 15s. 6d.; 15 Dodonas, at £50 5s. 2d.; 11 Sylphs, at £55 7s. 3d.; 7 Beautys, at £102 18s.; 7 Bodices, at £44 5s.; and 3 Gwynnes, at £53 4s.; so that the judgment of their breeder has received a most complete ratification.

It was mentioned by Mr. Strafford in favour of the Sylphs, that British Queen, the best heifer at Dublin, was from one of that tribe, purchased by Mr. Torr for £28 at Earl De Grey's sale. Mr. Welsted, her owner, has just hired Booth's Elfin King, and Sir James takes his place at Mr. Wood's. The best things at the late show were by British Prince, Prince of Warlaby, and The Lamp of Lothian, for whom Mr. Stratton is rumoured to be in treaty. Soubadar has never been shown at the English Royal, but there is every inducement to bring him this year, as it was half an hour before the decision was given between him and Royal Butterfly, and then the judges divided 2 to 1. The public judging at Dublin is mere dumb show, as the managers revel in red-tape mystification, and not only put up no tickets over the winners till late in the day, but then sometimes contrive to put up the wrong ones. The Irish bull market is quite overdone, and their prices were very low. Mr. Owen sent his Leicesters in very excellent form, but "Shrops" still hold their head, and a trio of Mr. Hamilton were especially beautiful. The Lord Lieutenant's speech was rather gloomy, and well it might be. For nearly three months it had been a case of "the rain it raineth every day," and the lack of thorough draining has told a sad tale with the north and midland counties, which are not on the limestone. The Irish root crop has been very different to that in Lincolnshire, where some farmers have had hundreds of sheep kept on turnips for nothing, and the expenses of folding paid for them as well.

Houses for drying the seed of forest trees and nurseries have been established by the French Government to satisfy the demands of the planters. The Government have now six drying-houses, and it is calculated that these establishments can supply annually from 15,000 to 20,000 kilogrammes of seed—a quantity sufficient to sow 5000 acres; 473 nurseries were established in 1861, and 369 were added to them in 1862, capable of producing 40,000,000 plants. These nurseries are spread over the immense surface which it is proposed to plant.

MANUKAU HARBOUR, AUCKLAND.

WE this week present our readers with an Engraving of Manukau Harbour, Auckland, in attempting to enter which the ill-fated Orpheus was so lately wrecked. Our View, taken from a drawing by Major F. R. Stack, late Brigade-Major at Auckland, was obtained from a range of hills, about fourteen miles, on the western coast of the Auckland isthmus overlooking the entrance to the harbour, which is marked in the centre of the Engraving by the two bluffs, which form very conspicuous and imposing objects when approached from the sea. These are called the Manukau Heads, and between them is the narrow channel overlapped by the tongue of land called the Paponga, towards which and the mouth of the harbour the steamer seen in our Engraving is steering on her outward passage, while the schooner is sailing inwards to the port of Onehunga, which is situated about seven miles to the left of the Engraving.

WAR EMISSARIES FROM THE KING OF ASHANTEE

TO GOVERNOR PINE, OF THE GOLD COAST.

WE present our readers with an Engraving taken from a photograph by Mr. Usher, of the commissariat, of an extraordinary deputation which lately waited upon his Excellency Governor Pine, of the Gold Coast, from the King of Ashantee. It appears that—among many other causes of disturbance on the West Coast of Africa—a misunderstanding has arisen between Quacoodua, King of Ashantee, and the British Government, which may, it is feared, lead to serious consequences. The cause of the quarrel is stated to be as follows:—It is the custom that all rock gold (or gold in nuggets) found in the territory of Ashantee should belong to the King, gold dust only being retained by his subjects. A certain chief was suspected of having retained some rock gold, and was ordered by the King to present himself at Koomassie (the capital). But apprehensive, not unnaturally, of danger, the chief, with some hundreds of his followers, fled to the town of Denberah, which is inhabited by a tribe who revolted from Ashantee some years ago, and are now under British protection. The King of Ashantee thereupon sent a chief (his war-axe bearer) and other messengers to Governor Pine, at Cape Coast Castle, demanding that the absconding chief should be delivered to him, and threatening

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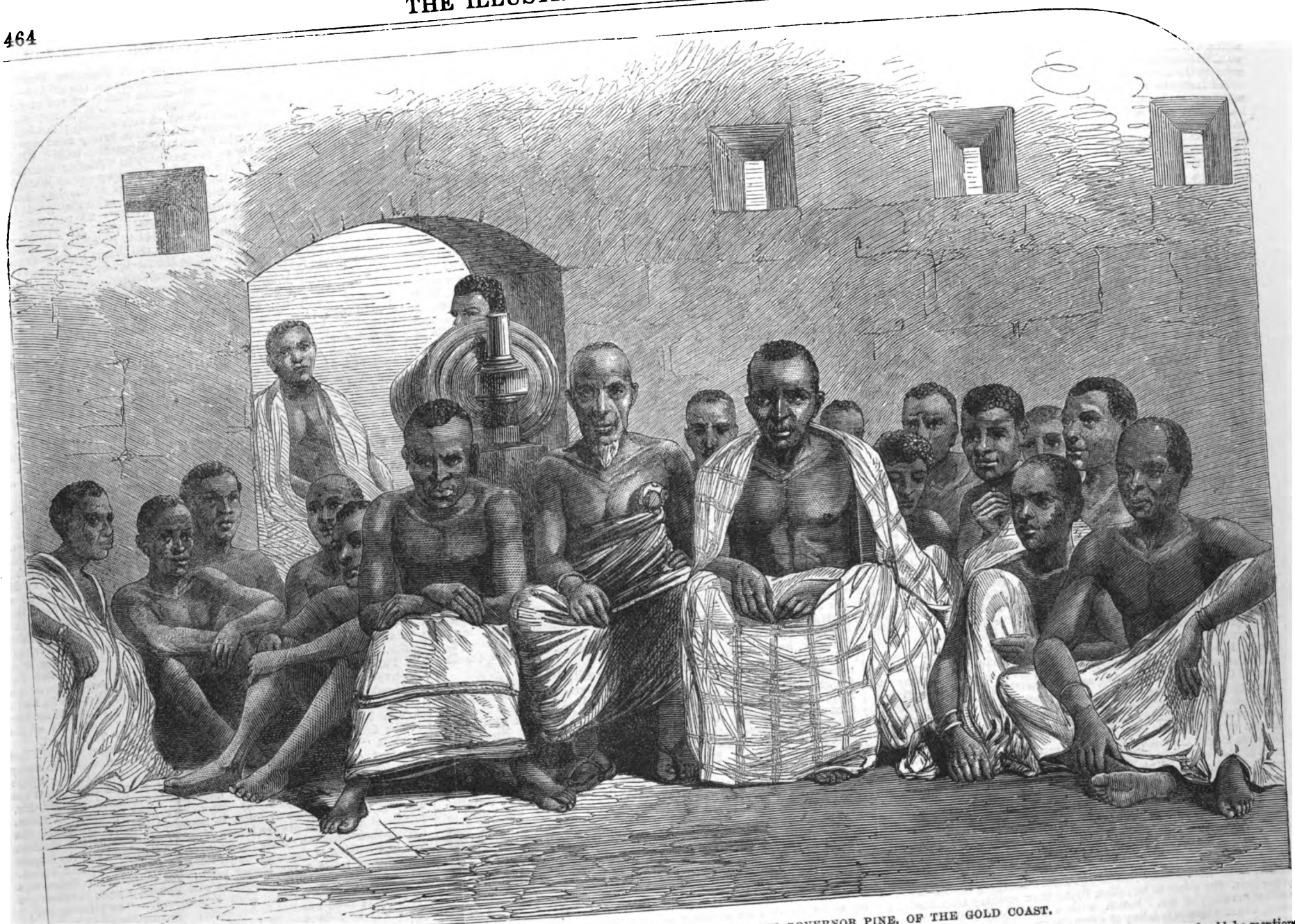

WAR EMISSARIES FROM THE KING OF ASHANTEE TO HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR PINE, OF THE GOLD COAST.

war in case of a refusal. He based his claim upon a pretended treaty alleged to have been made some time back providing for the extradition of rebels against his rule. No such treaty could, however, be discovered in the archives of the colony, and the Governor, having good reason to believe that the offending chief would be put to death, refused to surrender him unless the King would produce the treaty he referred to or send witnesses to prove that the chief was a malefactor and had offended against the laws. These conditions have not been complied with, and hostilities may at any moment be expected to break out. The Governor's decision has met with the approval of the inhabitants living under British protection, although the King of Ashantee is said to have a very strong force of fighting-men under his command and there is but a handful of British troops available for service against him.

In further explanation of our Engraving, it should be mentioned that it is customary with the Kings of Ashantee, previous to declaring war, to send the reigning Monarch's war-axe bearer, with messengers bearing a barrel of gunpowder and a nugget of gold. The centre of the three prominent figures in our Engraving is the axe-bearer, the others being famous warriors. The group was photographed inside Cape Coast Castle.

MANUKAU HARBOUR, AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.—FROM A DRAWING BY MAJOR F. R. STACK.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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THE MONDAY EVENING POPULAR CONCERTS: THE INSTRUMENTALISTS.

THE MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.

The above Engraving contains the portraits of the instrumental performers who have mainly contributed by their talents to the success of the above admirable and truly popular entertainments. Our musical readers will easily recognise the individuals who compose the group. First, there is Mr. Arthur Chappell, of the eminent firm of Chappell and Co., New Bond-street, the founder and director of the concerts, whose judicious management has rendered them so prosperous. The performers are:—M. Sainton, who, though a native of France, may, through his residence among us of more than twenty years, be almost claimed as one of our own artists; Herr Joachim, now Kapellmeister to the King of Hanover, who, though still a young man, is one of the greatest Continental violinists of the day; Signor Piatti, the finest performer on

"THE SEA OF GALILEE," FROM TELBIN'S PANORAMA OF "THE PRINCE OF WALES'S TOUR IN THE EAST."—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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the violoncello who has been heard in England since the days of the celebrated Robert Lindley; Mdme. Arabella Goddard (Mrs. J. W. Davison), a young and charming lady, who has no superior among the great female pianists of the day; Mr. Charles Halle, a pianist of the highest order, and for many years director of the Manchester Concerts; Mr. Benedict, the favourite pupil of Weber, who, during a residence in England of more than a quarter of a century, has distinguished himself in the highest branches of his art, especially in the musical drama—his operas of "The Gipsy's Warning" and "The Lily of Killarney" having acquired a European celebrity; Mr. Lindsay Sloper, a musician of high reputation, both as a composer of genius and as an excellent performer on the pianoforte; Herr Louis Ries, and Mr. Webb—the one a violinist, the other a tenor-player—gentlemen who do not come before the public as solo performers, but who are well known in our musical world as quartet-players of the utmost finish and refinement, and whose talents have greatly contributed to the excellence of the Monday Popular Concerts.

THE SEA OF GALILEE.

WE have already given a short notice of the panorama at the Haymarket Theatre representing the principal scenes and sites visited by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales during his tour in the East. We need only remind the reader that the panorama is introduced by a farcical little piece written by Mr. Stirling Coyne and entitled "Mr. Buckstone at Home," that its exhibition forms a most agreeable diversion to the dramatic entertainment of the evening, and is likely to meet with long-continued public favour. The panoramic pictures are painted by Mr. William Telbin, assisted by Mr. Henry Telbin, who, we are informed in the catalogue, "undertook a journey to the East expressly to secure a degree of fidelity not hitherto obtained in works of this nature." Mr. Telbin, sen., has long been known as an admirable scenepainter; but his previous efforts, and, indeed, nearly everything we have seen in the nature of a panorama, are surpassed by these very clever landscape pictures—for less than this they cannot be considered. They convey the impression of considerable artistic merit and great accuracy, and the artificial light under which they are exhibited, and for the effect of which they are cunningly calculated, lend them an arid vividness which must be a closer resemblance to the burning and blinding Orient than could be obtained by other means. We have selected one of the scenes for our Engraving. It is a view of the Sea of Galilee (connected so closely with the Saviour's ministry), looking south-west from the highest point of the Castle of Safed, which, like the town, was crumbled almost to dust by an earthquake. In the extreme distance are the Mountains of Ajlun, following the course of the Jordan on to the Dead Sea. At the farther point of the land, on the right-hand shore, is the town of Tiberias. On the point nearer the spectator, on the same side, is the village of Magdala. Still nearer, under the cliffs and consequently out of sight, is the place where Capernaum once stood, and part of the flat, on the margin of the sea, known by the name of Genesareth. Safed, in the foreground, is one of the holy places of the Jews, many of whom repair to it from all parts of the world to end their days; and a more forlorn, sickly, squalid—not to say dirty—set of melancholy ghosts it would be difficult to find.

MUSIC.

The representation, at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, of "Lucia di Lammermoor" on Tuesday last was one of the finest we have ever witnessed. In the character of Walter Scott's most interesting heroine, Mdlle. Titiens combines the powers of the greatest vocalist living with those of a tragedian of the highest order. In the scenes where the unhappy girl receives from her cruel brother the fabricated evidence of her lover's falsehood—where she signs the fatal contract—where she is overwhelmed by the sudden appearance of the infuriated Edgardo—her acting was the perfection of simplicity and feeling; and in the closing scene of despair and madness she was more successful in giving dramatic truth of expression to the florid and difficult music than any performer whom we have ever heard make the attempt. Giuglini, too, achieved a triumph in the character of Edgardo. His appalling fury in the "malediction" scene formed a striking contrast to the softness and tenderness of his dying accents in the exquisite "Fra poco." Gassier was an admirable representative of the stern and hard-hearted Ashton; and Bossi gave due importance to the small but effective part of the good clergyman. The new ballet "La Farfalletta," nightly given after the opera, is a very pretty exhibition of dancing, and enables Mdlle. Ferraris to display her charms and graces to great advantage. M. Alessandro Paul, too, is a handsome man, and a dancer of remarkable agility. But if the piece has any dramatic design or meaning, no such thing is apparent to the audience, who are not enlightened by any "argument" descriptive of the subject and incidents, as used to be the custom in the old days of the ballet at Her Majesty's Theatre.

At the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, "Guglielmo Tell" was produced on Thursday for the first time this season, when Signor Caffieri (one of Mr. Gye's new recruits) made his début in the character of Arnold. Of his appearance, and the performance of this most splendid opera, we shall give some account next week.

The third concert of the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY took place at the Hanover-square Rooms on Monday evening last. It was honoured with the presence of their Royal Highnesses Prince Alfred and Princesses Helena and Louisa. They were attended by a numerous suite, and the room was crowded by a brilliant assemblage. The following was the programme of the concert:—

PART I.

Sinfonia in E flat	Mozart.
Recit., "Hai già vinta," Aria, "Vedrò mentr'io," Mr. Santley ("Le Nozze di Figaro")	Mozart.
Concerto in E flat, Pianoforte, Mr. W. G. Cusins	Weber.
Scena, "Ocean, thou mighty monster," Mdlle. Parepa ("Oberon")	Weber.
Overture ("Leonora")	Beethoven.

PART II.

Sinfonia in A major, composed expressly for the Philharmonic Society	Mendelssohn.
Duet, Mdlle. Parepa and Mr. Santley ("Rigoletto")	Verdi.
Overture ("Ruler of the Spirits")	Weber.

The symphonies of Mozart and Mendelssohn, Beethoven's unrivalled overture to "Leonora," and Weber's "Ruler of the Spirits," were performed in a manner which showed the power of the noble orchestra under the bâton of their able conductor (Professor Sterndale Bennett). Weber's concerto, a work comparatively little known, yet one of the author's finest compositions, was played by Mr. Cusins in a manner which did him high honour, and afforded great pleasure to the audience. Mr. Cusins is an accomplished pianist; he has a full and powerful tone, clear and brilliant execution, and (in our opinion the highest quality of a performer) the art of *singing* on his instrument. The beautiful slow movement, under his fingers, had the melody and expression of vocal music. He was deservedly and warmly applauded. The vocal pieces correspond in excellence with the instrumental portion of the concert. Santley's delivery of the fine scena from "Figaro" was a masterly specimen of style and expression; Mdlle. Parepa gave the celebrated "Ocean, thou mighty monster," with extraordinary vocal and declamatory power; and the duet from "Rigoletto," one of the best things in Verdi's best opera, was sung with great dramatic effect. This concert, in short, did as much credit to the directors of the society for the taste and judgment of the selection as to the performers for the excellent execution of the whole of the music.

At the concert of the VOCAL ASSOCIATION, on Tuesday evening, the principal feature of the programme was the operetta, 'The Rose of Salency," composed by Mr. Chalmers Masters, which, our musical readers may remember, we lately reviewed as a newly-published work. On this occasion it was performed for the first time, and its effect fully confirmed the opinion we had formed from its perusal. The solos were extremely well sung by Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Tennant, and Mr. Weiss; most of them were encored, and the whole piece was justly and warmly applauded.

Herr Pauer, the distinguished pianist, has commenced a repetition of his "Historical Performances of Pianoforte Music," which excited so much interest last season. They are six in number, and are given at Willis's Rooms. The first took place on Monday last, the 13th inst.: it consisted of works of the Austrian or Vienna school, and included choice specimens of the great masters of that school from Frohberger, who flourished in the seventeenth century, to the modern Liszt and Thalberg. The second, on Monday next, will include the Italian composers of the school of Clementi; and the subsequent performances will be devoted, in due chronological order, to Bach and his family, and to the principal masters of the French and English schools. As Herr Paur is not only one of the most accomplished performers of the day, but is thoroughly conversant with the whole range of music for the piano and the keyed instruments which preceded it, these performances not only form a delightful entertainment, but are full of interest and instruction. For each performance there is an accompanying book of critical remarks, biographies of composers, historical sketches, and other appropriate topics, written with singular ability, and full of interest for every lover of music.

It is said that Mr. Sims Reeves has been engaged by Mr. G. W. Martin for the five remaining oratorio performances of the National Choral Society this season at Exeter Hall, and for the whole of the next season, the terms being fifty guineas for each performance.

A very interesting concert was given at the OPERA COMIQUE, Paris, on Saturday week, for the benefit of the grandchildren of the celebrated Rameau, the father of dramatic music in France. The company of the Gymnase (including Mdme. Plessy) performed two pieces belonging to their répertoire—"Le Chapeau d'un Horloger," and "L'Avocat Pathelin." The musical part of the entertainment consisted of the first act of the "Traviata," followed by a miscellaneous concert. The principal vocal performers were Mdme. Grisi, Mdme. Charton, and Signor Tamberlik; and solos on the violin and the piano were played by M. Vieuxtemps and Mdme. Kastner. The concert included some specimens of the old French worthy. The theatre was crowded and the receipts large.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.—It is now rarely that a London audience can command the class of acting of which Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wigan are the representatives. With us, when actors have culminated, they become at once what are called "stars," and forthwith, like the planets, take to wandering. They visit the provinces, and shed their light in benighted places; and so they are lost to the metropolis for a season or so. When they return, after long intervals, they appear in their old characters, and we renew their acquaintance under the old familiar masks and faces. We venture to think that this system wants alteration, and that the town should not in this way be periodically deprived of its best actors. Indeed, we know no better reason for augmenting the number of theatres than this fact; and the result cannot be other than beneficial which may make room, or create a need, for the employment of our highest artistes. Be this as it may, it is now our duty to record that Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wigan reappeared on Monday at "the Little Theatre" in the Haymarket, and that Mr. Tom Taylor's comedy of "Still Waters Run Deep" was performed. How well suited the part of John Mildmay is to the special aptitudes of Mr. Wigan as an actor we need not mention; its popularity attests the state of public opinion on that question. The character itself is a clever stage representation of the quiet, undemonstrative men whom we sometimes meet with, who, with little apparent impulse, only want the stimulus of a sufficient cause to show themselves capable of determined action. Mr. Wigan's scene in the counting-house with Captain Hawkesley is not to be surpassed for its coolness and effect; and in the affair of the duel, and the affront that preceded it, the finesse of the fully-accomplished actor was admirably sustained. In such parts ease and finish are the elements without which every other is unavailing. Mrs. Wigan, as Mrs. Sternhold, presented a domestic portrait which the experienced in the world will readily recognise. The comedy was really well acted throughout; and, thus recommended by the really fine delineations of those who "created" the principal characters, there is every reason to believe that it may again become a favourite with a fashionable audience.

CITY OF LONDON.—This theatre frequently produces new pieces, which have the merit of originality and adaptability to the stage. The talents of Mr. William Travers are also frequently put into requisition, and his work has generally the stamp of labour and talent. A new drama of his, entitled "Voices across the Waters," is poetical in its conception, as well as effective in execution. What we allude to forms an affecting incident in the career of a convict farmer, who had been led into crime by some smugglers, and was transported to California. But, wherever he went, the sound of his native village bells still followed him. To complete the story, we may add that he returns home, and after revenging himself on his tempter and enemy, dies repentant on his mother's grave. This little touching story is illustrated by some very pretty scenery, and is very carefully acted.

We have to record two deaths this week of members of the theatrical profession, who have attained to reputation and been removed at an early age. Mr. James Rogers, whose humour shone so recently in burlesques at the Strand, and lately at the St. James's, died on Wednesday week. The previous evening he had acted the caricature Effie Deans at the latter theatre, but arrived at home in so exhausted a state that he was not able to undress himself, but sat up all night in a chair. The moment before his death, he said, with a faint smile to his wife, "The little raffle is over!" and expired. Mr. James Rogers was only forty-two years of age, and had long been suffering from ill-health.——On the previous Monday died Mrs. T. C. Foster, better known as Miss Kate Saxon, whose clever portraiture of Jenny Wildbriar, in Mr. Falconer's comedy of "Extremes," conduced on its first representation so greatly to its success. Mrs. Foster was only thirty-six years of age. She was born of Quaker parents, and early in life acquired reputation as a lecturer. In 1852 she visited America, and gained considerable practice as an actress. Her style was pointed and vivacious.

The Government is negotiating for the purchase of some land on the banks of the Lymington River, in Hampshire, with a view of making that river the rendezvous of all the revenue cutters in the south of England.

The *Money Market Review* states that the Indian Government is about to establish a Board of Audit for the examination of Indian railway accounts, to ensure that the charges against revenue shall be fairly made.

A number of the officers and men who were saved from the wreck of the Orpheus off New Zealand arrived on board the flag-ship Victory, at Portsmouth, on Friday. Their arrival on board caused some excitement, and many of their friends and relatives having come on board, scenes of an affecting character ensued.

During the past year 72,730 persons left the ports of Ireland who stated to the enumerators that it was not their intention to return. Of these 38,444 were males, and 34,286 females. Compared with the emigration in 1861, these figures show an increase of 6334. Of the total number who emigrated in 1862, 11,368 were from Leinster, 33,452 from Munster, 14,115 from Ulster, and 6244 from Connaught. Those whose place of residence was not ascertained amounted to 4938, and those belonging to other countries to 2613. As regards the ages of the emigrants, 63·3 persons in every 100 were between the ages of 15 and 35, 16·8 were under 15 12·1 above 35, and 80·2 in every 100 between the ages of 5 and 45.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS FOR 1861.—The Registrar-General has just published his balance-sheet of births, marriages, and deaths for the year 1861. He tells us that the population is increasing at the rate of a million every five years. In the year 1861 there were fewer marriages, fewer deaths, but more births, than the average. The excess of births over deaths was 261,292, and the conjunction of a higher birth-rate with a lower death-rate caused that excess to be greater than the usual amount, which is about 245,000. The number of marriages was 163,706, of which 130,697, or about four-fifths, were solemnised according to the rites of the Church. In the same year there were 355,972 boys and 340,434 girls born. Somersetshire was the only county in which the girls exceeded the boys.—The returns relating to marriages present some curious particulars. In 1861 thirty-five girls were married at fifteen years of age, one to a man above forty-five, and another to a man above fifty. Five widows married a second time at nineteen, and twenty-three widows married again after seventy. Twenty-six women were married after they had seen three-score years and ten, one of them to a man under thirty. A lad of sixteen married a woman of five-and-twenty, and two men above eighty married women of twenty and twenty-one. Ten men married at sixteen, fifty-five at seventeen, 473 at eighteen, 157 at above seventy. Thirty-five girls married at fifteen, 202 at sixteen, 1206 at seventeen, and two women at above eighty—making the marrying time of women extend over sixty-five years. These statements are much below the real fact; for the precise ages of persons marrying were stated in less than two-thirds of the marriages of the year. The returns relating to persons married in 1861 distinguish six of the men as divorced men, and five of the women as divorced women. In one instance, in St. Pancras, a marriage is returned as being of a divorced man to a divorced woman.

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

OF our greatest poet of the Middle Ages, Geoffrey Chaucer, little is positively known until the autumn of 1359, when he himself says he was in the army with which Edward III. invaded France, and that he served for the first time on that occasion. Such is the statement of the poet's latest biographer, Sir Harris Nicolas. Chaucer has himself told us that London was the place of his nativity; his biographers believe him to have been born in the City, and to have been a member of one of the companies; yet none of them have hitherto been able to discover his *residence*, save that in the "Liber Albus" is an entry of the grant of a "lease of the Gate of Algate (Aldgate) unto Geoffrey Chaucer;" and in the "Liber Custumarum" there appears an account of a wardship being granted to him. Within the past month, however, very interesting evidence of the poet's paternal home and of the place of his birth has been adduced by Mr. W. H. Overall, and was communicated by him to the London, Middlesex, and Surrey Archæological Societies at their recent monthly meeting on the 1st inst. The evidence is a document, dated 5 Richard II., being a transfer of premises from Chaucer to Herbury, situate in the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Vintry, the church of which was destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt; or, in other words, in Vintry Ward, between Dowgate and Queenhithe, Upper Thames-street. The said premises are described as between the tenement of William the Gauger, towards the east, and the tenement which formerly belonged to John le Mazelyners, towards the west, and extending to the King's highway of Thames-street, towards the south, as far as the Water of Wallebroke, to the north, formerly the property of Chaucer's father, who is described as a vintner of London. From this deed the above premises appear to have been the father's residence; and here, it is reasonably supposed, Chaucer was born and lived. His father being a vintner, he was born free of that craft. These facts are strengthened by this passage in Chaucer's "Book of Love," book i., sec. 5:—"Also the citye of London, that is to me dere and swete, in which I was forth growen, and more kindely love have I to that place than to any other in yerth (earth) as every kindly creture hath full appetite to that place of his kindly engendrure, and to wilne rest and peace in that stede to abide." In a discussion which followed the reading of the paper Mr. Butterworth, F.S.A., made some appropriate remarks on the life of Chaucer, and concluded by moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Overall for his valuable communication.

The banking-house of Messrs. Barclay and Co., No. 54, on the north side of Lombard-street, is, we understand, shortly to be taken down and rebuilt. The old premises extend backwards to George-court, and are supposed to have been derived from the gift of Richard Mervayle to the Vintners' Company, who leased the premises for seventy years, from Michaelmas, 1778, at the yearly rent of £75. Large sums have been expended by the lessees in repairs and improvements of the premises, which are now worth considerably more than the above rent. (*Herbert's History of the Twelve Great Livery Companies*, vol. ii., p. 639.) Mervayle's gift to the Vintners' Company is dated 1437.

The following new "Shakpeareana" will be read with additional interest within a day of the anniversary of the poet's presumed birthday, April 23:—

Dugdale, the historian of Warwickshire, assures us that the sculptor of Shakspeare's bust and tomb was "Gerard Johnson, a Hollander, St. Thomas Apostle's;" which Mr. Cunningham, in his "Handbook of London," 2nd edit., states to be St. Thomas the Apostle, Vintry Ward. He has searched the parish registers, but to no effect; and our painstaking antiquary is now convinced of his mistake; he feels assured that Gerard Johnson lived in St. Thomas the Apostle, Southwark, near to the Globe Theatre, and that he must have often *seen* Shakspeare. "If I am right in this conjecture," adds Mr. Cunningham, "the Stratford bust becomes additionally valuable as a *likeness*."—(Note, *Builder*, April 4.) The name of the sculptor was discovered in 1820, in one of Dugdale's pocket memorandum-books, wherein appears:—"Shakspeare's and John Combe's monuments at Stratford-supr.-Avon made by one Gerard Johnson." Combe died in 1614, and his will directed that his monument should be placed over his remains within twelve months. It is equally probable that the tomb of Shakspeare, who died in 1616, was intrusted immediately after his death to the same artist. Mr. Bullock, who took a mould of the bust in 1814, perceived on the face evident signs of its being taken from a cast; and Sir Francis Chantrey expressed his belief that "it was worked from a cast from life; or rather, perhaps, death. There are, in the original, marks of individuality which are not observed in the usual cast from it: for instance, the markings about the eyes, the wrinkles on the forehead, and the undercutting of the moustaches."—*John Bell.*

We may here notice that the foundations of the house in which Shakspeare lived and died, at Stratford, have recently been disinterred, with the cinders of the kitchen-fire still lying in their place. This we learn from the recently-published volume by Mr. Bellew, who offers a happy conjecture as to the former ownership of the copy of Montaigne now in the British Museum, and which bears Shakspeare's autograph, and is the only existing possession known to have been his. On the edges of the leaves "A. Hales" is written. Now, John Hales, of Eton, the first man in England who thoroughly appreciated and recognised the superiority of Shakspeare to all poets, ancient and modern, was connected with the *Lucys* and the Combes; therefore he may be presumed to have properly prized such a memorial as this. He had a brother *Anthony*. The book is enriched with MS. annotations worthy of such a scholar as John Hales; and the clergyman through whose family the volume passed to the national library had been settled in Warwickshire.

Dr. H. Johnson communicated to the Archæological Institute, on the 10th inst., a few very interesting notes on the recent progress of the investigations at Wroxeter. In October last the ground where the old north gate is alleged to have stood was opened, when the foundations of a town wall were found extending towards Norton, but nothing like a gateway was found. A few days were also spent in excavating in the cemetery; the diggings were undertaken at the suggestion of Mr. Wright, and amongst the discoveries made were:—1. A kind of square building under ground, and similar to that found in the other part of the cemetery; there was no floor, nor any remains of a body. 2. About a dozen entire sepulchral urns of various forms and sizes, containing burnt bones, generally human. 3. Some other urns contained lachrymatories, in one of which Dr. Johnson detected traces of oil 4. A beautiful clear glass urn, about eight inches high. 5. One entire speculum, and another in fragments; they are of copper, with a large mixture of tin so as to seem white; are brittle, and of a brilliant surface. 6. Several nearly perfect lamps, which Dr. Johnson supposes to be made of foreign clay; one of them has the head of Hercules. 7. A nondescript article in bronze, much resembling a lancet. Dr. Johnson stated that additions are constantly made to the Museum of Antiquities.

The statement, in a previous Number, attributing hatchets "to the Celts and Gauls, and giving them the general name of 'Celtic,'" is made by the Abbé Cochet in his recent letter to the French journals. A correspondent (H. M., Westropp) writes to correct this statement, adding that "the word is not derived from its use by the Celts or Kelts, but from the Latin word 'celtis,' which means chisel, or hatchet." Dr. Smith ("Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities") obtains the term from "celtes, an old Latin word for a chisel, probably derived from celo, to engrave." Mr. Wright (in "The Celt, Roman, and Saxon") says that Hearne first applied the word to such implements in *bronze*, believing them to be "Roman *celtes*, or chisels;" and that "subsequent writers, ascribing these instruments to the Britons, have retained the name, forgetting its origin, and have applied it indiscriminately not only to other implements of bronze but even to the analagous instruments of stone." Mr. Wright objects to the term, "as too generally implying that things to which it is applied are Celtic;" and it is now generally allowed that there is no connection between this word and the name of the nation (Celtæ).—(Abridged from *Notes and Queries*, No. 203). Fosbroke ("Encyclopædia Antiquities," p. 286) has an excellent column of authorities upon the subject, which is still hotly contested. An admirable paper was read to the Archæological Institute, in 1849, by Mr. James Yates, illustrating "The Use of Bronze Celts in Military Operations," with several woodcuts. See the *Archæological Journal*, December, 1849, pages 363-392. See also "Notes on Bronze Weapons," by A. W. Franks, F.S.A.; *Archæologia*, vol. xxxvi., pages 326-331. The subject is of immediate interest in illustration of "The Antiquity of Man."

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OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD SANDYS.

The Right Hon. Arthur Marcus Cecil Hill, P.C., Lord Sandys, of Ombersley, in the county of Worcester, was the third son of Arthur, second Marquis of Downshire, by his wife, Mary, daughter of the Hon. Martyn Sandys, and in her own right Baroness Sandys. He was born Jan. 28, 1798, and graduated at the University of Edinburgh, and was created a D.C.L. of Oxford in 1834. In 1816 he was made an Attaché to the British Embassy at Madrid, and afterwards acted as précis writer in the Foreign Office. He was subsequently attached to the British Legations at Verona and Paris in 1822 and 1823. In 1824 he was Under-Secretary of Legation at Florence, and served several diplomatic appointments till 1827, when he went as Secretary of the special Embassy to St. Petersburg. He declined the secretaryship to the Embassy at Constantinople in 1830. He was member of Parliament for Newry, and subsequently for Evesham, and supported the Whig party. He was made a Privy Councillor in 1841. He was twice Comptroller of the Queen's Household; and was Treasurer of the Royal Household from 1847 to 1852. He succeeded his brother in the barony of Sandys on the 16th of July, 1860. He married, April 12, 1837, Louisa, youngest daughter of Joseph Blake, Esq., descended from Joseph Blake, brother of the renowned Admiral Blake, by whom he leaves four sons and five daughters: of the latter, the eldest, Mary Georgiana Caroline, is wife of Sir Edmund Filmer, Bart. Lord Sandys died on the 10th inst. at his town house, 2, Chesham-street, Belgrave-square, and is succeeded by his eldest son, Augustus Frederick Arthur, now Lord Sandys, who was born March 2, 1840. This family descends maternally from the Sandys, Baron Sandys of Ombersley, which title became extinct at the death of Edwin, second Lord Sandys, in 1801; but his niece and representative, Mary, was created Baroness Sandys of Ombersley in 1802, with remainder to her four younger sons and their male issue successively. Her Ladyship married in 1786 Arthur Hill, second Marquis of Downshire, and was grandmother of the present Marquis of Downshire and mother of her successor, Lord Sandys, and his brother, the Lord Sandys just deceased.

LORD DE SAUMAREZ.

The Right Hon. and Rev. Sir James Saumarez, second Baron de Saumarez of Saumarez, in the Island of Guernsey, a Baronet, and Rector of Huggate, Yorkshire, was the eldest son (by his wife, Martha, daughter and heiress of Thomas le Marchant, Esq., of Guernsey), of the famous Admiral Sir James Saumarez, G.C.B., first Lord de Saumarez. He was born in Guernsey, Oct. 9, 1789, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he obtained a second class in classics in 1810. Having entered holy orders, he was admitted Rector of Huggate in 1825. He succeeded his father as second Baron Oct. 9, 1836. His Lordship married, on the 5th of October, 1814, Mary, daughter of Vice-Admiral Lechmere, of Steeple Aston, in Oxfordshire, and niece of Sir John Dashwood-King, Bart., of West Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, by which lady—who died in May, 1849—he had no issue. Lord De Saumarez died at Cheltenham, on the 9th inst., and is succeeded by his next surviving brother, John St. Vincent, now third Lord De Saumarez, a Colonel in the Army, who was born in 1806, and married, first, in 1838, Caroline Esther, eldest daughter of William Rhodes, Esq., of Kirkshill and Bramhope, Yorkshire, by whom (who died in 1846) he has had two sons and two daughters—Caroline, wife of Lord Boston, and Augusta, wife of the Hon. F. G. H. Irby, only son of Lord Boston. Lord De Saumarez married, secondly, in 1850, Margaret Antoinette, fourth daughter of the late W. R. Hopkyns Northey, Esq., of Oving House, Buckinghamshire, and by her has two sons, and two daughters. This old and honourable family of Saumarez, originally De Saumarez, of Norman extraction and of great antiquity in the island of Guernsey, has been frequently distinguished in our naval annals, and is now of historic note from the achievements of Admiral Sir James Saumarez, which raised him to a baronetcy in 1801 and to the peerage of De Saumarez in 1831.

VICE-ADMIRAL G. W. C. COURTENAY.

G. W. Courtenay, Vice-Admiral of the Blue, who died on the 31st ult., at his residence, in Albany, Piccadilly, aged sixty-seven, entered the Royal Navy in 1805, under the auspices of Earl St. Vincent, and first served on board the Amazon, commanded by the then Captain (afterwards Sir William) Parker. During the six years Courtenay remained with this vessel he saw much active service, and assisted at the capture, in 1806, after a long running fight, of the French 80-gun ship the Marengo and the famed Belle Poule frigate. He next joined the Victory and Bellerophon, and, on obtaining his lieutenancy, in 1813, he served in the Crescent, the San Josef, and several other vessels. In 1822 Courtenay commanded the boats of the Cyrene, and displayed great courage and judgment at the destruction of some slave factories in the Gallinas River, on the African coast. In 1823 he became for some months senior officer on the African station, after which he held temporary command of the Owen Glendower during the Ashantee war. He afterwards, while commanding the Bann, captured two Brazilian slavers, with 728 slaves on board. He was made Post-Captain in 1828, in the Magnificent, receiving-ship, at Jamaica. In the following year he assumed command of the Mersey, when he returned to England. He became a Vice-Admiral of the Blue in 1861.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAMES POOLE OATES, K.H.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Poole Oates, K.H., who expired at his house, 6, Linden-grove, Kensington, on the 4th inst., at the advanced age of ninety-five, entered the British army on the 3rd of March, 1797. For eight years he was actively engaged in the West Indies. At Côté de Fer he was severely wounded in the right side by a musket-ball, and, in an attack near Port au Prince, in the left ankle. He served also for five years in the East Indies and Egypt, and crossed the Desert under Sir David Baird. He next attended the expedition to South America in 1807, and was subsequently throughout the whole of the Peninsular War, and was severely wounded on the head by the bursting of a shell at the battle of Talavera. He was again wounded at the storming of Port Picurina; and once more through the right thigh at Orthes. He obtained the rank of Major on the 3rd of March, 1814; and Lieutenant-Colonel on the 22nd of July, 1830. He had received the gold medal for his services in Egypt, and the silver war-medal with ten clasps.

THE REV. EDWARD STOKES, M.A.

The Rev. Edward Stokes, M.A., Vicar of Staines, and Rural Dean, for many years Student and Censor of Christ Church, whose premature death has just occurred, was one of the most distinguished and popular of the Oxford tutors. He was the son of the Rev. John Stokes, Vicar of Cobham and Rector of Milton-next-Gravesend, Kent. He took a first in classics in 1843, and became a Censor (tutor) of his house in 1847, and held the office with universal esteem. Having taken holy orders, he was select preacher at Oxford in Michaelmas Term, 1851, and Junior Proctor in 1854. He earned reputation in London as a Whitehall preacher in 1850-2. He was Chaplain to the Lord Chancellor, Lord Chelmsford, by whom he was presented to the vicarage of Staines, Middlesex, in 1859. In his parish the Rev. Mr. Stokes had begun a most successful career, and was daily increasing in affectionate esteem, when his death, so deeply lamented, happened.

SIR J. E. REMONO, KT.

Sir Jean Edouard Remono, Kt., died at Port Louis, in the Island of Mauritius, on the 6th of February last, universally lamented. Sir Edouard, after practising successfully for many years at the colonial Bar, was called by the then Governor of the Island of Mauritius to succeed there, at a critical period, as Procureur-General, Mr. Jeremie, whose extreme views on the slavery abolition question had made him unpopular to the colonists, and who was, from fear of disturbances, removed. Sir Edouard, on being named to the vacant post, contrived, by his talents, the confidence reposed in him, and by the firm but conciliatory measures which he at once adopted, to render great service to the colony, and to prevent any further outbreaks or excesses. Sir Edouard's wise measures received the approbation and thanks of the Home Government, and he was soon after appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Island. He, during his long tenure of office (from 1833 to 1862), was always held in great regard and esteem. He was knighted, by patent, in 1860, being the first inhabitant of Mauritius on whom that dignity was conferred.

The distinguished Peninsular and Waterloo veteran, Field Marshal Sir John Colborne, G.C.B., Lord Seaton, died on the 17th inst. A memoir of him will be given in next week's Journal.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

GRASMERE.—If A. had not left hold of the piece he was not obliged to give check because he called "check."

C. EDWARDS.—The "Sphynx," as printed in the first edition of the "Handbook," admits of a solution in six moves, if we recollect rightly. It was corrected by the composer, the Rev. H. Bolton, in the after editions.

W. T. PIERCE.—We do not see the point or purpose of the "Chess Study" in question. It appears to us a matter of course that White, having the move, should win. There may, however, be difficulties in the solution which do not at first present themselves; but, in any case, the position is not calculated to interest the general reader. You had better devote your attention to compositions of three, or at most four, moves deep.

G. D., Rotterdam.—The game played by correspondence between the clubs of Rotterdam and Gouda shall have insertion shortly. The other games so obligingly forwarded are now under examination.

R. E.—It is not always that we can spare room for a list of the signatures of those who have solved the preceding week's problem; and, when we can, many signatures are always omitted from the writers not sending them in time.

W. B., SUBSCRIBER, and R. F.—The Grand Tournament in progress at the Café de la Régence, in Paris, this month, includes not less than sixty-four players, among whom are Messrs. Arnous de Rivière, Kolisch, Budzinsky, and Lindeln. We have made arrangements for procuring the best of the games, which we shall give, with annotations, as soon after the conclusion of the combats as possible.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 998 by T. V. K., Harry, Anna, B. C., Cantab, I. H. W., Percy, D.D., T. Addison, H. M., Gorilla, S. G. D., M. P., White Surrey, Leo, Philip, D. S., Mrs Harris, C. H. S., Astra, Box and Cox; Peregrine, Travellers' Club; Argus, Pip, L. S. D., 1863, Dover, Clanronald, Miles, R. L. W., Henricus, Old Joe, Civis, Stanley, Vernon; R. E., Brompton Barracks; Derevon, C. T., Salusbury, C. T., Fosso, Rev. Middleton, E. S., Hartlip, W. G. F.; N. C., Margate; Adelphi, Rector; C. W., Isle of Wight; W. Nelson, H. M'C., I. B. R., W. C. C., Etonensis, T. E. L., Lionel, G. R. C., S. S. T., I. Falconer, K. D. B. H. Wickham, Omicron, Subscriber, I. R. W., W. C., Mary, Robin Hood, T. S. A., C. B. L.; H., of Windsor; Garryowen; C. M., Bognor; Boston Stump, F. R. S., F. Whitchurch, Victoria, H. K. C., Killarney; Delta; S., of Devon; Bumble, A Beginner, Dr. Law,, Iota, and N.B., are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 999.

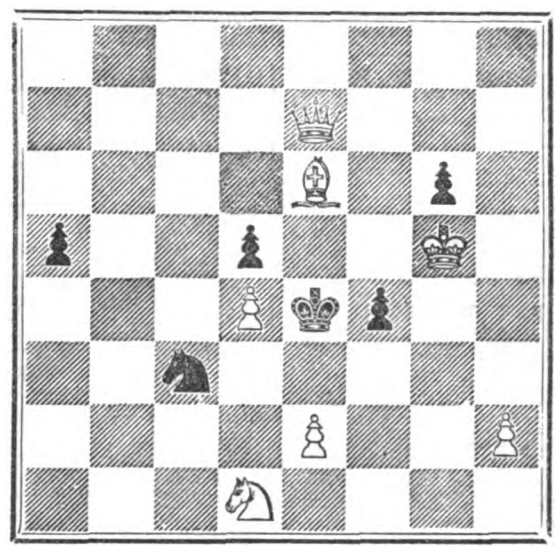
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q Kt 6th	R to Q B 4th (best)	(It is noticeable in this problem that, if White at his second move take the Rook on Black's Q B 4th, Black moves the Kt from Q R 8th to Q B 7th, &c. Again, if White at move 2 play Q to Q 6th, instead of taking the Q B Pawn, Black replies with Kt to K B 6th, or P to K B 3rd.)	
(If Black play P takes Queen White moves Kt to K 8th and then gives mate.)			
2. Q takes Q B P	Either R takes Q		
3. Kt to K 8th	Any move.		
4. Kt mates.			

PROBLEM No. 1000.

By Mr. W. S. PAVITT.

One of the competing Problems in the late Tourney.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1319.—By Mr. BOSCH (*La Régence.*)

White: K at Q Kt 3rd, Rs at K Kt 8th and K sq, B at Q B 7th, Ps at K B 3rd and Q B 2nd.
Black: K at Q 7th; Ps at K B 5th, K 6th, Q B 2nd, and Q Kt 5th.
White to play, and give mate in four moves.

No. 1320.—By Mr. BOSCH (*La Régence*).

White: K at Q Kt 3rd, Rs at K Kt 8th and K sq, B at Q B 7th; Ps at K B 3rd, Q B 2nd, and Q R 4th.
Black: K at Q 7th; Ps at K B 3rd and 5th, K 6th, Q Kt 5th, and Q R 4th.
White to play, and give mate in four moves.

No. 1321.—By the Editor of *Sissa*.

White: K at K R 5th, Bs at K B 2nd and K 6th, Kt at Q 3rd.
Black: K at K Kt 7th, Kt at K B 6th; Ps at K R 5th and 7th and Kt 2nd.
White to play, and give mate in four moves.

No. 1322.—By Mr. KIDSON.

White: K at Q B sq, Q at Q B 8th, R at Q R 4th, Kts at K 4th and Q Kt sq, Ps at K Kt 3rd, K 5th, and Q R 2nd.
Black: K at Q Kt 4th, B at Q B 4th, Kt at Q Kt 5th, Ps at Q B 3rd and 7th.
White, playing first, to mate in four moves.

No. 1323.—By Mr. KOLISCH.

White: K at Q R 6th, Q at K B sq, R at Q Kt 4th, B at Q R 3rd, Kts at K R 6th and Q 2nd, P at Q Kt 5th.
Black: K at Q B 4th, Q at Q 8th, Rs at K R sq and K B 5th, B at Q B 7th, Kts at K Kt 4th and K 6th.
White to play, and give mate in four moves.

CHALLENGE FROM MR. KOLISCH TO MR. PAUL MORPHY.

THE following *défi* has lately been sent from Mr. Kolisch to Mr. Morphy:—

"TO MR. PAUL MORPHY.

"Paris, Feb. 14, 1863.

"Sir,—The distinguished reputation which you have acquired at chess has long since excited in me an ambition—presumptious, perhaps, but very ardent—to have the honour of encountering you at that game. You will remember that two years since my friends endeavoured to bring us together, and transmitted to you a proposal, to which you replied by a promise equivalent to a formal engagement in case you should ever return to Europe—a promise which was made public in the American journal called *Wilkes's Spirit of the Times*, and which has been registered in *La Nouvelle Régence*. On the faith of this engagement I left England when I heard of your arrival in Paris to put myself at your disposal. Knowing, however, that at the beginning of your visit certain private considerations withheld you from playing chess, I abstained from communicating my resolution. But now, Sir, that you have resumed a recreation in which you so much excel, and daily play the game with various adversaries, the time appears to have arrived when I may recal to you your former promise.

"I am sure, Sir, that I shall not appeal to your courtesy in vain; and I believe you will think it reasonable that I should exercise the same liberty which you used when you first came and threw down the gauntlet to the chief players of Europe.

"Justified both by your promise and by your example, I have the honour to propose to you a chess match. The conditions, if you please, shall be the same as those which were first proposed to you in the letter of the secretary of the St. George's Club—namely, that whichever of us wins the first *eleven games* shall be pronounced the conqueror.

"Awaiting your reply, I beg you to accept the assurance of my consideration, &c. J. KOLISCH."

To this cartel Mr. Morphy has replied in a note, which he interdicts from publication, to the effect that he had already expressed his determination to separate himself from the chess arena, and that, as the result of Mr. Kolisch's play with Messrs. Andersaen and Paulsen was in favour of those masters, he must decline to make an exception to the rule he has laid down, by accepting Mr. K.'s *défi*.

THE NEW CHESS CODE.—It is satisfactory to find that the opposition to these absurd rules increases as their provisions become better known. The last manifestation against them in America is the following amusing paragraph, which appears in a recent number of *Wilkes's Spirit of the Times*:—"We are determined never to play a game of chess with any one who will endeavour to enforce *some* of the supremely ridiculous laws of the new Code of the British Chess Association. And should it become a general rule among chess clubs (shades of Philidor forbid!) to cut down the power of the Pawn to remaining a Pawn (!!!) on reaching the Royal line, then we'll give up chess. Let chess clubs arouse, we say, and let them strenuously oppose this most direct piece of vandalism on the most beautiful feature of the noblest of all games."

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

THE NEW COMET.—Mr. J. R. Hind has written to the *Times*, stating that he has calculated the orbit of the comet seen by Dr. Donati, of Florence, on April 15 and 16, and, from the elements obtained, it appears to be one that has not been previously computed. Its distance from the earth, he states, is about sixty-seven millions of miles, which will slowly diminish for a few days, but its brightness is not likely to become materially greater than at present. Its position at midnight on Wednesday, the 22nd inst., he gives as right ascension, 20h. 23m.; declination, 21 deg. 58 min.

THE AMERICAN ROCK OILS have been subjected to analysis by the eminent French chemists, Pelouze and Cahours; an account of their researches (still going on) appears in No. 12 of the *Comptes Rendus* of the French Academy of Sciences. They have obtained from these oils seven homologous carburets of hydrogen belonging to the remarkable series of which marsh gas forms the first; all of which are acted on by chlorine.

A NEW METHOD OF ENGRAVING BY ELECTRICITY, invented by M. Merget, was described at a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences. Details on the method, as well as a specimen in the form of a woodcut, appear in *Les Mondes*, the new periodical edited by the Abbé Moigno. The process will be exceedingly valuable when photography shall replace the burin of the engraver, which, it is stated, is not very improbable.

THE RECENTLY-DISCOVERED HUMAN REMAINS.—In the latter part of March, while digging in a gravel-pit at Moulin-Quignon, near Abbeville, a labourer found a flint implement and a small fragment of bone, which he immediately conveyed to M. Boucher de Perthes, whose investigations upon those subjects are now so well known. The latter, on clearing away the sand, found a molar tooth implanted in the bone. A search was immediately made, and on March 28 the lateral half of a lower jaw, unquestionably human, was found. In the *Athenæum* of the 18th inst. appears a letter from Dr. W. B. Carpenter, dated Abbeville, April 14, from which we learn that M. Boucher de Perthes had placed "the precious fragments" in his hands, and that he was struck with its almost black colour, its solidity, and its weight. He declines giving a decided opinion as to the anatomical characters of this jaw without more careful examination; but his impression is that they differ very decidedly from those of the same bone in any race at present inhabiting Europe. In conclusion, Dr. Carpenter states "that the gravel bed of Moulin-Quignon is about 100 ft. above the present level of the river, and therefore corresponds in position with the upper gravels of St. Acheul, not with the lower gravels of Menchecourt; so that if we accept the conclusions of Mr. Prestwich as to the relative ages of these gravels, this human jaw was buried in the deepest, and therefore the oldest, portion of the earliest of these fluviatile deposits.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

PROFESSOR ANSTED gave the first of a course of nine lectures, "On the Relations of Geology with Allied Sciences," on Thursday, the 16th inst. After a few remarks on the successive phases of geological science, and the crude, popular notions of it, he gave a brief historical outline of its progress, which he divided into four periods. The first he characterised as vague and speculative. He referred to the sublime statement of the beginning of all things given in the Mosaic records, and also to the cosmogonies of the Egyptians, Indians, and Greeks, in which mention is made of great catastrophes due to the agency of water and fire, involving alternations of destruction and restoration. It was not till the thirteenth century that the Arabian writers took notice of the effects produced by gradual change. The second period is characterised by the discovery of fossils and the controversy which ensued as to their origin, which eventually led to the perception of their being the remains, not of existing species but of extinct forms. The third period is noted for progress made in the arrangement of the various strata or rocks, and the most fierce discussion as to their character—whether it was derived from the action of water or fire (the Wernerian and Huttonian controversy in the last century); during which also the foundations were laid for a sound and true knowledge by the labours of Wm. Smith, the "father of British geology," and by the geological maps which he constructed and published. During the fourth and present period very great progress has been made by the application of the increased knowledge of physics, chemistry, physical geography, and natural history to geology; whereby the boundaries of the science have been immensely enlarged, and very much of the marvellous, so captivating to the popular mind, has been curtailed; and whereby also many apparently distinct lines of demarcation in the arrangement of strata have been softened down or removed. The enlightened geologists of the present day now recognise that the true basis of discovery is to watch and study existing nature.

Mr. FRANK BUCKLAND gave the Friday evening discourse on the 17th inst., "On the Culture of Fish," of which we can only give here the principal facts. Fish are exceedingly prolific. A common hen will lay in the year 120 eggs; but some fish deposit millions. The hard roe of the salmon contains from 15,000 to 30,000 eggs; and it has been computed that, in proportion to their weight, a trout for every pound produces 10,008 eggs; a herring for every half pound, 19,840 eggs; and a cod, for 16lb., has 4,872,000. Mr. Buckland especially considered the culture of salmon and trout. These fish form nests in the gravel in shallow water, and ascend rivers for that purpose. The eggs are exposed to many dangers, being eaten frequently by the parents themselves and other fish—by the water-shrimp, by the larvæ of the dragon-fly and other insects, by rats, and by birds, especially the swan. Mr. Buckland represented the little waterousel to be their friend rather than an enemy, since it preys on insects. When the fish are hatched and somewhat grown they fall a prey to the lophius, or angler-fish, &c. But the poacher is the greatest enemy of fish-culture, since, by his instrumentality, tons of fish in an unfit state for food are annually exported to the Continent. In consequence of all these obstacles, only one young fish in a thousand survives to become human food. Mr. Buckland asserts that this destruction may be obviated by artificial cultivation. He exhibited a series of shallow troughs, floored with sifted gravel which had been boiled, filled with running water, containing numerous young trout and salmon, only several days old, in full health and vigour. All that is required is that the eggs should be placed in these troughs in water, kept in an equable temperature, from 40 deg. to 45 deg. Fahr., and "let alone." In about thirty-five days the fish can move, the eye is developed but not the mouth, the animal deriving its nourishment from the umbilical vesicle. In forty-nine days the trout is fully hatched. By means of a microscope and the electric lamp magnified images of the living fish in the egg and of some fish a few hours old were shown on a screen. The young fish are very voracious, and require feeding, for which ground dried liver has been employed. After referring to the energetic and liberal patronage of pisciculture by the French Government, he referred to the great exertions of persons in this country—viz., Lady Neville, Lord Mountcharles, Messrs. Gurney, Smee, and Hall, and especially Mr. Ackworth. Mr. Ponders, during the present month, has placed in the Thames 76,000 young fish (10,000 salmon, 50,000 trout, 3000 char, and 13,000 greyling). The culture of fish is also successfully practised at the Zoological Gardens. Another important element of progress is the invention of methods for conveying fish eggs to Australia and other places, where they are readily hatched; and it is hoped that by this means our stock of edible fish may be largely augmented. Mr. Buckland concluded by dilating on the great importance of energetically pursuing the culture of fish as a prolific source of national wealth and as an easy method of largely increasing the food of the people. His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., the President, was in the chair.

PROFESSOR MAX MÜLLER'S sixth lecture "On the Science of Language," delivered on Saturday last, the 18th inst., was devoted to an explanation of "Grimm's Law," a principle which has been observed to regulate the interchange or modification of consonants in the Aryan family of languages (Sanscrit, Greek, Latin, Gothic and its derivatives, and High German). Some words—such as Sanscrit matal, Greek meter, Latin mater, English mother—have been formed before the branches of the Aryan family separated. Other words, in various languages, are clearly variations from an original type. The following table will show the order in which these changes may take place:—

	GUTTURALS.			DENTALS.			LABIALS.		
Sanscrit, Greek, Latin, &c.	k	g	ch & kh	t	d	th & dh	p	b	ph & f
Gothic, Low German, English, &c. ..		k	g		th	t d		ph	p b
High German, &c.	g	kh	k		d	s t	b, v	ph	p

Here, as will be seen, are nine series of changes. The following are among the many illustrations given of the law of the distinguished German philologist: many exceptions of course occur:—The Sanscrit "gan," Greek "genos," and Latin "genus" appear in the Gothic "kina" and the English "kin;" the Greek "tauta" is the English "that;" and the Greek and Latin "duo" is the English "two" and the German "zwei." The lecture was concluded with remarks on the evidences of the invasion of Europe by the nations of the Aryan family about four thousand years ago, the Turanian races—the Finns, Lapps, &c.—being driven gradually to the verge of the Continent, where they now reside.

PROFESSOR MARSHALL'S concluding lecture on Tuesday last, the 21st inst., was devoted to an illustrated description of the Mechanism of the Voice and Speech, including the structure of the parts, consisting of the thorax or wind-chest, the trachea, and the larynx—in which last is placed the elastic vibrating membrane termed the vocal chords, the length of which is only seven-tenths of an inch in a man and five-sixths of an inch in a woman, the whole machine being amply provided with muscles and governed by nerves connected with the brain. The pitch or range of the human voice, from the lowest bass note to that of the highest soprano, is about five octaves and a half—an ordinary single voice containing two octaves, and an extraordinary one three and a half. The Professor stated that it had been ascertained that one octave could be subdivided into 300 distinct sounds. The pitch of the voice and the timbre or quality of the tone and their causes were considered, and the Professor referred to the important information obtained by means of the laryngoscope, invented by Garcia and applied physiologically by Czermak. Among other illustrations, sounds were produced from an artificial larynx, and from the dried larynx of a dog. The latter part of the lecture was occupied with the organs of voice in animals—more especially in birds, who emit such powerful and varied sounds from such exceedingly small yet elaborate apparatus. The course was concluded with some general remarks on man's superior position in the animal kingdom, as abundantly proved, not only by his anatomical structure, but more especially by his power of reflecting the emotions of his soul in his countenance, and of uttering his thoughts in language.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL will commence a course of seven lectures on "Sound" on Tuesday next, the 28th inst.

The Friday Evening Discourse on May 1 will be given by Mr. JOHN LEIGHTON, F.S.A., on "Japanese Art," with native illustrations.

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